

Eighth Series, No. 47

Wednesday, May 7, 1986
Vaisakha 17, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, May 7, 1986/Vaisakha
17, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Payment of Increased Pension to Freedom Fighters

*949. SHRI SHIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in several States freedom fighters are not paid their pension at the increased rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below :

Statement

1. The amount of pension under Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme was raised to Rs. 500 p.m. w.e.f. 1.6.85 in respect of both the living freedom fighters and their widows. In order to ensure that

the freedom fighters get the quick benefit of enhanced pension, general instructions were issued to all Accountants General on 10.10.85 requesting them to effect the revision of pension. Reserve Bank of India, Bombay also issued similar instructions in December, 1985 to the Nationalised Banks for getting the Pension Payment Orders revised, through the concerned Treasury.

2. It was, however, brought to notice that freedom fighters drawing pension through banks were facing difficulties in getting pensions at the enhanced rates. Further instructions were issued to the Accountants General on 6.2.86 and again on 11.3.86 to the effect that they should advise the Treasury Officers to take immediate steps to revise the Pension Payment Orders in respect of such pensioners also who were drawing pension through banks.

3. Stray cases of non-payment of pension at the enhanced rates brought to the notice of this Ministry are immediately taken up with the concerned Accountants General.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that how many such cases which he referred to as stray cases for non-payment of pension at the enhanced rate, have come to the notice of the Ministry and what action has the Ministry taken, besides writing to the concerned Accountants General. This is a good step that the Government of India have enhanced the rate of pension to Rs. 500 per month under the *Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme*, but it is alleged that in some places the banks do not pay to the freedom fighters at this enhanced rate. It is a question of compliance. So, I would like to know what has the Government done to ensure compliance of its instructions by the concerned officers, treasuries or nationalised bank branches.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the amount of pension under the *Swatantrata Sainik Samman* Pension Scheme was raised to Rs. 500 per month with effect from 1.6.1985 and the instructions that we issued were that treasuries and banks, from where these pensions were drawn, should automatically revise the scale of payment to this enhanced rate. So far as payments from treasuries are concerned, we have not received much complaints because they have amended the Payment Orders adequately.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They are also delaying.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : But so far as branches of nationalised banks are concerned, there has been some delay in implementing this order. The Reserve Bank of India which controls our whole banking system, has issued instructions in this regard more than once and when I say that there are not many instances, what I mean is that the complaints that we received are not very large. But I admit that still there are some branches which have not done it. We have again taken up the matter with the Reserve Bank of India who will impress upon the nationalised banks that all these processes should be gone through very early and the benefit that was intended by way of the raised pension, should be made available at the earliest opportunity to the freedom fighters.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the number of applications pending with the Ministry for award of such pension and what is the reason for the delay. It is very necessary that since our freedom fighters are growing very very old, topmost priority should be given to the speedy disposal of such cases. So, I would like to know the number of pending cases and the action being taken for immediate disposal of the cases. With regard to the Centre, there is not much complaint but with regard to States, in various States, a large number of cases are piling up and they are pending since long. Even the applications of freedom fighters eligible for such pension are not being recommended to the Government of India at the appropriate time and at the State level also they are not being

attended to at all. So, I would like to know whether the Government of India would like to send some of its senior officers to various States for review on the spot and to take immediate action to expedite the matter.

Besides, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, she had taken some laudable steps to give some other benefits also to freedom fighters. I would like to know what were those benefits declared and what is the real position with regard to their implementation today.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the total number of applications received, both under the 1972 scheme as well as the 1980 scheme, were 4,36,568. The total number of sanctioned cases is 1,38,352. The total number of cases rejected is 2,26,134. The number of cases pending is 72,082. There are some States, particularly Bihar and West Bengal, where a large number of applications are pending. Bihar, for example, had 14,687 applications pending. West Bengal had 26,548 applications pending. Last year, the Bihar Government and the Board there did a good job of it and with all earnestness they cleared a large number of these pending cases. But regarding West Bengal, the position there is still very unsatisfactory. We are in touch with West Bengal Government as well as other Administrations and Governments and we have come to a stage when I think we will have to have a separate Committee at the Central level regarding West Bengal cases because they are not being done expeditiously by the State Administration and the Committee there.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : I did not get the reply to my question regarding the pronouncement made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and with regard to the real position regarding sanction. That remains to be answered by the Minister.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I don't know which special pronouncement the hon. Member has got in view. If he writes to me I shall certainly look into it and write to him.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : About Railway Pass, Medical Care and such

other things.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. No running commentary.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : How many applications of the widows of the freedom fighters are pending? In West Bengal how many of these widows are not getting their pensions for a long time? That is one question. My second question is this. The Minister has promised about a Committee. When will that Committee be constituted?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Committee about which I mentioned regarding the State of West Bengal to decide cases of the freedom fighters from West Bengal would be set up very soon. We are in consultation with the State Government as well as various other people who can assist in this particular matter, as to the composition of this Committee and so on. Very soon we will announce it.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I asked about the applications of the widows of pensioners.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have no separate record of that.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as stated by the hon. Minister just now, the situation in Bengal and Bihar in this respect is very pitiable. Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a large scale bungling in the cases of pension which are pending at the level of your Secretariat? Especially in Bihar, there are many complaints against the person Incharge. I would like to know whether some action would be taken to ensure proper disposal of those applications? Besides, is the hon. Minister going to take some steps in such situations where in a case of similar nature one person gets pension, but the other is denied, so that such discrimination is not made against the freedom fighters?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, we have received such complaints, but in

the absence of definite information, these cases cannot be looked into. Should the hon. Member choose to cite a few examples where discrimination has been made, we shall certainly inquire into them.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the major trouble with this Department is that not even acknowledgement is sent to the letters written by the M.Ps. in this connection, whereas replies are received from all other departments of the Central Government. I have written three letters in this connection yesterday only. Although, the State Government had earlier recommended those cases twice, but no action has so far been taken. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action he proposes to take for quick disposal of all such cases? Will some instructions be issued to the effect that at least the letters received from M.Ps are duly acknowledged?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, during my short stay in the Ministry, I have replied to dozens of letters received from the hon. Members. This is not true that the letters are not replied. It may be that what he wants is not possible; I can understand that because unless there are definite proofs, we cannot approve those cases. Two Members of Parliament had come today morning itself that in a particular individual's case, the period is short by ten days to six months which may be waived. We have our limits in such cases. If we go by the rules, certainly there would not be any hindrance in it.

[English]

AN. HON. MEMBER : Sir, the reply comes, 'We are looking into it and still looking into the cases, it is not finished'.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend says that he has been there only for a few months. This has been the most unfortunate experience. A number of Ministers have gone through one after the other with the result that the results are so very bad. I am supposed to be a member of that Advisory Committee. I offered to resign, but my leader and the Finance Minister put me back again. I go on receiving letters. I write to them. They say or your Secretary says, 'Yes, your letter has been received on

such and such date'. Afterwards, what is the result? I do not know. If I hear anything at all, it is only to say, 'It is rejected'. It goes on like that. It is a sad story, it does not redound to the credit of our Government or to us, freedom fighters. We have been turned into worse than petitioners. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend and the Prime Minister also to pay some special attention. Would they be prepared to constitute a committee here to aid the hon. Minister in order to control their own office so far as Lok Nayak Bhavan is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Prime Minister, he says that you form some Committee to help the Minister to sort out the things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is already a high powered committee of which.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is a low powered committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I would most respectfully submit that we have disposed of 83 per cent of the total applications. If it is a case of rejection, it has to be rejected and no committee can contravene the rules laid down. If it is six months, it has to be six months, it cannot be 10 days less. (Interruptions). Then it has to be *prima facie* rejected.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prof. Ranga made a suggestion to the Prime Minister for continuity of work. The Ministers should not be changed very often. That is a positive suggestion that he has made.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides the new applications which are pending for grant of pension to the freedom fighters, there are a large number of applications complaining about the delay in payment of pension to the existing pensioners

at the enhanced rate and no action has so far been taken on such applications. Therefore, there is need to give separate consideration to these applications. The applications of the first type are to be considered afresh, but I do not know why the payment of pension at enhanced rate is being delayed to those who are already pensioners? For that I too agree with the suggestion given by Prof. Ranga that if their applications are disposed of expeditiously, it will be an honour to the freedom fighters. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would take some initiative in the matter?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Some nationalised banks have delayed the payment in such cases. There has been no delay in the case of those pensioners who draw their pension from the Government treasury. We are making efforts through the Reserve Bank of India that nationalised banks too should make payment of pension to the freedom fighters at enhanced rate as early as possible.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

Development of Transport Infrastructure in Backward and Hilly Areas

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission and Union Government have given any priority to the development of transport infrastructure, including construction of new railway lines in backward areas including hilly areas, for their economic development and the removal of regional imbalances;

(b) the names of new railway lines completed or taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan alongwith relevant details, *viz.* States in which located, the estimated costs the length in kms. and the target dates for their completion;

(c) whether any priority is proposed to be given to the completion of all such lines as have not been completed and are under construction during the Seventh Plan especially in such States/regions where no new

lines have been constructed since Independence;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) For the purposes of planning and development, backward and hilly areas have been receiving special attention for their overall integrated development including provision of transport infrastructure. The successive Five Year Plans have sought to reduce regional imbalances by measures like weightage in allocation of central assistance to less developed States, area development programmes and anti-poverty programmes. Development of transport infrastructure forms an important component of these programmes. It has, however, to be recognised that in planned development where different sectors of the economy are expected

to grow in close co-ordination, transport is only one of the elements of an integrated plan for area development. While planning transport infrastructure, inter model options need to be given due weightage; the objective being to meet the transport requirements of the area at minimum resource cost. This requires integrated development of various modes of transport leading to creation of systems in which modes of transport supplement each other—each mode performing a job for which it is best suited on the basis of comparative cost advantage.

(b) A statement showing the ongoing new railway line projects including those taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan and their present status is given below.

(c) to (e). With a view to optimise the use of available resources and having regard to a large number of ongoing railway line projects, priority is accorded to completion of essential ongoing projects such as project linked railway lines, strategic lines, etc.

Statement

Name of the Project	Year of inclusion in Railways Works Programme	Length (in Kms)	Latest estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Estimated Expenditure upto 31-3-86 (Rs. crores)	Location	Status/anticipated year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Mangalore—Hasan	1963-64	189	52.13	52.13	Karnataka	Opened to traffic in 1979. Residual work completed in Sixth Plan.
2. Vasai Road—Diva	1972-73	42	30.00	29.76	Maharashtra	Opened to traffic in 1983.
3. Tirunelveli-Trivandrum-Kanyakumari	1972-73	160	39.21	38.31	Tamil Nadu/ Kerala	Opened to traffic in 1980. Residual work completed in Sixth Plan.
4. Howrah—Sheakala	1972-73	17	7.00	0.0004	W.B.	Eighth Plan.
5. Wani—Chanaka	1973-74	76	16.80	16.35	Maharashtra	Opened to traffic in 1984.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Shabdara—Shabranpur	1973-74	158	36.30	32.65	Delhi/UP	Opened to traffic in 1980.
7. Chitauni—Bagaha	1974-75	28	23.59	3.01	UP/Bihar	Partly completed. Bagaha—Valmiki Nagar road (9 Kms) opened to traffic in 1978.
8. Bibinagar—Nadikude	1974-75	149	45.58	32.46	A.P.	1990. Bibinagar to Miryalguda opened to traffic in 1984.
9. Jakhapura—Banspani	1974-75	176	75.00	6.91	Orissa	Eighth Plan. Jakhapura to Daitari opened to traffic in 1981.
10. Rohtak—Bhiwani	1974-75	49	8.05	8.05	Haryana	Opened to traffic in 1980.
11. Sakri-Hasanpur	1974-75	75	20.85	5.01	Bihar	Eighth Plan
12. Rampur-New Haldwani	1974-75	84	30.41	3.55	U.P.	Eighth Plan
13. Howrah-Amta	1974-75	74	31.78	15.13	W.B.	Eighth Plan. Sant-ragachi to Bargachia (24 Kms) opened to traffic in 1984.
14. Kairala Road-Jayant	1977-78	33	25.75	24.10	MP/AP	Opened to traffic in 1984.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Bhadrachalam Road— Managuru	1977-78	49	19.95	17.97	A.P.	Opened to traffic in 1983.
16. Apta-Roha	1978-79	62	22.78	21.77	Maharashtra	1986. Apta-Nago-thana (47 Kms) opened to traffic in 1985.
17. Kapadwanj-Modasa	1978-79	61	15.00	2.60	Gujarat	Eighth Plan.
18. Gauhati-Burnihat	1978-79	27	18.50	0.50	Assam/ Meghalaya	Objections by Meghalaya Government and dropped by Railways.
19. Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	1978-79	33	29.59	20.66	Tripura	1987. Dharmanagar-Pechartal (22 Kms) completed in 1986.
20. Silchar—Jiribum	1978-79	49	25.31	13.64	Assam/ Manipur	1989
21. Balipura—Balukpong	1978-79	35	9.97	5.63	Assam/ Arunachal Pr.	1989
22. Amguri—Tuli	1978-79	15	5.83	2.01	Assam/ Nagaland	Work stopped due to land dispute between Assam and Nagaland.
23. Lalabazar—Bhairabi	1978-79	49	27.18	10.98	Assam/ Mizoram	1989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. Ernakulam—Alleppey	1979-80	57	35.10	16.66	Kerala	1990
25. Tupkadih—Talgaria	1979-80	33	13.80	10.94	Bihar	1990
26. Manikgarh—Chandur	1979-80	29	10.92	9.99	Maharashtra	Opened to traffic in 1985
27. Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch	1980-81	235	97.87	32.44	Rajasthan	1990
28. Motumari-Jaggayapetta	1980-81	32	19.22	13.82	A.P.	1987
29. Miraj—Sangli	1980-81	8	2.40	0.01	Maharashtra	Dropped by Railways
30. Bringing old Madhavnagar on the main line	1980-81	7	1.22	0.01	Maharashtra	Dropped by Railways
31. Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	1981-82	53	69.76	7.80	J and K	Eighth Plan
32. Bhuj-Naliya	1981-82	110	40.06	12.79	Gujarat	1989
33. Talapur-Patancheru	1981-82	8	7.00	2.59	A.P.	Eighth Plan
34. Karur-Dindigul-Maniyachi Tuticorin/Tirunvelveli.	1981-82	324	95.90	23.63	Tamil Nadu	Eighth Plan
35. Koraput-Rayagada	1981-82	174	260.00	33.04	Orissa	Eighth Plan
36. Chitradurg-Rayadurg	1981-82	100	20.20	3.16	Karnataka/A.P.	Eighth Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37. Nangal Dam—Talwara and taking over Mukerian Talwara siding	1981-82	113	37.68	4.60	Punjab/ H.P.	Eighth Plan
38. Bhatinda Bypass	1982-83	8	4.28	2.46	Punjab	1986
39. Kalka-Parwanoo	1982-83	4	1.60	0.26	H.P.	Dropped by Railways
40. Alleppey-Kayankulam	1982-83	43	16.00	0.62	Kerala	Eighth Plan
41. Construction of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra and a BG line between Gauhati and Joghopsa	1983-84	142	87.73	1.37	Assam	Eighth Plan
42. Mathura—Alwar	1983-84	120	34.75	2.49	UP/Rajasthan	Eighth Plan
43. Adilabad—Pimpalkuti	1983-84	21	15.65	1.94	AP/Maharashtra	-do-
44. Ekalakhi—Balurghat	1983-84	91	48.85	3.37	W.B.	-do-
45. Talchar—Sambalpur	1984-85	172	57.97	5.00	Orissa	-do-

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement and the question is limited to the on-going projects taken up during the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the allocation of the funds by the Planning Commission to the new railway lines. On parts (c) to (e) of the question the Minister has been pleased to answer as follows :

“With a view to optimise the use of available resources and having regard to a large number of ongoing railway line projects, priority is accord to completion of essential ongoing projects such as project linked railway lines, strategic lines, etc.”

I would also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the answers given by him to a question on the 5th of March this year regarding this subject. He had assured that in the 7th Five Year Plan, most of the ongoing projects will be given priority. In view of this, I ask a specific question, in such of the areas which have been neglected so far and where since independence not even a single railway line has been completed, will ongoing projects in such States be given priority so that regional development on an entirely rational basis for the entire country is also ensured.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : There are 45 ongoing projects in total. Out of them, some have been completed during the Sixth Plan and some are required to be completed within the 7th Plan. Out of these 45, because of resource constraint, we have divided them into two sectors. First is the projects which are to be connected because of certain infrastructure already grown up there like industries and other things, *i.e.* project oriented. Second is strategic line. There are projects which for strategic reasons have to be given priority. I have got the list in which so far as project oriented lines are concerned, there are total 9 railway lines, ongoing lines which are required to be completed and we have arranged for funds for completion of those. So far as strategic lines are concerned, there are two. That is, Bhuj-Nalia and Bhatinda Bypass. Those should also be given priority. Out of all these 45 projects, we have not made any parameter that since independence where there are no

lines, let there be lines. But the parameter laid down is, when the development process goes on, as an overall strategy of the 7th Plan, to accelerate the development process, railwayline may be required we are proceeding in that manner.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : My specific question is, whatever parameters are, railway is a national undertaking and they have to look after the entire country. So, the Planning Commission has cleared those lines; these railway lines have been taken up in the Sixth Five Year Plan or the 7th Five Year Plan, on the clearance by the Planning Commission, on the allocation of finances by the Planning Commission. In view of this, will such railway lines, such as are only one each in some States, which have not been given any railway line since independence, be also given priority? For example, in Himachal, the foundation-stone for a railway line Nangal Dam-Talwara Railway Line was laid in 1974. It was then sanctioned by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1980. Now, it has been taken up and the target date has been given in the 8th Five Year Plan. 16 railway lines out of the 45 mentioned by the hon. Minister has been targeted in the 8th Plan. But the Minister for Railways in reply to an earlier question has been stressing that attempt would be made to complete them in the 7th Five Year Plan. In view of this, in view of the development of industries in the backward areas, especially in view of the report of the Planning Commission which appeared in the *Business Standard* of 5th may 1986 that the subsidy for industrial growth etc., have failed and now stress would be laid on the provision of transport infrastructure including railway lines, will the railway lines of the States which have not been given even a single line during all these 40 years and which have fortunately got the sanction of Railway Board at your hand, be completed on priority basis and priority accorded to these lines?

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, as the hon. Member comes from that State, there are two projects. First one is, Nangal Dam—Talwara railway line of 113 kms. The cost is, as on today, Rs. 37.68 crores. Out of this, Rs. 4.60 crores have been spent and

also Rs. 2 crores have been provided for 1986-87. The State Government had agreed to bear the cost of the land and also wanted to supply the wooden sleepers. But we do not want that for determining viability, giving of land and cost of sleeper should be taken into consideration. However because of finance constraint, it is going on. But we are trying to complete it. The target date is the Eighth Plan; we could not fix a particular date.

So far as the other one, Kalka-Parwanoo railway line is concerned (*Interruptions*) it was actually sanctioned by the Planning Commission. But thereafter, State Government indicated to the Railways that this scheme could be dropped and the Railways withdrew this finding it non-viable and that it would take time. The local Association, Parwanoo Industrial Association have also submitted that this scheme is not necessary. In view of this, the Planning Commission has to close that. Therefore, that has been closed.

So far as the other line is concerned, we are giving priority to complete it as quickly as possible.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to carry a railway line to Lakshadweep, Mr. Sayeed ?

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : I am not talking about the railway line.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is my maiden performance in Hindi. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that bottlenecks still persist in the matter of transport facilities in Lakshadweep where the Prime Minister has paid a visit recently. It was in this background that the Prime Minister had assured the people that the Government would give the topmost consideration to the problem of transportation whether it is between the islands or between the mainland and the island or whether it is shipping or air service. After the Prime Minister had visited the islands,

the situation had deteriorated to such an extent that even the helicopter service was stopped. The Prime Minister as well as Shri Panja had paid a visit there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what policy Government have adopted with regard to the land that was given for the airport at Agati after years of strenuous efforts ? I would like to have a categorical reply whether airport will be built there ? Besides, Government should issue specific directions to continue the helicopter service till the airport is built.

[*English*]

SHRI A K PANJA : First we must congratulate the hon. Member for putting the question in Hindi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Let thanks also be given in Hindi.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : My difficulty is this. I can answer in Hindi. But I cannot say whether that will be properly translated or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : If you could speak in Hindi, even if it is not fluent, it will be appreciated.

MR. SPEAKER : In whatever way you say it, I shall translate... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : So far as the assurances made by the Prime Minister are concerned, we are going to keep them up. Agatti, a strip of island, has to be given about Rs. 4 crores which would need sanction of the Planning Commission for the purpose of making airstrip. The work of measurement and the selection of land is also taking place.

There are 10 inhabited islands and a population of 40,249 is spread over those islands. There is also one uninhabited

island which is called Bangaram. These are all tourist spots. Therefore, helicopters have been purchased and they are ready to connect these 10 inhabited and the one uninhabited islands. (*Interruptions*) Now helipad has to be constructed, for the purpose of landing of helicopters. The helipad which was there is for the purpose of landing of military helicopters. Certain measurements are necessary for the Department of Civil Aviation to carry out that work. Public safety is also involved because there is the rough sea all around the islands. So safety and other questions are also to be taken into consideration. To go from the mainland to Agati also, the rough sea is there. So safety and other things are to be taken into consideration. But the airstrip is taken up and I am sure in record time this should be completed.

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to add a few words.....(*Interruptions*)..... Is my Hindi all right ?.....

SHRI RAJ KUMAR : It is very good. Very correct.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : After I had visited Lakshadweep, we have given a serious thought to the development of all islands of Lakshadweep. We have asked the Planning Commission to formulate an Island Development Programme. They are on the job and it will be formulated. As regards the service of helicopter, the Ministry of Defence had earlier acquired land for an air strip and now we have handed over that land to the Department of Civil Aviation. The air strip will be built very soon and I hope—I cannot promise—that by the time the next Budget Session is over, Shri Sayeed, if he so likes, can go back to his constituency by Vayudoot.

MR. SPEAKER : Then we shall land there along with Shri Sayeed.....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Sayeed had said that after the Prime Minister had visited the Island, the facility which was there earlier, too was withdrawn. That is why he said—if that has to be the result, any further visit may not be paid. What is his opinion about this?.....(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : As per the statement the successive five year plans have sought to reduce the regional imbalances. Here transport is only one of the elements but it is a very important element of an integrated plan for area development. We are passing through the Seventh Five Year Plan. But projects which have been surveyed in the Fifth Five Year Plan are not being taken up so far. One particular project I want to bring to the notice of the Minister. This project connects two States in the South. That is a railway line between Sathyamangalam in Tamil Nadu and Chamarajanagar in Karnataka. It was surveyed in the Fifth Five Year Plan but it has not yet seen the light of the day. I want to know whether the Government will take up this project or not.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : For removing the regional imbalances various other factors are also involved, not merely the transport facility. Of course, it is one of the important factors.

From a study of the areas which need more attention it appears from the survey report that Bihar is the worst affected now. So far as poverty level is concerned Bihar is 49.5%. Second comes Madhya Pradesh with 46.2%. Third comes Uttar Pradesh with 45.3%. Therefore, in UP in areas which are regarded as not developed 826 km has already been done; Bihar—680 km. and Assam which is also.....

MR. SPEAKER : These are all statistics. You may place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI A K. PANJA : I will do it, Sir.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : But I referred to a particular project.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : Regarding that project, if the hon. Member writes to me, I will certainly find out the position and write to him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : In the Sixth Five Year Plan itself it ought to have been taken up.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to Mathura-Alwar Railway line, referred to at item 42 in the annexure to the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the work was taken up in 1983-84 and Rs. 2 crores 49 lakhs have so far been spent. According to their estimate, this work should be completed by 1995 during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. But if the present rate of allocation of funds continues, this work will not be completed even by the year 2000. The Railway Minister who was the incharge of railways prior to him had assured that construction work would be taken up from both ends—Alwar as well as Mathura and that the allocation would also be enhanced. Will the hon. Minister arrange to take up work simultaneously at Alwar and Mathura and raise the allocation from Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 10 crores?

[English]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : The Mathura-Alwar Railway-line is 120 kms. The project cost is Rs. 34.75 crores. Out of that Rs. 2.49 crores—this is between UP and Rajasthan. This is to be completed according to the target date, within the Eighth Plan.

Continued Influx of people from Bangladesh in West Bengal

*951. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL† :**
SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 2 April, 1986 to the effect that influx of people from Bangladesh is continuing unabated and is concentrated in Malda, Murshidabad and Dinajpur Districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the actual number of infiltrators in all these areas; and

(c) the steps taken to deport them forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir. But the news item is not correct. In fact, the figure of infiltration has abated in Malda, Murshidabad and Dinajpur districts in 1985 as compared to the previous years.

(b) The number of infiltrators apprehended and sent back during the period from 1-1-1983 to 31-3-1986 is 1,011 for West Dinajpur, 234 for Malda and 2,194 for Murshidabad districts.

(c) The Government are increasing surveillance at the border by raising additional BSF battalions, construction of border out posts, observation post towers and by equipping BSF with sophisticated equipments.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the news item in the Indian Express is not correct. That is all right. But he has given the figures in respect of only the persons who have gone back or were deported, and has not replied as to how many people had infiltrated, how many of them were deported and how many of them are still there? He did give the figures of those who were deported or sent back, but he did not give the figures in respect of those who had actually infiltrated. Besides, as this problem has assumed a permanent feature, I would like to know whether fencing is being done or a permanent wall is being erected so that the problem is solved permanently?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : In case we had complete information as to how many people have infiltrated, there would have been no difficulty in giving the figures. Those who enter illegally do not inform us that they are crossing over. These people are of two types. The first type includes those who legally cross the border and in respect of whom we do have the figures. During the course of last three years, the B.S.F. has sent back 21,000, 23,000 and 30,000 people respectively to Bangladesh. But the crux of the problem is that there are no visa regulations at present. According to an agreement of 1972 with Bangladesh, one who comes for 180 days is not required to be registered.

Once a person comes for 180 days, nobody knows about his whereabouts thereafter. That is the problem.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : My second supplementary is that since we have no provision of visa and that Agreement is adding to the problem of the border security, will this issue be re-considered? Today I have read in the newspaper that Government are going to spend Rs. 40 crores initially and another Rs. 200 crores later on on rehabilitation of ex-servicemen on the border. I would like to know whether this news is correct? Besides, what are the Government thinking about the growing population in the neighbouring States of Manipur, Sikkim and Assam due to influx into our country? Will some firm steps be taken on permanent basis in this regard?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has also discussed this issue with us. We are thinking in terms of reviewing the entire visa system and making some changes in it.

[*English*]

SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Sir, the Minister was pleased to observe that people come and go; they do not give us notice nor do we come to know of it. I do not think this is a proper answer to be given by the Minister who is in-charge of law and order. Whenever a gentleman's agreement is violated, should we not make alternative arrangements by way of visa to check the infiltrators? Is it not the duty of the Government to find out that and make alternative arrangements, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister. Otherwise the law and order question will become just the same as Assam here also.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I do not know whether the Hon. Member has really understood what the problem is. As I said earlier, there is an agreement between India and Bangladesh. It is called the 1972 Agreement whereby people are allowed to come, they spend 180 days and thereafter they have to register themselves. The practical difficulty is that once they come and stay in India for 180 days and do not register themselves and travel all over India,

then it becomes extremely difficult to detect them. As I have said earlier, over the period 1972 to 1984 there are nearly four lakh Bangladeshis who have come on this basis with the valid Visa, who have not registered themselves and got lost themselves among the general population of the country. Taking this problem into account we have thought that we would revise the system. We are discussing this with the Bangladesh authorities also. We have discussed it with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and very shortly we will have a new system.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Hon. Minister will probably agree that the number of persons detected have no comparison with the number of persons who have infiltrated because the borders are getting extended to open border.

In 1962, the Government of India, in order to find out the approximate number of infiltrators, made a comparative study of the population in the areas nearby Bangladesh—at that time it was Pakistan—and also Pakistan and came to a certain conclusion that about 22 lakhs of people infiltrated in the 1950-60 decade. Therefore, in that context may I know whether the Government would make a comparative study of the population figures of India and Bangladesh today to come to a rough estimate about the number of infiltrators?

A team from the Union Government went to Assam to discuss about the fencing on the border road. May I know what has been the outcome of that?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The census figures we have taken on the border districts in 1971 and 1981. We have taken two comparisons. If we take West Bengal as a whole there has been an increase of 22% in the population. But if we take the eight border districts, the population increase varies between 25% and 35%. So, there are a larger number of people in these eight border areas. This is only tallying with our own information that people have come across. I mean that we are fully aware of that. In this regard we have had detailed discussions with the West Bengal Government. We have sanctioned them another 165 posts because there is a Depart-

ment which looks after infiltration of foreign nationals coming in. The last three years have shown that there has been a gradual decline. But I would not say for a moment that infiltration is not taking place. It is. If we are in a position to push back 30000 people a year, it is obvious that much more are coming in because it is an open border. It is a very easy terrain. We keep them pushing back; but they will keep coming.

For this purpose we have virtually doubled our surveillance. We are also going in for nearly 2000 kms. of roads in West Bengal. It is a very difficult terrain and unless you are able to have proper surveillance, you cannot stop this sort of infiltration which is taking place.

In regard to the second part of the question, that pertains to Assam and I need a separate notice for that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, news reports in our country have their own importance and the Indian Express is a big newspaper with a large circulation and credibility. Just now, the hon. Minister in reply to a question has stated that the news item was totally incorrect. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some action was taken or is contemplated against the Indian Express for carrying a false news, as I know that many of the news items published in the Indian Express are often incorrect ?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Everyone is free to express his views; but we are not the authors of that article and we do not pay much attention to that.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Does the Minister know that recently, three-four days back, about 5000 or 6000 Chakma refugees have entered in Tripura because of the trouble in Chittagong Hills ? What is the Central Government going to do in this regard ? Will the Central Government give assistance to the State Government to provide them food and other things ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Although it does not form part of the question yet I

have not objection to replying. We have taken a very serious view of the matter. My colleague, the External Affairs Minister is here. We have taken up this matter with Bangladesh Government also.

UN Convention on Status of Refugees

*952. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have accepted and ratified the 1951 U.N. Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol of the same import relating to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this organisation is recognized as an important institution in the UN system; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have a regular office of this organisation in India in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The implications of the Convention and the Protocol remain under study.

(c) and (d). The Office of the UNHCR came into being on 1st Jan. 1951, as a result of a decision taken by the UN General Assembly by resolution 319 (IV) of 1949 and reports annually to the Assembly through ECOSOC.

A branch office of the UNHCR was established in New Delhi in 1969 but UNHCR closed it down in 1975. In 1979, the UNHCR requested us to allow them to open an office in India. We have permitted a representative of the UNHCR to function as the "UNHCR Component of the UNDP" in New Delhi.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : In reply to part (b) of my question it has been stated : "The implications of the Convention and the Protocol remain under study." May

I know how long this study will continue and after completion what steps does the Government propose to take ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Sir, I cannot say at this moment how long this will continue because we have come up against certain basic difficulties. It is not easy to resolve that difficulty.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Sir, a branch office of the UNHCR is established in New Delhi. May I know what is their day-to-day function ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : It is not a branch office. A branch office was set-up in 1969 but later on it was closed in 1975. They had asked again for opening another branch office but we have not agreed to it and only a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is here under the UNDP umbrella.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the categories of refugees that this office is dealing with. Today we are faced with a very major problem of looking after Srilanka refugees. We have some Afghan refugees also. What help is being rendered to the Government of India by this office in looking after the refugees or what role are they playing in looking after the refugees ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Sir, it has been conveyed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that we do not need their help to provide assistance to Srilankan Tamils who have sought shelter in India. So far as the so-called Afghan refugees are concerned this office wanted to give assistance but we have not agreed to that also.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : So they are not looking after any refugees in India then why do they have their office here ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : That is why there is only a representative and not even an office.

Licences for Manufacturing TV Sets

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

(a) the number of companies in public and private sectors which have been granted licences for manufacture of colour and black and white T.V. sets in the country as on 31st December, 1985, their number State-wise;

(b) whether all the manufacturers have been granted the facility of importing T.V. equipments; if so, what is the limit for import of such equipments;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are many companies which have been granted licence to manufacture T.V. sets and have been granted the import licence also but have not manufactured T.V. sets;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, the number of such manufacturers and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The number of companies in public and private sectors who hold industrial licence for the manufacture of CTV and B and W TV receiver sets in the country, as on 30-4-1986, are given in the statement given below.

(b) Most of the capital goods equipment required for the manufacture of TV sets are under "Open General Licence" (OGL), i.e. no import licence is required for their import. There is, therefore, no limit as such. However, the customs duty concession on capital goods imported for setting up the project/substantial expansion, is restricted to the quantum considered essential for the licenced capacity.

(c) The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years, within which the party is expected to commence commercial production. This period is further extendable on justified grounds. Most of the companies holding industrial licence have gone into production. The initial validity period of two years is not yet over, in the case of remaining few companies who hold industrial licence, but are yet to commence production.

(d) and (e). Industrial licences of three companies were revoked in 1986, as the parties surrendered the same. The industrial licence of one company had been revoked in August, 1985, for not being in production for a very long time.

Statement

(As on 30th April, 1986)

State/Union Territory	Public Sector	Private Sector
1. Assam	1	Nil
2. Andhra Pradesh	2	1
3. Bihar	1	Nil
4. Chandigarh	Nil	1
5. Delhi	Nil	2
6. Gujarat	Nil	4
7. Goa	1	Nil
8. Himachal Pradesh	1	Nil
9. Haryana	1	4
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1+1*	Nil
11. Kerala	2	1
12. Karnataka	1	3
13. Maharashtra	1	5
14. Madhya Pradesh	1	1
15. Orissa	1	Nil
16. Punjab	Nil	1
17. Rajasthan	1	1
18. Tamil Nadu	*1	3
19. Uttar Pradesh	3	5
20. West Bengal	*1	Nil
	Total	
	18+3*	32

*Joint Sector Units.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Sir, how many applications are pending for the issue of new licences for the manufacture of TV sets and what is the Government's thinking about that? I would like to know whether the Government is considering to impose a ban on the import of foreign TV sets so that domestic manufacturers are encouraged.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have freely given licence in the organised sector. Licences in the organised sector are given by the Industries (Development) Ministry. The licences for the small scale sector are given—approval for the small-scale sectors is given—by the State Governments and we are freely giving the licences. Now, as far as stopping the imports of the T.V. sets is concerned, generally we do not get the TV sets from outside. We are producing enough number of black and white TV sets and colour TV sets are also produced on a large-scale and they are being supplied to the consumers.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : A number of foreign TV sets are sold in the market. Hundreds of imported colour TV sets are sold in the market. Now, my second supplementary is whether the Government have made any plan to manufacture all the necessary components for the TV sets produced in the country to meet the domestic requirements. If the answer is 'Yes', I would like to know when the country will become self-sufficient in this respect.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I can give the figures of production. In 1985, the number of colour TV sets produced was 6.6 lakhs and the black and white TV sets produced was 18 lakhs. Now, at present, as far as the black and white TV sets are concerned, nearly 90% of components are produced in the country. We do not have to import components for black and white TV sets from outside. As far as the colour TV sets are concerned, about 20% of the components are available in the country and the rest have to come from outside. But we are told that by 1987, it would be possible for us to produce 60% of the components which are required for producing colour TV sets in the country itself and then it will not be necessary for us to import from outside. The development of component industry take some time and the process is on and it

would be possible for us to provide all the components to meet the domestic demand.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : As compared to black and white television set, the rays radiated by a colour television set have posed a hazard to the human body and thus causes harmful effect. In view of this, is the hon. Minister thinking of devising ways to remove these harmful effects or is he encouraging the production of colour television in spite of this hazard. This is the opinion of the experts the world over that it causes harmful effects on human body?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We do not have any such reports on the basis of which it could be said that colour television set causes harmful effects in the blood of human beings. It can be said that colour television set causes some effect on eyesight. We do not have any reliable reports to the effect that it causes harmful effects in blood. Therefore, there is no question of stopping its production.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply stated in part (c) of his answer that the initial validity period of two years is not yet over in the case of remaining few companies. Then in parts (d) and (e) of his answer, he says that the industrial licence of one company had been revoked in August, 1985 for not being in production for a very long time.

I would like to know from the Minister whether his answer at (c) is correct or at (d) and (e).

Secondly, I would like to know which is the company whose licence has been revoked and what was the period of time in which that company did not produce. What happens is that many companies have taken these licences and imported certain items and have sold them in the market. The question says—what action has been taken. Will the Minister reply to that?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The company whose licence has been cancelled

is Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises, Bombay. This company after getting the licence did not produce the TV sets for 4-5 years. That is why the licence has been cancelled. There are three other companies which have surrendered their licences and these four companies are at present not holding the licences. What else he wanted to know.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : The hon. Minister has said that the company did not manufacture for 4-5 years. I want to know whether his answer at (c) is correct or his answer at (d) and (e) is correct. If it is a fact that for the last 5 years they did not manufacture, why do you say at (c) that the initial validity period of licence is two years, which is extendable on justified grounds. Did the Department think that it was justified for five years ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : As the rules stand today, the licence is valid for two years. After two years, the licence can be extended for two more years, for one year at one time and for one more year at another time. This kind of extension can be given by the administrative Ministry and beyond that if any extension is required, that extension can be given by the Industrial Development Ministry. In this case, there was one company which did not produce and we cancelled its licence.

Ministerial Committee of NAM for North-South Dialogue

*954. **SHRI K. PRADHANI† :**
D.R. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has proposed that the Non-Aligned Movement should set up a ministerial committee to study and advise the strategy to be adopted to break the deadlocked North-South dialogue and for closer and wider South-South cooperation; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion on the Indian proposal at the last Ministerial Conference of the Non-aligned Coordination Bureau held in New Delhi during the month of April, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir. In the draft declaration presented by India at the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Bureau held in New Delhi, 16-19 April a proposal was included for the establishment of a Standing Ministerial Committee of the non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen and harmonize their policies and strategies for international economic co-operation.

(b) The Ministerial Bureau approved in principle the setting up of a Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation and suggested that the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York under India's Chairmanship finalise the modalities relating to the constituting of the Standing Committee.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : The Minister in his reply has stated that the Ministerial Bureau approved in principle the setting up of a Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation and suggested that the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York under Indian chairmanship finalise the modalities relating to the constituting of the Standing Committee. While discussing the economic cooperation here in Delhi on 16th to 19th April, 1986. I would like to know if anything was discussed about the problems arising out of IMF loans for the developing countries, and about the high rate of interest charged by the IMF from the developing countries.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The Economic Declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New Delhi relates to all aspects of the global economic issues; the rate of interest, the debt problem and other problems are also included in that.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : Further, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in addition to the economic situation in the developing countries, anything else was discussed about the political situation in any of the non-aligned countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister especially whether the situation in Namibia was discussed.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes Sir. Namibia was very much there in the Political Declaration. It was discussed and other political matters too.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Mr. Speaker Sir, one of the main questions in the North South Dialogue is the question of debt owed by the developing countries, particularly of Latin America and Africa, to the developed countries. These countries are not in a position to pay under the stringent conditions imposed at that time, if they are to maintain in their own countries a minimum level of development and a minimum standard of living for their people. In this context, there are suggestions from the developing countries, particularly from Latin America that the debts should be written off. And there are other types of suggestions also. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the approach of the Government of India to these suggestions? Secondly, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what follow up action has been taken on the Conference on International Money and Finance, on which a dialogue was enunciated by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in New York around 1982? What steps are you taking to see that this international Conference on money and finance is going to take place?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We are concerned here with the approach of the Non-Aligned Movement. The hon. member knows about it. But for the benefit of the member, I may inform that India's position on these issues, as well as the position of the Non-Aligned Movement on these issues, is coterminous; they are equal. So far as the question of calling an international conference on money and finance is concerned, we are pursuing it and even in this last meeting, we have made a specific suggestion about it. But so far, it has proved to be a non-starter, mainly because of the negative attitude of the countries of the North, *i.e.* the richer countries.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, hon. External Affairs Minister knows that a large number of countries including the countries in the Latin American region and other areas have recommended complete writing off of their loans. What is your view about his question?

Secondly, in view of some recommendations made at the meeting of the industrialised nations, currently being held in Tokyo, is there any likelihood of improvement in restructuring the international economic order?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The Non-Aligned Movement has been taking initiative in these matters and it is trying to deal with the global economic issues. We are aware of the various suggestions in respect of various matters like debt, etc. One of the suggestions is that debt should be written off.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Do you favour it?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am not concerned with it. It is for the Finance Minister to determine India's position. I am concerned with the NAM's position. This is one of the specific issues that will be dealt with by the Ministerial Committee. That is the suggestion given. So, this is the view of the Government.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What about the recommendations.....

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

Earthquakes in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether high intensity earthquakes occurred on 26 April, 1986 in Himachal Pradesh and other areas in North India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made to ascertain its causes;

(d) if so when and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether any precautionary measures were taken in this regard, if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any devices exist of forecast such earthquakes; and

(g) if so, whether any warnings were announced to the people in the affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). An earthquake shock of moderate intensity occurred in Himachal Pradesh at 1305 hours IST on 26 4-86. Two other earthquakes of moderate intensity (magnitude 5.7 on Richter Scale) with their epicentres in Burma and Afganistan-Pakistan Border were also recorded by the seismographs maintained by the Indian Meteorological Department on the same day. All these earthquakes have occurred in the Himalayan-Burma region which is a well defined seismically active zone.

The occurrence of these earthquakes is attributed to the collision of Indian and Eurasian plates which have caused weak zones in Himalayas. As soon as the rocks slip inside the earth due to the forces of geological origin, earthquakes take place.

(c) and (d). Investigation and enquiries have been initiated and field data is being collected for further analysis.

(e) No precautionary measures could be taken as forecasting of earthquakes is not yet possible.

(f) and (g). At present no technology exists to predict occurrence of earthquakes in advance. As such, the question of advance warning does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the world famous Seismologist and Hydrologist Dr. H. Tidemann had predicted in the month of October, 1985 that there would be a likelihood of earthquake of severe nature in India, particularly in the North and North-Eastern Zones of the country in the near future ? If so, what precautionary measures are you taking in this regard ?

May I know, whether it is a fact that our Indian Standards Institution has published a Seismic Zone Map of the entire country dividing our country into five zones; whether those maps are available to be purchased by the general public and whether the zones 4 and 5 are more exposed to such types of earthquakes which would cause much damages; if so whether Himachal Pradesh and the neighbouring areas are included in the zone number 4 or zone number 5 and what precautionary measures are you taking to caution the people of that areas ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, predicting earthquake is very difficult. We do not have science and technology available in the world itself to predict correctly the time and the places where the earthquakes can take place.

As far as India is concerned, it is divided into five zones and hon. Member has asked whether Himachal Pradesh is in Zone 4 or Zone 5. "Yes", a part of it is in Zone 4 and a part of it in Zone 5. And the North-Eastern Region as well as North-Western and the Himalayan areas are prone to earthquake and we have the systems, the equipments placed in the areas which are prone to earthquakes, so that we can measure the vibrations in the earth and we can try to predict the time. But this is not very clear and the science is not perfect. It has not yet matured and it is not possible to predict.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, regarding Seismic Zone Map, I wanted to know whether that Map is available to be purchased by the general public and whether the zones 4 and 5 are more exposed to such types of earthquakes which would cause much damages; if so, whether Himachal Pradesh and the neighbouring areas are included in the zone number 4 or zone number 5 and what precautionary measures are you taking to caution the people of that area ?

My another supplementary is whether the landslides which are a regular phenomenon in that area have any relation with such collision of Indian and European plates which has been replied by the hon. Minister in his statement. May I know

whether the recent earthquake in Himachal Pradesh, Burma, Afghanistan and Pakistan areas were due to the recent explosion of nuclear bomb by the U.S.A. and if so, whether our Government lodged any protest to the U.S. Government ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the maps are published and they are available. I can give a copy of the maps to the hon. Member. The earthquakes are taking place because of the pressure developed and because of the movement of the earth in the North-Eastern Region. And these areas are seismic areas. We do not think that earthquakes have taken place because of the explosion. So, there is no question of sending any complaint or asking for any action.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the heavy damages caused by the earthquake in the Kangra Valley, a team has already been sent to assess the damages. Would the hon. Minister consider giving an outright sanction for a minimum Rs. 10 crores straightaway to help the people to rebuild their houses before the monsoon ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The assessment of the damage caused there is continuing. The State Government is doing it. As far as the scientific Ministries are concerned, it will be difficult for me to say...and if it is necessary, after assessing those things, it can be worked out.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Meeting in Delhi

*955. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK :**
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Coordinating Forum meet was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the issues discussed during the meeting and resolutions passed by them;

(c) whether the draft resolution sought intensification of non-aligned efforts in support of the struggle of the people of Southern Africa and condemned its racial regime for continued illegal occupation of Namibia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir; a Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries was held in New Delhi from 16-20 April 1986.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

A Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries was held in New Delhi from 16-20 April, 1986.

The Ministers held wide-ranging discussions covering major issues in the prevailing international political and economic situation which included, *inter alia*, disarmament, recent developments over Libya, the situation in the Mediterranean, Southern Africa, Central America, Middle East and Palestine, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the problem of international terrorism, the crisis facing the U.N. System, the deteriorating international economic situation with special reference to the problems facing developing countries such as the problem of external debts, high interest rates, decline in transfer of resources, collapse of commodity prices, rising protectionism, the critical economic situation in Africa etc. The Meeting adopted a Political and an Economic Declaration as also a Statement on the Crisis Facing the United Nations and Challenges to the process of multilateralism.

The political Declaration of the Meeting stressed that apartheid constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in Southern Africa in particular and the world in general. It reiterated the support and solidarity of non-aligned countries to the anti-apartheid struggle and called for greater moral, political, and material support for

the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress. It renewed the call of nonaligned countries for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against the racist South African regime under Chapter VII of U.N. Charter.

The Meeting strongly condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and called for immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). It urged all States to render increased material, financial, political, diplomatic and military assistance to the legitimate armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic, and legitimate representative.

Foreign Naval Forces in Indian Ocean

*956. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the position about presence of Navies of different powers in the Indian Ocean as on April 1, 1986;

(b) whether it reflects a sizeable increase in the presence of such Naval forces in the Indian Ocean as compared to the position a year back *i.e.* April 1, 1985;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto in the context of converting Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). There has been a steady increase in the presence of foreign naval vessels in the Indian Ocean over the past few years. Since last year, the number has gone up by about ten per cent.

(d) The existence of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean region is a matter of grave concern for India. India has, along with other littoral and hinterland States, been actively engaged in trying to secure the elimination of Great Power military presence from the Indian Ocean

region. To this end, India has consistently supported the General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) of 1971 which calls for transforming the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace from which Great Power military presence would be eliminated. We have co-sponsored every resolution on this subject at the UN and are disappointed that the Conference on the Indian Ocean which was postponed from 1985 to 1986, has again been postponed. In the same context, we are convinced that all preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean should be completed during 1986 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988.

Code of Ethics for Political Parties

*957. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for a code of ethics for political parties was considered at the recently held meeting of the National Integration Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Difficulties of Sri Lanka Tamil Refugees

*958. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties felt by Sri Lanka Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu for their return to Sri Lanka; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to help the return of these refugees to Sri Lanka ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) The main difficulty in regard to the return of the refugees is the situation of violence and insecurity prevailing in Sri Lanka. The Government of India would welcome

the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes and have not prevented anyone from doing so. There is, however, no question of the Government forcing these refugees to go back unless proper conditions have been created in which they can return to Sri Lanka in safety and with dignity.

(b) The best that Government can do to help the return of these refugees to Sri Lanka is to assist in the search for a political solution to the ethnic problem in that country. Only when this problem is resolved and suitable conditions are created in Sri Lanka can there be progress in regard to the return of the refugees. Government of India are persisting in their efforts with the Sri Lanka Government in this regard.

US Naval know-how for China

*959. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 15 April, 1986 under the caption "US Naval know-how for China likely; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) China is acquiring naval know-how from the United States as part of its programme for the modernization of its defence forces. Government of India have taken note of the reported Sino-U.S. agreement in this field.

Sandal Wood Plantation

*960. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by Government to increase the production of sandal wood and the feasibility of sandal wood plantation in Nizamabad and Adilabad forest area where the climate may suit for high quality sandal wood plantation;

(b) the investment proposed in the Seventh Plan for expansion of sandal wood plantation with a view to increase sandal wood production to meet the increasing demand of sandal wood oil;

(c) the details of the recent plantation in Karnataka, Kashmir, Assam and other States; and

(d) the prospects of future plantation in other districts of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) There is no central sector or centrally sponsored scheme for sandal plantation in the Seventh Plan. Some of the States however have taken steps to increase the growing stock of sandal. Nizamabad and Adilabad forest areas are not considered suitable for raising sandal plantations.

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

(d) The prospects of future plantation exist in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor and Ranga Reddy in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Investment proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan for expansion of Sandal Plantation

S. No.	States	Investment proposed
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 1 crore
2.	Karnataka	Rs. 2,000 per Tonne of Sandal supplied to oil factories.

1	2	3
3. Kerala		Rs. 1 lakh, mainly for intensive cultural operations in sandal bearing areas.
4. Andhra Pradesh		No separate provision.
5. Jammu and Kashmir		NIL
6. Assam		NIL

Details of recent plantations in Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and other important sandal growing States

S. No.	State	Period	Area planted (in hectares)
1.	Karnataka	Sixth Five Year Plan	2630
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sixth Five Year Plan	NIL
3.	Assam	Sixth Five Year Plan	NIL
4.	Tamil Nadu	Period ending Sixth Five Year Plan.	2993
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sixth Five year Plan	NIL
6.	Kerala	Sixth Five Year Plan	NIL

Eradication of Untouchability

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the achievements towards the eradication of untouchability in the country and how far the State Governments have played their role to achieve the objective; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of State Governments which are lagging behind and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). An assessment regarding offences relating to untouchability under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the various measures taken to eradicate untouchability are contained in the Annual Report on the implementation of the Protection of Civil

Rights Act. The report for 1984 was tabled in Lok Sabha on 26th February, 1986. This report *inter alia* contains the action as reported by all the State Governments in this regard till that date.

Allocation of Funds to North Eastern States

*962. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Central Financial allocations made during the Sixth Plan period to North-Eastern Council for distribution to the different units comprising the Council, with unit-wise break-up of allocations and actual expenditure incurred;

(b) on what principles these allocations are made;

(c) the allocations earmarked for the Seventh Plan with unit-wise break-up; and

(d) whether Government propose to have a fresh look at the allocation rules and

make suitable amendments so as to remove disparity, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (c). The approved outlay for the North-Eastern Council during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 340.12 crores and the actual expenditure was Rs. 388.98 crores. The approved outlay for NEC during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 675 crores. Funds allocated by NEC Schemewise and not unitwise.

(b) and (d). The main principle behind the selection of NEC schemes is that they should meet specific regional needs so as to contribute to the process of removal of imbalances in the region. Locational and other physical advantages are also taken into account. A conscious effort is made in Annual Plan review to ensure flow of benefits to constituent States/UTs in the north-eastern region.

Check on increasing capacity of Power Intensive Industries

*963. **SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :**
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the Twelfth Power Survey done by the Planning Commission, serious power crisis is facing the country and the policy relating to setting up of highly power intensive industries is required to be reviewed; and

(b) if so, the compelling reasons for approving additional capacity to highly power intensive industry like graphite electrode ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Twelfth Power Survey Report of the Department of Power finalised in August, 1985 envisaged a deficit power situation. According to the Seventh Plan document there may not be any deficit in energy on an all India basis though there may be some

peaking shortage by 1989-90. Power intensive industries are generally discouraged except when required in public interest.

(b) Graphite electrodes constitute an important input for a number of vital industries like mini steel plants, alloy and special steels, caustic soda plants etc. The main raw material required for their manufacture i.e. calcined petroleum coke is available in plenty. The production of graphite electrodes in the country has been encouraged (i) to meet an important industrial requirement and (ii) to use the calcined petroleum coke of which there is a glut at present. To-day the country is earning foreign exchange through exports of graphite electrodes with present exports being around 3,000 tonnes per annum.

[*Translation*]

Opening of more Military Colleges

*964. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the students passing out from Sainik Schools are not able to enter Defence Services;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open more Military Colleges in other States also on the lines of Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, where these students could be admitted; and

(c) whether Chittorgarh Sainik School (Rajasthan) is proposed to be upgraded into a military college with a view to providing advanced military training to the students of this State ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

[*English*]

Swedish Assistance for Social Forestry Projects

*965. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) has been implementing Social Forestry Projects in some States; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where Swedish aided Social Forestry Projects are being implemented ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Swedish International Development Authority has been assisting Social Forestry Projects in Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu States.

Revision of Structure and Scales of Disability Pension

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the structure and scales of the disability pension for the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). While the Fourth Central Pay Commission is reviewing the entire gamut of pensionary benefits, the Government have set up a Committee to examine, *inter-alia*, the existing structure and scales of the disability element of Disability Pension admissible to the Defence Services Personnel and to recommend a rationalised structure. The Committee is required to submit its report by early July, 1986.

[*Translation*]

Use of Funds allocated for IRDP and NREP

*967. SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many study teams of Planning Commission have pointed out in their study reports that some State

Governments have not made proper use of the funds allocated to them under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No Study Teams have been set up by the Planning Commission for conducting studies on utilisation of funds by the State Governments in respect of the Integrated Rural Development and the National Rural Employment Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Rehabilitation of Tribal Families Affected by Bodhghat Project

*968. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many tribal families are likely to be affected due to construction of Bodhghat Project in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government of India propose to release forest land for this purpose as there is no revenue land available to settle these families ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Total tribal population affected is reported by the State Government to be 6109. The State Government have not separately indicated the number of tribal families to be affected. Total number of families affected is 1712.

(b) The State Government have identified 9501.89 ha. of non-forest land for rehabilitation of displaced persons. The proposals for diversion of forest land, including the rehabilitation plan, are still being evaluated. -

Additional Administrative and Financial Powers for Union Territories

9139. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Union Territories seeking additional administrative or financial powers to their Governments;

(b) if so, which are these Union Territories and the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the Union Territories Act, 1963 and other financial rules for this purpose ?

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

(b) and (c). Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Pondicherry. Enhanced administrative and financial powers have been delegated to the administrator, Delhi, under the Delegation of Financial Rules. The matter is under consideration in respect of the other Union Territories.

**Verdict of Supreme Court on
Administrative Tribunals**

9140. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court gave a verdict on 1-11-85 to the Union Government regarding the administrative tribunals for Central Government employees, imposing certain conditions;

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

(c) the reaction of Government to the same; and

(d) what action Government have taken and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Supreme Court did not give any verdict on 1-11-1985 regarding the Administrative Tribunals. However, the Supreme Court while considering a batch of writ petitions for preli-

minary hearing issued an interim order on 31-10-1985.

(b) A copy of the Supreme Court's interim order is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2731/86]

(c) and (d). The directions given by the Supreme Court in their order dated 31-10-1985 were implemented by Government. Accordingly, at least one Member of the Tribunal has been visiting the principal seats of the High Courts where no Benches of the Tribunal have been set up so far, on circuit basis, to dispose of applications as per procedure laid down by the Supreme Court. Further, the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill incorporating changes in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, as per the assurance given to the Supreme Court, was introduced in the current session of the Parliament. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 1986 and by the Lok Sabha on the 17th March, 1986. The Bill received the assent of the President on the 25th March, 1986.

As per further directions of the Supreme Court on the 9th December, 1985, three more Benches of the Tribunal have already been established by Government at Bangalore, Chandigarh and Guwahati. Action is in progress to establish seven more Benches of the Tribunal at Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Ernakulam, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Hyderabad and Patna by 30-6-1986 as per these directions.

**Arrest of 'Music-with Meaning' Group
Members at Cochin**

9141. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of foreigners including women, who belong to an organisation called Music with Meaning were arrested at Cochin; and

(b) whether they were arrested in connection with espionage or narcotic activities ?

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

(b) No, Sir. They were arrested because of their suspected clandestine activities and for want of proper and valid travel documents.

Report on Status of Zeliangrong Nagas

9142. SHRI MEEJINLUNG KAMSON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Fact Finding Team of the North Eastern Council to prepare a detailed status paper of Zeliangrong Nagas of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam was constituted and the reasons therefor;

(b) the names of members of the said Fact Finding Team;

(c) when the team visited the zeliangrong Nagas areas of the three states and when the Team submitted its Reports;

(d) the main points and recommendations of the Report; and the strategy for development of the said areas suggested therein;

(e) the follow up actions taken up so far by the Government for implementation of the measures suggested in the Reports; and

(f) the response and reaction of the three concerned States (Manipur, Nagaland and Assam) in this regard and how far they have taken up the implementation of the measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The team was constituted on 23-2-1983 for preparing a consolidated status paper on the development of Zeliangrong areas.

(b) The team comprised Shri N.P. Nawani, the then Planning Adviser, North-Eastern Council, and Dr. Sri Prakash, Professor of Department of Economics, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

(c) Shri Nawani visited Tamenglong Dist. of Manipur on 7th and 8th April, 1984. Dr. Sri Prakash visited Nagaland.

The team submitted its report on 9th July, 1984.

(d) The Team recommended overriding priority for construction of roads in the area, development of land for permanent cultivation, harnessing water resources for irrigation and hydel generation, utilising hill slopes for horticulture, agro-forestry and pastures and provision of social services like education and health.

(e) The Governments of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland were requested to take suitable follow up action on the recommendations of the report.

(f) The response from the State Governments in the matter is awaited.

Recognition to NDDDB and in-House R & D Units in Industry

9143. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in-house R and D Units in Industry are recognised by the Department of Science and Technology for the purpose of Income-tax exemption;

(b) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) is also an "Industry" recognised by Department of Science and Technology for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the rules under which NDDDB is recognised as an "Industry" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Recognition accorded to R and D units in industrial and non-industrial sector by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, *inter-alia* entitles them to import equipments, raw-material etc. for Scientific research under Open General Licence;

Recognition by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has enabled the Industrial in-house R and D units to avail the concessions relating to expenditure

on scientific research under the Income Tax Act. This has now resulted in over 900 in-house R and D units engaged in a wide range of Industrial Research Activities, spending over Rs. 500 crores annually.

(b) Recognition accorded by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is to the R and D Units and not to the industry. R and D laboratory of National Dairy Development Board had such a recognition which was valid upto 31st March 1986.

(c) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has not recognised NDDB as an industry.

Amnesty International Report on India

9144. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Amnesty International Report 1985 concerning India's International commitments to human rights, which guarantee to all its citizens the right to life and personal liberty; and

(b) whether the report of the Amnesty International has been checked in so far as it relates to India to ensure that India's position at the U.N. Human Rights Commission becomes unassailable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Government have seen the Amnesty International Report 1985 covering the period January to December, 1984.

(b) India did not figure at all in the deliberations of Human Rights Commission at its 42nd Session which was held in Geneva in February/March, 1986.

Functioning of W.G. Forge and Allied Industries at Kudal in Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra

9145. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Defence oriented plan of the W.G., Forge and Allied

Industries at Kudal, in Sindhudurg district of Konkan region of Maharashtra Manufacturing crank shafts for vehicles is not able to work with full complement due to financial difficulties; and

(b) if so, what assistance is being offered by the Centre to ensure proper functioning of this defence-oriented plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) It is understood that in October 1984 a Court Receiver was appointed by the High Court of Bombay on being moved by the creditors of W.G. Forge Company, which has a major unit in Thane near Bombay and a smaller machining unit in Kudal in Sindhudurg district. With the approval of the court the Kudal unit is being run by a managing committee of five. This Ministry is not aware if the Kudal Unit is working with full complement or not. This Ministry is also not aware whether the unit is Defence oriented and which other customers are placing orders on the unit.

(b) Certain IN¹ advances made to W.G. Forge Company by the Ministry of Defence against various supply orders are still to be received. But with a view to assist the Kudal unit to carry out jobbing work for a Defence Production unit, an order for machining forged crank shafts has been placed on the Kudal unit. The order is still to be completed.

Setting up of Drug and De-Addiction Centres

9146. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a drug and alcohol de-addiction centre at Sadar Thana Road in Delhi on March 31, 1986 was inaugurated;

(b) the functions/objects and modus-operandi of such centres;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a network of Counselling centres for drug addicts in Delhi in particular and the country in general; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A drug de-addiction centre was inaugurated at Sadar Thana Road in Delhi on March 31, 1986.

(b) The seven counselling centres for drug addiction sanctioned in December last are to take care of a number of aspects connected with de-addiction such as, provision of rehabilitation cover, supply of information regarding sources of treatment, co-ordination with other rehabilitation centres, data collection and storage, dissemination of data, liaison with enforcement agencies and support of individual and group therapy, etc.

(c) and (d). The functioning of the Centres is being watched. The setting up of further Counselling Centres and their modalities will depend upon the functioning of the present centres.

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes
below Poverty Line**

9147. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of WE&D be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount allotted to each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise and Plan-wise for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the amount spent out of the allotted amount;

(c) the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes brought above the poverty line during the Five Year Plan; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line and the steps being taken to solve this problem during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Statement indicating the outlays and expenditure during different years of the Sixth Plan under Special Component Plan/

Tribal sub-Plan and the Special Central Assistance to SCP/TSP released by the Government of India during that Plan period to different States/UTs and the expenditure thereof are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2732/86]

(c) and (d). According to the mid-term appraisal report of Planning Commission on assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, around 25% of the families assisted are estimated to have been able to cross the poverty line.

No survey has yet been carried out by State/UT Administrations to ascertain the exact number of families living below the poverty line. With a view to bringing about comprehensive economic and human resource development of SCs/STs the strategy of SCP/TSP evolved during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be continued during Seventh Five Year Plan with a clear recognition to the need for more integrated and organised efforts.

**Extension of Family Pension Scheme
for Employees of Central Government
Establishments**

9148. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the family pension scheme has been extended to all Central Government Departments/establishments;

(b) whether the families of Railway employees are covered by the said scheme; and

(c) if so, when was the scheme extended to cover them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The family Pension Scheme, 1964 has been extended to Government servants including civilian Government servants serving in Defence Services who are/were borne on pensionable Establishments.

(b) and (c). Pension Scheme was introduced in the Railways on 16-11-1957 and the Railway employees who joined

services on and after that date are covered by the Pension Scheme including Family Pension. The Railway employees who were in service as on 1.4.57 and were governed by the State Railway Provident Fund (Contributory) Scheme were also given the opportunity to opt for pension. The families of such of the railway employees who opted for the pension scheme on its introduction in the Railways or on subsequent occasions when such opportunities were extended to them are covered by the Family Pension Scheme.

**Workers from Andhra Pradesh died
in Iran-Iraq War**

9149. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA YUDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of workers belonging to Andhra Pradesh has died in the war between Iran-Iraq;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government and whether any compensation has been paid to the victim families by those countries; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned missions and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Pending Cases of Capital Punishment

9150. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of appeals against capital punishment which are pending in the courts, State-wise and sex-wise;

(b) the number of females meted out capital punishment in the last three years;

(c) whether any change has been made in the technique of execution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Powerful Rockets

9151. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to build more powerful rockets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). After the successful launch of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) with capability to launch 50 kg. class satellites, work is in progress to build more powerful rockets such as ASLV (Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle) which is capable of launching 150 kg. class of satellites in the near earth orbit and PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) which is capable of launching 1000 kg. class satellites in sun-synchronous orbit. The first developmental launch of ASLV is scheduled for 1986 and of PSLV for 1989. In addition, there are also plans to build a geo-synchronous satellite launch vehicle (GSLV) capable of launching INSAT-class satellites. Specific details on these have been reported in the annual reports of Department of Space.

**RLEGP Schemes in Andaman and
Nicobar Islands**

9152. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many schemes of RLEGP were sanctioned in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the year 1985-86 and total man-days created, stating names and places of work;

(b) when the work started;

(c) whether wheat/rice is given with the wages;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether under the same scheme workers at Mohanpur (North Andaman) have not received payment of their wages for February, 1986 till the first week of April and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). 36 schemes were sanctioned during the year

1985-86 under RLEGP in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Out of 36 schemes 28 schemes only could be started during the year 1985-86. (Details of these schemes are given in the statement given below.) The remaining 8 schemes could not be started due to non-availability of land, cement etc. Employment to the tune of 63,041 mandays were generated during the year.

(c) Arrangements were made to distribute rice as part of wages to workers.

(d) Majority of workers accepted rice, however, during the harvest season, some workers in remote areas did not accept rice as the local rice was available there at a price lower than that of RLEGP rice.

(e) The wages for February, 1986 were paid to the workers of Mohanpur village on 7th April. The delay was due to pre-occupation of the Junior Engineer in other works, non-availability of regular ferry service to Mohanpur village etc.

Statement

Details of RLEGP Works commenced in 1985-86 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Place of work/village	Date of commencement
1.	Construction of earthen road from Stewart Gunj Tanki Basti to Bungalapahad 1420 metres.	Stewart Gunj (Wimberly Gunj Panchayat)	07.04.1985
2.	Construction of village road from Port Mout to Ograbranj (270 metres)	Port Mout to Ograbranj	14.09.1985
3.	Construction of village road at Manjeri village (915 metres)	Manjeri	07.04.1985
4.	Construction of Playground at But line	Calicut	18.09.1985
5.	Construction of villages road at Govindpuram (53 metres)	Govindpuram-Bambooflat	08.04.1985
6.	Construction of Bridle Path from main road to Santanu (1 Km.)	Santanu	06.05.1985
7.	Construction of foot path from Dispensary to inside village (0.50 km.)	Kausalyanagar	04.10.1985
8.	Construction of Bridle Path from main road to 5 family block (0.50 km.)	Sabari	28.02.1986
9.	Construction of Bridle path from main road to Basantipur inside village	Basantipur	01.09.1985
10.	Construction of Bridle path from main road to JB School (300 mtrs.)	Tugapur-7	01.02.1986
11.	Construction of foot path from temple to Dharampur (1.00 Kmtr.)	Dharampur	02.01.1986
12.	Construction of road from Karmatang No. 9 to 10 (1 Kmtr.)	Karmatang	25.04.1985
13.	Construction of C.C. foot path	Hari Nagar	25.03.1986

Sl.No.	Name of Work	Place of work/village	Date of commencement
14.	Construction of Bridle path from main road to Santanu village (South Corner) (1 Kmtr.)	Santanu	01.04.1986
15.	Construction of village road from main road to Bambooflat (1 Kmtr.)	Kadamtala	08.04.1986
16.	Construction of village road from main road to old jetty (1 Kmtr.)	Kadamtala	20.02.1986
17.	Construction of road from Pinakinagar to Kamlapur	Pinakinagar-Kamlapur	01.02.1986
18.	Construction of village path road from Shibpur to eastern side (0.50 Kmtr.)	Shibpur	18.04.1985
19.	Construction of village path at Vidyasagarpalli	Vidyasagarpalli	06.04.1985
20.	Construction of village road from main road near Middle school to inside village (8.80 Kmtr.)	Keralpuram	01.02.1986
21.	Construction of village path at road to village side (0.50 Kmtr.)	V.S.Palli Sitanagar	16.04.1985
22.	Construction of village path from Block road at Rabindrapalli to Krishnapuri (0.50 Kmtr.)	Rabindrapalli Krishnapuri	20.04.1985
23.	Construction of village path at Daspara (0.50 Kmtr.)	R.K. Gram	16.04.1985
24.	Construction of village path from AT Road near Netaji Subash School to village settlement (0.50 Kmtr.)	Subashgram	05.02.1986
25.	Construction of village road from Dispensary at Radhanagar to Nayakatai (0.50 Kmtr.)	Radhanagar	01.09.1985
26.	Construction of village road from PWD to settlement	Kalighat	03.01.1986
27.	Construction of village path from Primary school to village side (0.50 Kmtr.)	Kalipur	05.03.1986
28.	Construction of village path at Mohanpur village towards southern side of the village (0.50 Kmtr.)	Mohanpur	06.04.1985

States having no Defence Production Units

9153. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where there is no defence production unit;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up at least one such unit in each of those States during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) There is at present no defence production unit located in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen in Andhra Pradesh

9154. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has made reservation for allotment of house sites to ex-servicemen and war-widows as has been done by other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including any financial assistance being given for construction of houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) During the last two years, 1401 ex-servicemen has been rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the two years, 1984 and 1985, a total of 3110 house sites have been allotted to ex-servicemen/war widows, free of cost. The interest on loans obtained from banks to construct houses is subsidised by the Sainik Boards so that the rate of interest actually payable is limited to 4% in the case of loans up to Rs. 30,000 and to 7% in the case of loans up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Foreign Exchange for Silicon Technology

9155. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Department propose to spend foreign exchange in obtaining silicon technology which already exists in the country, as reported in the press; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). In February 1985, "the Government have taken the decision to enter into an agreement with the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA after a careful assessment of the present stage of the techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness of the indigenously developed process. At the same time, the Government will give the fullest support to the effort for the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale, and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility will be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals."

Metkem Silicon Limited, which has been formed as wholly owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Limited, had informed Government on 3rd March, 1986 that "Start up works (on their production plant) proceeding smoothly". On 12th April, 1986, they indicated to the Government that the plant was shut down in the last week of March, 1986 for making various

adjustments and for setting right certain defects in some of the valves and instrumentation. The plant has been restarted after carrying out these adjustments.

On 24th April, 1986, Government was informed by Metkem Silicon Limited that their "operations are settling down only now", that "unless the plant is operating at reasonable capacity without disturbance or interruptions, the operation results would be misleading" and that "as soon as we reach reasonably near-optimum operation" data for techno-economic operation would be available.

Social Forestry Programme in Orissa

9156. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target set up for social forestry programme in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period has been achieved; and

(b) what is the target Government propose to fix up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The target and achievement under Social Forestry Programme in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period have been as under :—

Block plantations (Hectares)		Distribution of Seedlings (in lakhs)	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1,36,100	86,771	284	363

There has been some shortfall in the overall achievement as compared to the target.

(b) The afforestation target for 1985-86 has been set at 21.42 crores seedlings as against which 18.10 crores seedlings have

been planted by 28.2.1986. The target for 1986-87 has been set tentatively at 48 crores seedlings. The targets for subsequent years in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be set on a year to year basis.

Installation of each Category Computers

9157. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are broadly three categories of computers viz. micro, mini and mainframe and if so, what is the number of computers installed in the country in each category;

(b) how many of the above in each category have been imported;

(c) who are the five top Indian manufacturers of computers with broad details of their production;

(d) is any one of the Indian computer manufacturers also producing computers in abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps already taken and proposed to be taken to develop computer manpower both in the hardware and software fields to meet the growing needs of the country in these areas; and

(f) the number of computer professionals available under various categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, Computer can be broadly classified in three categories namely, Micro, Mini and Mainframe. However, due to rapid advancement in technology the demarcation between Micro and Mini is getting diffused. In recognition of this fact, the area of computers for the purposes of granting industrial licences/small scale approvals has been categorised under the two headings namely (i) Mainframe/Super Minicomputers and (ii) Minicomputer/Microprocessor based systems. Presently there are about 17,000-18,000 computer installations in the country out of which about 2% are in

the category of Mainframe range of computers, 20% in the Minicomputers and the rest in the Microcomputer range including Word Processor, Personal Computers and Accounting/Invoicing machines.

(b) The mainframe range of computers are all imported. In the Minicomputer range about 70% and micro computer range about 10% are imported.

(c) Details of the five top Indian manufacturers of computers who have been selected on the basis of reported production for the year 1985 are given in the statement given below.

(d) Yes, Sir, M/s. Hindustan Computers Limited have set up a unit in Singapore under the name and style of M/s. Far-East Computers Private Limited and in this company M/s. Hindustan Computers held 42% equity interest. This overseas company is engaged in manufacturing and marketing activities.

(e) Government has initiated a number of computer courses at different levels. The existing academic base for computer education is being enlarged. In addition, a number of programme on continuing education, in-service training, short-term courses, evening courses, teachers training programme and use of new techniques like computer aided instructions, audio-visual instructions as well as the use of television network are being undertaken/planned.

(f) The estimated availability of personnel with Diploma in computer discipline is 3000. In addition, there are about 2000 people who have learnt computers as part of their curriculum in other disciplines.

Statement

Details of Five top Indian Manufacturers of Computers

S.No.	Name of the Unit and its products	Ex-factory Turnover (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
1.	M/s. D.C.M. Data Products Ltd.(DCM Ltd.)	9.54

1	2	3
	Manufacture of Mini-computer/Microprocessor based systems, Data Loggers/Data Acquisition Systems, Data Entry Systems and Accounting/Invoicing machines.	
2.	M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Engaged in the manufacture of Digital Computers, Data Loggers and Data Acquisition Systems.	15.23
3.	M/s. Hindustan Computers Ltd., Manufacture of Minicomputer/Microprocessor based systems, Data Entry Systems and Accounting/Invoicing Machines.	17.11
4.	M/s. International Computer Indian Manufacture Ltd. Manufacture of ICL 2900 series of computers, computer peripherals and Minicomputer/Microprocessor based systems.	12.18
5.	M/s. Wipro Information Technology Ltd. Manufacture of Mini-computer/Microprocessor based systems.	11.94

Dual/Multinational Passports with Indian Citizens

9158. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian citizens who are holding dual and multinational passports;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to cancel their dual and multinational passports; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The constitution of India does not provide for dual or multinational citizenship. As regards the number of Indian citizens holding passports of other countries in addition to Indian passports, the information is not available. Most foreign countries do not automatically inform us of grant of their citizenship to Indian nationals. Some countries like Canada and FRG have privacy laws which do not permit them to furnish such information until and unless they are specifically authorised by the individual concerned. So far we have arrangements with the U.K. and Australia for exchange of information in change of citizenship cases.

(b) whenever it comes to the notice of the Government that an Indian national is holding a foreign passport also, his Indian passport is revoked as he ceased to be an Indian citizen.

(c) An agreement was reached with the Government of Australia, effective 13.12.1985, whereby information with regard to grant of citizenship to each others nationals would be reciprocally exchanged. We are exploring the possibility of entering into similar agreements with other governments.

Protection from Man-Eater Tiger in Sunderbans

9159. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the man-eaters (tigers) recently killed a number of poor villagers in the Sunderbans areas in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Sunderbans Tiger Project authorities to protect the lives of the poor villagers against attacks by the man-eaters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The number of persons reported to have been killed by man-eating tigers during January,

February, March and April, 1986 are 3, 2, 3, and 3 respectively. Excepting for one, all these killings took place inside the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve where human movement is restricted.

(b) Project authorities have taken the following steps to check the incidence of man-eating. These are—

- (i) Educating the people living in and around the area about the precautions to be taken while collecting honey, cutting wood, etc.
- (ii) Erection of electric fence around the areas affected by marauding animals.
- (iii) Placing of electrified human effigies at strategic points from which tigers receive an electric shock when they attack them and learn to avoid such prey.
- (iv) Intensive patrolling to check unauthorised entry into the forest.
- (v) Capture of animals which stray out into human habitation or are otherwise believed to pose a danger to human life.

Central Assistance for Development of Police Communication System in Andhra Pradesh

9160. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount sanctioned by Union Government to develop the police communication system in Andhra Pradesh is adequate;

(b) if not, the action taken by Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give permission to secure micro-wave systems for Andhra Pradesh police communications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The subject 'police' is in the

State list and it is primarily the State Government's responsibility to improve the functioning of State Police. The Government of India, have, however, sponsored a scheme for modernisation of State Police forces and are assisting the State Government to supplement their efforts for improving the functional efficiency of the State Police machinery. During the year 1985-86, and amount of Rs. 63.01 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as central assistance under the scheme, of which police communication system is one of the components. The assistance for 1986-87 will be released on receipt of utilisation report in regard to 1985-86.

(c) The Government of India have not received any separate proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for a micro wave system.

Expenditure and Allotment on Defence Research and Development Organisation

9161. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on Defence Research and Development Organisation during the last three years and what percentage does this bear to the total defence budget; and

(b) how these funds are allocated among the various Labs/establishments of Defence Research and Development Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The yearwise expenditure of DRDO is as below :

Financial Year	Defence Expenditure (Net) (Rs. in Crores)	Defence R and D Orgn. Expenditure (Net) (Rs. in crores)	Percentage
1982-83	5408.31	119.30	2.21
1983-84	6309.17	164.25	2.60
1984-85	6660.51	212.35	3.19
1985-86*	7862.00	309.70	3.94

(Revised Estimates)

*(1985-86 Accounts not yet closed).

(b) The allotment of funds is made to the various Defence R and D Establishment/Laboratories depending upon the needs of the various projects being executed by them as well the overall availability of funds as approved by Parliament.

M.Ps. in Delegation to International Conferences

9162. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the particulars of Members of Parliament included in official delegations to foreign countries or to international conferences during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : The information is being collected from all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Unauthorised Entry of People into Defence Security Zones

9163. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of people entering into Defence Security Zones by showing Car

driving licences has come to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) whether the identity cards issued to the civilian employees of his Ministry look similar to that of car driving licences; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper security measures since many private organisations are also now using the same polaroid cameras for making laminated identity cards for various purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Non-gazetted civilian employees working in the Ministry of Defence and its various offices and the non-commissioned Defence Services officers are issued laminated photo-identity card with a red background. The Delhi Administration has also since introduced laminated photo driving licences with a red background.

(c) Changes in the format of the Defence Identity Card are being made to distinguish these cards from driving licences.

Import of Floppy Discs/Diskettes

9164. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total import in quantity and value-wise of Floppy Discs/Diskettes during the last three years;

(b) the requirements of import of Floppy Discs/Diskettes in country during the next three years; and

(c) the details of the use of Floppy Discs/Diskettes in the industry unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The total estimated import of Floppy Discs/Diskettes, which are presently under Open General Licence, in the last 3 years is given below :

Year	Numbers in Lakhs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1983	1.9	35.0
1984	5.0	73.0
1985	7.0	75.0

(b) The estimated requirements of import of Floppy Discs/Diskettes in the country during the next three years is 5 million numbers.

(c) The Floppy Disc/Diskette is a consumable item and hence is mainly used by the Computer installations. On the average, it is estimated that a computer installation will use about 50 diskettes/floppy discs in a year.

Miscreants Killed at Indo-Pak Border

9165. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of miscreants killed at Indo-Pak Border in Rajasthan since March, 1986; and

(b) whether the miscreants fired at BSF party on being challenged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) 29 miscreants were killed in different encounters with BSF parties on Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan from 1.3.1986 to 30.4.1986.

(b) In 11 encounters, the miscreants fired at the BSF when challenged.

Research Projects Undertaken by CSIR

9166. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of research projects undertaken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the last three years; and

(b) how far these researches have been made use of in industries ?

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

(a) Over the years, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has been assigned and taken on a broad range of R and D activities of relevance to diverse sectors of the economy such as industry, agriculture, irrigation, health, mining, power, utilities, transport; defence besides basic research. The R and D projects underway in CSIR during the last three years were 1540 in 1983-84, 1330 in 1984-85 and 1340 in 1985-86. The projects cover a gamut of R and D ranging from micro-electronics to metallurgy; medicinal plants to machinery; materials to molecular biology.

(b) Industrial sectors that have mainly benefitted from CSIR's R and D have been petroleum, agrochemicals, industrial chemicals, drugs, food, leather, coal, mining, transportation, construction etc. Unencumbered knowhow developed by CSIR is commercialized through NRDC. Around 40% of CSIR know-how assigned to NRDC has been licensed.

Development of Sikkim

9167. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give any special assistance to bring forth State of Sikkim, which is youngest State in the country, at par with other developed States, apart from giving the routine Plan Fund; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to bring the backward people of this State at par with the people of its sister State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Sikkim is already being treated as a special category State and its Plans are financed entirely through Central assistance. The outlay for the Seventh Plan of the State has been fixed at Rs. 230 crores against which central assistance of Rs. 247.62 crores has been provided which also includes Rs. 17.62 crores for meeting non-plan expenditure.

Removal of regional disparities in development continued to be one of the objectives of the Plans. In pursuance to this, special programmes like Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme, etc. are being implemented in the country including the State of Sikkim. Central Assistance is provided for these programmes also.

Plantation of Trees and their Survival Rate

9168. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a serious danger of large-scale deforestation due to extensive use of trees as raw material by paper, pulp and allied industries which has already cost the country dearly in floods and other environmental damage;

(b) whether the figures of actual trees planted and survival rate are too much exaggerated; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures are being contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is a serious danger of large scale deforestation due to extensive use of forest-based raw

materials for various enduses, including manufacture of paper, pulp and other products.

(b) The planting of seedlings and monitoring their survival and growth are primarily carried out by various agencies of the State Governments. No independent evaluation has been made to test the accuracy of these figures.

(c) Government are developing an operational guide for the monitoring and evaluation of afforestation programmes, implemented by the State Governments and non-government organisations, for monitoring the progress of items like production of seedlings (both departmental as well as through decentralised nurseries), distribution for planting, survival rate, utilisation of funds and tree patta schemes.

Development of Wasteland in Bihar

9169. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes Government propose to undertake for development of wasteland in Bihar; and

(b) the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The National Wastelands Development Board has drawn up an action plan for development of wastelands. A copy of this plan is given in the statement given below. The various elements mentioned in the plan would be applicable to the State of Bihar as well.

(b) The details of progress, in development of wastelands in Bihar would be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Action Plan for Development of Wastelands

1. Identification of Wastelands :

The State Governments/U.Ts. have been requested to identify wastelands in their

territories, whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farmlands.

2. People's Involvement :

This will be ensured by the following measures :

(a) Decentralised Nurseries : People's Nurseries *i.e.* kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies etc. will be motivated to meet the increased demand for seedlings.

(b) Farm Forestry : Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational seedlings distribution policy should be evolved.

(c) Tree Grower's Cooperatives : Tree Growers' cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) Voluntary Agencies : The grass-root agencies, Mahilla Mandal, youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) Tree Pattas : Strips of land along roads, rail, canals, etc., and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

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

5. Leasing of Lands :

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

6. Forest based industries :

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

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

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

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

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

9. Forest Development Corporations :

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

10. Government Departments :

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

11. Media and communication :

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

12. Monitoring and Evaluation :

The State/UT Governments should evolve appropriate monitoring and evalua-

tion mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

[*Translation*]

**Reconstitution of Non-Official
Freedom Fighters Advisory
Committee**

9170. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the basis followed for constitution of Non-Official Freedom Fighters Advisory Committee and the names of the nominated members therein;

(b) whether any meeting of the newly constituted Advisory Committee was held in New Delhi on 18th Feb., 1986;

(c) if so, the details of the decisions taken therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A Non-Official Advisory Committee to advise the Ministry of Home Affairs on matters of policy arising during the implementation of the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme was set up by the Government of India in April, 1981. The Committee consists of eminent freedom fighters of All-India Standing having knowledge of freedom movement of the country, besides the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs concerned with the implementation of the Scheme.

2. This Committee has now been reconstituted and it consists of the following :

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Minister of Home Affairs | —Chairman |
| 2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Internal Security) | —Member |
| 3. Ministry of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (States) | —Member |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| 4. | Prof. N.G. Ranga,
M.P. | —Member | examine the desirability of including it among the movements eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. |
| 5. | Sh. Kamalapati
Tripathi, M.P. | —Member | (d) Eligibility for pension of A.A. Gunners of 4/1st Heavy A.A. Regiment on the ground of 'Loss of Job'. It was decided that the question would be taken up with the Ministry of Defence. |
| 6. | Sh. Uma Shankar
Dikshit, Governor
of West Bengal. | —Member | |
| 7. | Sh. G Rajavelu,
Convenor, Tamil
Nadu, Freedom
Fighters Committee. | —Member | [English]

Rewards to Government Employees on
Independence Day/Republic Day |
| 8. | Sh. Sheel Bhadra
Yajee, ex-M.P. | —Member | 9171. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state : |
| 9. | Gen. Mohan Singh,
ex-INA | —Member | (a) whether Government employees are
being rewarded on the occasion of the
Independence Day or Republic Day for the
good work done; |
| 10. | Sh. Jagdish Chatter-
jee, President, West
Bengal PCC (Free-
dom Fighters Cell) | —Member | (b) if not, whether there is any proposal
before Government to reward Government
staff for good work; and |
| 11. | Padmashri Ratna-
ppa Kumbhar,
Kolhapur
(Maharashtra) | —Member | (c) whether any State Government has
got such a scheme at present ? |

3. The 8th Meeting of the Committee was held in New Delhi on 18.2.1986. The important highlights of the deliberations of 8th Meeting are given in the statement given below.

Statement

(a) It was decided to take up the matter of providing free medical facilities in the Central Government Hospitals to freedom fighters on par with Class I Officers of the Central Government with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who are concerned in this subject matter.

(b) To give fresh opportunity to the participants of Arya Samaj Movement, 1938-39, which has recently been recognised by the Government as part of National Freedom Struggle for the purpose of Samman Pension to apply for Samman Pension.

(c) Recognition of Madurai Conspiracy Case : It was decided to refer that matter for further advice/opinion on the background of the Madurai Conspiracy Case and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). There is no scheme to reward Central Government employees on the occasion of Independence Day or Republic Day for the good work done by them. However, the Padma series of awards are given for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants in general. Police personnel working in the Central Police Organisations as also Police personnel in the States are awarded President's Police Medal for distinguished service and Police Medal for meritorious service on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day every year for their overall good performance. Similar medals are awarded to Home Guards, Civil Defence personnel and Fire Services personnel on Independence Day and Republic Day for distinguished/meritorious service.

(c) Information is not available regarding any scheme of rewards instituted by any

State Government exclusively for its own employees for being presented on Independence Day/Republic Day.

**Design for Low Cost Community
Water Supply System**

9172. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technological break through towards a rational and simple design for low cost community water supply system has been worked out at the Jadavpur University; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof and its practical field applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A technique based on principle of optimal allocation of flows for the water distribution net-work has been developed at Jadavpur University. It has also been reported that the physical form of the network has an influence on the cost reduction and pattern of pressure dissipation at the terminal ends. Significant cost saving potential of the technique has been claimed. An effort has also been made in the study to evolve a method based on patterns of venation as in plant leaves for application in water distribution net-work.

[*Translation*]

**Removal of Non-Tribes from Tribal
Belt in Assam**

9173. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-tribals residing in the tribal belt in Assam are being removed from there;

(b) if so, whether Government have proposed any scheme for their rehabilitation before their removal;

(c) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected, and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

**Number of SC/ST Families Benefited
in Karnataka**

9174. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes being implemented during the last three years in Karnataka State for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the amount of central assistance provided during these years to Karnataka under those tribal welfare programmes; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families benefited under those programmes in Karnataka during these years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

**A. Special Component Plan for Scheduled
Castes**

For the development of Scheduled Castes the strategy of Special Component Plan (SCP) has been evolved and adopted since the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the SCP State Governments formulate and implement various schemes in different sectors for the economic development of the Scheduled Caste. In the State of Karnataka also a number of schemes are implemented in different sectors such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Vet. Services, Fisheries, Forest, Special Programmes like Anthyodaya, S.L.P.P., I.R.D.P., Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers, Soil Conservation, Land Reforms, Cooperation, Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Industries and Commerce, SC/ST Welfare Department Power, SC/ST Development Corporation,

Housing, Transport and Communication, Nutrition and Midday meals, Education and Area Development etc.

Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes :

For the development of Scheduled Tribes, the strategy of Tribal Sub-plan has been adopted since Fifth five Year Plan. Under this approach, 5 Integrated Tribal Development Projects having areas of tribal concentrations have been formed. Under this approach, all the development sectors have to quantify funds for the development of Scheduled tribes in the IRDP areas. The main programmes implemented in the past 3 years in the State of Karnataka benefitting, STs were in the sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Cooperation, Sericulture, Village Industries, Minor Irrigation work, Fisheries, Rural Development, Education and Health.

B. The Central Assistance provided during these three years to Karnataka under those Tribal Welfare Department is as Under :

1983-84	Rs.	77.98 Lakhs
1984-85	Rs.	122.61 Lakhs
1985-86	Rs.	148.13 Lakhs

C. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families benefitted under these programmes during the last three years is as under :

Under Special Component Plan

1983-84	1,40,084	families
1984-85	1,57,817	„
1985-86	91,149	„

Under Tribal Sub-Plan

1983-84	3,299	families
1984-85	9,113	„
1985-86	8,572	„

Adoption of Children by Foreigners

9175. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children adopted by foreigners during the last three years;

(b) whether Government are aware about the ill-treatment and improper nursing of adopted children in foreign countries;

(c) whether any definite guidelines have been evolved in such adoption cases to prevent the malpractice including sale of child; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Children taken abroad by foreigners under the Guardians and Wards Act 1890, are adopted in accordance with the laws of the country of the foreigner. Government do not have figures of such adoptions. However, as per information received from some High Courts/District Courts, foreign nationals obtained the guardianship of 906, 696 and 759 children under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively.

(b) A case of abuse was reported. The foreign parent was convicted and jailed for abuse of his adopted daughter.

(c) and (d). The Supreme Court have laid down guidelines in their Judgments dated 6th February 1984 and 27th September, 1985 in Writ Petition (CRL) No. 1171/1982 by Shri Luxmi Kant Pandey. In terms of this judgment, only such social/child welfare agencies as have been recognised by the Government can sponsor and process cases of inter-country adoption in the competent Indian Courts. Similarly, only foreign social/child welfare agencies as have been 'enlisted' by the Government of India on the recommendations of our Missions abroad or the Governments of foreign countries, can approach recognised social/child welfare agencies in India for processing the applications of foreigners in Indian Courts for guardianship of children. The foreign 'enlisted' agency as required to submit to the concerned court as well as to the concerned Indian agency, quarterly progress report of the child during the first two years, and half-yearly thereafter for three years or till the child is legally adopted in the foreign country.

Assam Accord

9176. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the conditions of the Assam Accord was that along the border of Assam and Bangladesh barbed wire fencing would be undertaken by Government of India; and

(b) whether it is fact that in view of the huge expenditure involved in undertaking the fencing work Government of India are considering an alternative to fencing the borders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Assam Accord enjoins upon the Government to adopt all effective measures to prevent infiltration. Among the measures envisaged under Clauses 9.1 and 9.2 is the erection of barbed wire fencing etc. at appropriate places and construction of border road.

The survey work for construction of road etc. on Assam Bangladesh border is receiving priority and is to be resumed shortly. Simultaneously a programme for further augmentation of vigilance by the B.S.F. on the border has been undertaken.

[*Translation*]

Formation of Special Police Force of Ex-Servicemen

9177. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in September, 1982, the then Defence Minister issued order to all State Governments asking them to form a Special Police Force comprising of only ex-servicemen;

(b) whether in Bihar, the Headquarter of this special battalion was set up at

Hathua, district Gopalganj and the provision for appointment of ex-servicemen was not adhered to and five hundred sepoyes from among common men were recruited at Muzaffarpur, whereas there are three and a half lakhs ex-servicemen in the State and fifty percent out of them are unemployed;

(c) whether Government of Bihar have taken a decision on 25 February, 1986 which is contrary to an earlier order issued by Union Government for rehabilitation and re-appointment of ex-servicemen; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any effective steps after inquiring into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) In December, 1981, the Bihar Government decided to raise a special armed Police Battalion by recruiting ex-Servicemen of specified categories. In April 1983, the then Minister of Defence also commended the Bihar scheme to the other State Governments for their consideration. However, this was not an order or directive to the State Governments.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that the Headquarters of the Battalion with an authorised strength of 738 sepoyes was set up at Hathua. The State Government of Bihar have reported that as adequate numbers of ex-servicemen had not become available to man the force, the State Government decided on the 25th February 1986 to recruit sepoyes from other categories as well. As a result, 426 non-ex-servicemen were recruited at Muzaffarpur in March 1986. The total number of ex-servicemen in the State of Bihar has been estimated at 2.5 lakhs. No reliable figures about the unemployed ex-servicemen are available.

(d) To facilitate the recruitment of more ex-servicemen, the Government of Bihar have now decided to examine waiver/relaxation of the physical standards criteria in the Police Manual, which may have been acting as an impediment to recruitment from amongst ex-servicemen.

[English]

**Grant of Citizenship to Stateless
Persons of Sikkim**

9178. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sikkim Government had demanded that all the 30,000 persons of Sikkim who have been rendered stateless following the Sikkim subject Regulation Act, 1961, be granted citizenship as they have been residing there for centuries and reservations be provided to communities such as Lepcha, Bhutia and Nepali, and Nepali language be included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to grant citizenship to such persons ?

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

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

**Proposal for Diversifying the Defence
Supply Sources**

9179. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to diversify the defence supply sources and permit the private sector to play significant role in areas which are considered not sensitive;

(b) whether there are any proposals for opening up of the defence production for foreign countries and their business concerns and Indian enterprise in other countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are proposals for associating the private sector in the production of certain sophisticated

engineering equipment and in the technology explosion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (d). It has been the policy of the Government to increasingly associate private sector to the extent necessary and possible, without compromising on security, in the manufacture of defence items including engineering stores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indians in Jails of Gulf Countries

9180. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have any statistics about the number of Indians now in jails in the Gulf countries due to their entry in that country without a valid visa;

(b) if so, the total numbers thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for their release and deportation to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Twenty five persons.

(c) The Indian Missions are already in touch with the concerned Government. At present, verification of national status of these persons with the concerned authorities in India is in process. On completion of this formality, the Indian Missions will be in a position to secure the release of these persons and have them deported/repatriated to India.

Statement

Question :

- (a) Whether Government of India have any statistics about the number of Indians now in jails in the Gulf countries due to their entry in that country without a valid visa;
- (b) If so, the total numbers thereof; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for their release and deportation to India ?

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)
1. Iraq	Nil	Not applicable	Not applicable
2. Saudi Arabia	Nil	-do-	-do-
3. Qatar	One	One	Case referred to State Government for nationality verification. Action will be initiated for repatriation/deportation on receipt of confirmation.
4. Bahrain	Nil	Not applicable	Not applicable
5. Oman	24	24	Verification of the national status of these persons is in progress, on completion of which, they will be repatriated to India.

Country	(a)	(b)	(c)
6. Yeman Arab Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. U.A.E.	No reliable statistics is available. (No. of people under this category will be small)	—	All possible assistance rendered for release and deportation if cases come to notice.
8. Kuwait	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Iran	No precise account is available	—	Arrest cases taken up for release and repatriation. In securing release and deportation of people under this category the mission has generally been successful.
10. Peoples Democratic Republic Yemen	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise

**Allocation during Sixth Five Year
Plan for Anti-Poverty Programme**

9181. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of the percentage of allocation received during the Sixth Five Year Plan for anti-poverty programmes;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made over the utilisation of this amount; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and the percentage of utilisation by each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of percentage of allocation received during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) under the anti-poverty programmes, *viz*; Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is given below as Statement I.

(b) and (c). Names of the States/UTs and percentage utilisation of allocation/release is given below as Statement II.

Statement-I

Percentage of Allocations/Releases received by each State/UTs for IRDP, NREP, RLEGP during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

S.No.	States	IRDP	NREP	RLEGP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.47	10.32	10.18
2.	Assam	2.65	1.92	2.18
3.	Bihar	11.62	11.76	14.04
4.	Gujarat	4.31	3.31	3.29
5.	Haryana	1.77	1.03	0.84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.36	0.71	0.60
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.82	0.71	0.45
8.	Karnataka	3.46	5.61	4.75
9.	Kerala	2.91	4.34	4.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.08	8.76	7.88
11.	Maharashtra	5.86	7.67	7.98
12.	Manipur	0.51	0.08	0.04
13.	Meghalaya	0.52	0.08	0.09
14.	Nagaland	0.41	0.15	0.06
15.	Orissa	6.22	4.66	4.28
16.	Punjab	2.32	1.80	1.36
17.	Rajasthan	4.63	3.50	2.91

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sikkim	0.08	0.07	0.04
19.	Tamil Nadu	7.47	9.48	10.80
20.	Tripura	0.33	0.35	0.33
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.45	17.47	17.53
22.	West Bengal	6.63	5.98	4.67
23.	A and N Islands	0.09	0.08	0.03
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.95	0.07	0.06
25.	Chandigarh	0.02	0.01	0.01
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.01	0.10
27.	Delhi	0.09	0.01	0.04
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.23	0.08	0.10
29.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.03	0.02
30.	Mizoram	0.39	0.07	0.08
31.	Pondichery	0.08	0.06	0.09
		99.84	99.67	99.49

Statement-II

Percentage utilisation of Allocation/Released Funds for IRDP, NREP, RLEGP during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

S.No.	Name of State/UT	IRDP	NREP	RLEGP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.49	94.59	88.94
2.	Assam	89.98	96.35	82.44
3.	Bihar	83.13	99.44	60.12
4.	Gujarat	97.90	97.53	95.05
5.	Haryana	106.77	99.17	84.87
6.	Himachal Pradesh	96.01	91.00	75.96
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	62.03	97.31	95.02
8.	Karnataka	129.35	94.03	82.39
9.	Kerala	100.48	98.29	72.97
10.	Madhya Pradesh	94.26	94.76	67.22

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	100.83	96.54	97.05
12.	Manipur	44.64	90.54	386.85
13.	Meghalaya	27.9	52.79	14.17
14.	Nagaland	84.90	99.66	250.00
15.	Orissa	79.63	89.58	46.84
16.	Punjab	11.68	101.42	85.18
17.	Rajasthan	109.76	114.60	70.87
18.	Sikkim	72.78	89.13	56.93
19.	Tamil Nadu	110.98	97.45	107.19
20.	Tripura	110.59	93.67	92.73
21.	Uttar Pradesh	99.18	100.83	77.08
22.	West Bengal	46.00	100.89	40.93
23.	A and N Islands	5.99	92.80	19.64
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.34	98.37	N.A.
25.	Chandigarh	8.49	81.39	46.70
26.	D and N Haveli	82.68	96.93	N.A.
27.	Delhi	115.43	85.64	24.29
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	98.92	98.83	81.07
29.	Lakshdweep	57.06	77.39	74.21
30.	Mizoram	58.59	98.95	85.67
31.	Pondicherry	99.00	84.02	40.85
All India		94.02	97.89	77.88

N.A.—Not available.

**Inclusion of Certain Castes in the
List of SCs/STs**

9182. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether migrant tea labourers in
Assam belonging to Oraon, Munda, Santhal,
Panlo, Gondh, Bhumiji; Pan and Koya
castes have been recognised as Scheduled
Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Assam;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to
include these tribes in the list of Scheduled
Tribes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-
DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal to include tea
garden labourers in the list of Scheduled
Tribes in Assam is being considered along
with similar other proposals in the context
of the proposed comprehensive revision of
the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Film on Tamil Refugee Camps in India

9183. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Sri Lanka TV is projecting a programme of interviews with Tamil refugees who have returned to that country which shows India in a poor light; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to prepare film on the Sri Lankan refugee camps in India; and about their feelings regarding happenings in Sri Lanka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes Sir, it has come to Government's notice that Roopavahini, the Sri Lanka Government's TV network, as also the Sri Lankan press have carried interviews with persons who were alleged to be refugees returned from India, in which they are reported to have said that they returned because of difficult conditions in the refugee camps in India.

(b) No, Sir. Government is not planning to prepare any films on the refugee camps. The fact that very few, if any of the refugees have actually returned to Sri Lanka out of the 126,000 refugees still in India shows that condition in refugee camps are as satisfactory as they could be and that the insecurity prevailing in Sri Lanka is preventing them from returning to their homes.

Development of Fast Growing Plant Species

9184. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether firewood is the fourth largest contributor to the world energy supply sources and the first amongst renewable sources and if so, the steps taken to ensure its supply through R and D efforts;

(b) whether any new fast growing plant species have been developed so far and if so, the details of its propagation in view of 93 per cent of India's population depending on Biomass; and

(c) whether it is a fact that forest cover came down to 12 per cent in 1974 and if so, what is the present position as determined by satellites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Wood is one of the important sources of energy supply. Research and development efforts are continuing to identify species best suited to various climatic and ecological zones, to develop fast growing and high yielding strains, and to determine efficient plant propagation methods in order to achieve better productivity.

(b) Development of eucalyptus hybrid FRI-4 and FRI-5 is an important achievement in the tree development programme. The seed stocks of these strains have been supplied to various States and Union Territories for multiplication trials.

(c) Forest cover as assessed by the National Remote Sensing Agency using satellite imagery extended over 16.89% of the total geographical area during 1972-75 but came down to 14.10% during 1980-82.

Plantation of Tree in Wasteland Areas

9185. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to give incentives to the rural poor who plant trees in uncultivable wasteland; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme evolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The State Governments have been requested to lay down clear guidelines for the leasing of wastelands to the rural poor. Emphasis is also being placed on developing

a buffer zone for fuel wood and fodder on degraded forest-land in the vicinity of rural communities, through involving the rural poor and landless.

The State Governments have also been requested to formulate a tree patta scheme, wherever they do not have such a scheme already, with the object of giving Tree pattas to the rural poor to plant trees on wastelands and enjoy the usufruct thereof. The States already having such a Scheme have been requested to simplify the procedures therefor.

Besides, a minimum earmarking of 25% of the funds available under NREP and RLEGP has been made for afforestation, with a view to encouraging and involving the rural poor in social forestry.

Indian Languishing in Pak Jails

9186. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian nationals including a number of fishermen holding valid passports from the coastal villages of Bulsar District and the Union Territory of Daman are languishing in Pakistani jails for more than one year and that communications in this regard to Government have not been heeded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the steps taken by Government for their early release from Pakistani jails ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, it is not correct to say that Government have not taken note of the communications in this regard.

(b) As soon as these cases came to the notice of the Government, they will taken up with Pakistan authorities both in Delhi and Islamabad. On 20.4.86 officials of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad were allowed to meet 124 prisoners in Multan jail out of whom 55 are fishermen, mainly from Gujarat. Discussion for the immediate release and repatriation of the prisoners are

presently going on with the Government of Pakistan.

Heavy Water Plants

9187. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of heavy water plants in the country and what is the installed capacity of production of each plant and what was the actual production during the past three years, year-wise; and

(b) what is the annual requirement of heavy water to run the atomic power stations and for other purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The number of operating Heavy Water Plant in the country and their annual installed capacity is given below :

(a) HWP, Nangal	— 14.20 tonnes
(b) HWP, Baroda	— 45.00 tonnes
(c) HWP, Tuticorin	— 49.00 tonnes
(d) HWP, Talcher	— 50.00 tonnes
(e) HWP, Kota	— 85.00 tonnes

The production of heavy water is sufficient to meet the requirement of the Power Station.

(b) Initial requirement of heavy water is about 250 tonnes for one unit of 235 MWe capacity. A quantity of 12-18 tonnes per year is the make up requirement for such unit.

Industrial Estate Solely for Electronic Industry in Andhra Pradesh

9188. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was requested by Andhra Pradesh State Government to set up functional industrial

estate solely for Electronic Industries in Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh State; and

(b) if so, steps taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Government encourages setting up of industrial estates in all parts of the country. However, responsibility of setting up such estates rests with State Governments/Union Territories Administration. It is understood that Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to set up functional industrial estate solely for electronic industries in Warangal and land has been acquired by Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation for this purpose.

Outcome of the Turkish Prime Minister's Visit

9189. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister of Turkey paid an official visit to India during April, 1986;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held;

(c) whether it has been agreed to constitute an Indo-Turkish joint economic commission for promoting greater bilateral cooperation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter ?

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

(b) A number of decisions to strengthening commercial, economic and cultural relations between the two countries were taken during the visit. A Civil Aviation

Agreement and a Protocol on Cooperation on Television were also signed.

(c) An Indo-Turkish Joint Committee for Technical and Economic Corporation at official level is already in existence. It has been decided to upgrade it to Ministerial level.

(d) Necessary action is being taken to have the next meeting of the Committee at the Ministerial level in Ankara.

Development of Waste Land by Rajasthan Government

9190. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has prepared a plan for the development of waste land and sent to Union Government for special assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the plan in this regard; and

(c) the response of the Union Government in this regard ?

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

(b) 1. The Project aims at the afforestation of 7.5 million hectares of wastelands as under :—

S. No.	Five Year Plan period	Million hectares to be afforested
1.	Seventh	1.25
2.	Eighth	2.50
3.	Ninth	3.75
Total :		7.50

2. The items of work envisaged to be taken up are—

(i) Aerial seeding in ravines and desert areas;

- (ii) Manual seeding in barren areas;
- (iii) Munja planting over sandy wastes;
- (iv) Rehabilitation of rooted wastes;
- (v) Reforestation of barren areas;
- (vi) Afforestation and Pasture Development in arid zones;
- (vii) Restocking of low density areas;
- (viii) Infrastructural development in nurseries in arid areas.

3. In 1985-86/1986-87, the total requirement of funds has been proposed at Rs. 42.27 crores.

(c) No special assistance was made available for this project. The work has to be accommodated within the existing social forestry programmes, wherever possible, within the constraints of the budget. The Central assistance to Rajasthan for afforestation under various schemes in 1985-86 is as follows :—

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
Forestry Sector		
1.	Social Forestry including Rural Fwewood Plantations	88.70
Rural Development		
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	44.50
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	186.20
4.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	180*
5.	Desert Development Programme	1096*

*This is total assistance under the scheme. Earmarking of allocations for forestry component is not made.

Assistance for Relief Employment

9191. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI R. S. MANE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have accepted a Maharashtra Government Scheme for giving relief employment under Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government visualising a distress during April-June, 1986, has requested the Union Government for sanction for Advance Plan Assistance for Relief Employment measures;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(d) when the Union Government's permission will be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture, which is concerned with relief employment.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra submitted a memorandum on 1st October, 1985 seeking Central assistance of Rs. 561.53 crores (Rs. 383.37 crores for 1985-86 and Rs. 178.16 crores for April to June, 1986). Out of this the State Government sought Rs. 50.65 crores for employment generation works for the period April-June, 1986. On 28th April, 1986, the State Government submitted a supplementary memorandum seeking additional Central assistance of Rs. 201.22 crores for drought relief for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. Out of this an amount of Rs. 113.22 crores has been sought for 1986-87. In this supplementary memorandum an amount of Rs. 13.16 crores has been sought for employment generation works for 1986-87 (till April-June, 1986).

(d) In response to the memorandum received in October, 1985, an amount of Rs. 52.74 crores (including Rs. 21.68 crores for 1986-87) was sanctioned as ceiling of

Central assistance on 27th December, 1985. Out of the assistance of Rs. 21.68 crores, an amount of Rs. 7.15 crores has been earmarked for Employment Generation Works in April-June, 1986. As regards the supplementary memorandum, it has been decided to depute a Central Team to Maharashtra for making an on the spot assessment of the situation. The team is likely to visit Maharashtra shortly.

[*Translation*]

Atomic Power Stations with 500 MW Capacity

9192. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to set up one more atomic power station with 500 MW power generation capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme;

(c) whether place has been selected for setting up this project; and

(d) if so, the name of this place and the reasons for selecting this place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The proposal to set up 500 MWe atomic power stations is under consideration of Government.

(b) The 15 year Nuclear Power Profile 1985-2000 prepared by the Department of Atomic Energy envisages setting up of 12 units of 235 MWe and 10 units of 500 MWe capacity pressurised heavy water reactors.

(c) and (d). The Site Selection Committee set-up by the Department of Atomic Energy for selection of sites for location of future atomic power stations in various parts of the country, have submitted its report. The report is under consideration of Government.

[*English*]

Evaluation Report on IRDP

9193. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the measures initiated to tackle the problems pointed by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission in the evaluation report on the IRDP regarding the high percentage of overdues which varied from 50 per cent to 60 per cent and in few districts as high as 70 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The findings of the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) study on the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) have been brought to the notice of the various State Governments for remedial action.

Computers from U.S.A.

9194. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has formally placed an order on Control Data Corporation of United States for the supply of super computer;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that United States Government has worked out a safe guard regime which India has not yet accepted;

(c) if so, what are the safe guard regime which India has not accepted; and

(d) by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir, India has not placed any order on Control Data Corporation of USA for the supply of Super Computers.

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

Recruitment of Indians for Libyan Army

9195. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
 SHRI YASHWANTRAO
 GADAKH PATIL :
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH
 AGARWAL :
 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
 SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Libya Government have recruited Indians in their army;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an advertisement had appeared a few days ago in Quami Awaz that the Libyan Embassy had been interviewing Indians for their army; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and action taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). The Libyan Mission in New Delhi, had placed advertisements in some Indian newspapers inviting Arab and Muslim youths to join the Libyan Armed Forces. The matter was taken up with the Libyan Mission which gave a categorical assurance that it had not recruited any Indian for the Libyan Armed Forces so far, and that it would not do so in future. It was also clarified that the advertisements were intended to solicit recruitment for Libyan Armed Forces from West Asian and Arab countries and not from India.

[Translation]**Economic and Cultural Relation among South Asian Countries**

9196. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names the countries to which India has put forth proposals to increase economic and cultural relations among South Asian countries in pursuance of the

Dacca Declaration (SAARC) and the proposal put before each of these countries; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). All initiatives and decisions under the aegis of SAARC are taken in the various forums of South Asian countries created for this purpose under SAARG. Therefore, the question of putting forward proposals to individual member countries in pursuance of the decisions taken at the Dhaka SAARC Summit does not arise.

[English]**Setting up of Nuclear Power Projects in the Country**

9197. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sites being chosen for nuclear power projects are on the basis of their proximity to coal fields which is contrary to the earlier policy of selecting the locations remote from fossil fuel regions;

(b) if so, whether this new policy of selection of sites will deprive the Southern States of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu of any nuclear power projects in the future; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the execution of nuclear power projects in the country which are facing the problem of getting equipment as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The selection of sites continues to take into account several factors including the location of coalfields.

(c) The Department is providing assistance to the industry by way of transfer of technical know-how, special equipment and facilities, training of personnel, supply of

material and financial assistance to expedite the delivery of critical equipment required for the nuclear power projects. Early orders are also being placed for raw materials and equipment to reduce gestation periods.

Waste Land Development Corporation

9198. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formed a Waste Land Development Corporation; if so, its composition;

(b) the target of afforestation for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the provision made for it in the budget; and

(c) Government's policy in regard to private forests and its development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Government of India have set up a National Wastelands Development Board. A statement indicating the list of Members of the Board is annexed. No Wasteland Development Corporation has been formed by the Government of India.

(b) A target for afforestation of 1.4 million hectares for 1985-86 and 3.25 million hectares for 1986-87 has been fixed. However, several States have had difficulties such as severe drought and constraints of financial resources, as a result of which the targets may need to be revised. The target for 1987-88 is under consideration.

Afforestation activities are undertaken primarily with the budgets of State Plan Funds and Rural Development Funds. Besides, there are a few Centrally sponsored schemes supervised by the National Wastelands Development Board and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The total outlay for afforestation during 1985-86 was Rs. 400 crores. The total outlay for 1986-87 would be Rs. 450 crores. The outlay for 1987-88 is yet to be finalised.

(c) The Government is encouraging people to plant trees on wastelands owned by or allotted or leased to them. In addition, forest based industries are to be encouraged to afforest wastelands among other things through farm forestry schemes on farmers' own lands, individually or through cooperatives. The easy availability of seedlings to farmers for farm forestry programmes is also sought to be ensured.

Statement

Composition of the National Wastelands Development Board

1. Dr. Kamla Chowdhry	Chairman
2. Prof. M.G.K. Menon, Member, Planning Commission	Member
3. Chairman, Advisory Board on Energy	Member
4. Shri Anand Singh, Member of Parliament	Member
5. Ms. Phulrenu Guha, Member of Parliament	Member
6. Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao, Member of Parliament	Member
7. Shri R.K. Kaul, Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	Member
8. Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, National Dairy Development Board.	Member
9. Dr. B.V. Parameswara Rao, Secretary, Bhagavatulla Charitable Trust	Member

10. Shri Chandi Prasad Bhatt, Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal	Member
11. Secretary (Expenditure)	Member
12. Secretary (Rural Development)	Member
13. Secretary (Agricultural Research and Education) and DG, ICAR	Member
14. Secretary (Environment and Forests)	Member
15. Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation)	Member
16. Special Secretary (Forests and Wildlife) and IGF.	Member
17. Member Secretary, NWDB	Member-Secretary

**NAM Consensus on International
Terrorism Problem**

9199. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India raised the problem of international terrorism at the ministerial conference of non-aligned movement held in New Delhi from 16 April, 1986; and

(b) if so, the consensus reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERANAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). India's views on terrorism are clearly stated by the Prime Minister in his inaugural address at the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau. While condemning terrorism, Prime Minister called upon all countries to join forces to combat this common menace within the framework of internationally accepted norms.

Subsequently, two paragraphs on international terrorism were adopted by consensus by the Conference. The Ministers condemned all terrorist activities whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or States. At the same time, it was clarified that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist regimes and in particular that of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine for self-determination and independence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism.

The Declaration also condemned mercenarism and considered that such activities constituted an international crime.

[*Translation*]

**Per Capita Investment and Income
in U.P.**

9200. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of per capita investment and the rate of increase in per capita income in Uttar Pradesh during the last Five Year Plans;

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

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to increase per capita investment and per capita income of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(c) These has been substantial increase in the size of the State Plan and also in the quantum of Central Assistance and of Special Central Assistance for Uttar Pradesh in the Seventh Plan as compared to the Sixth Plan as is borne out from the following figures :

(Rs. crores)

	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Percentage increase over the Sixth Plan
1. Total Plan size	5850.00	10447.00	78.6
2. Central Assistance	1929.04	3614.85	87.4
3. Special Central Assistance			
(a) Hill Area Dev. Programme	350.00	553.00	58.0
(b) Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan	141.56	206.08	45.6

The per-capita State Plan expenditure in the Seventh Plan has been stepped up to Rs. 832 from Rs. 563 in the Sixth Plan

period with a view to increasing the per-capita income of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 9200 for answer on 7-5-1986

Period	Per Capita Income (At Current Prices)			Per Capita Investment (State Plan Expen.) (At Current Prices)			
	All India			All India			
	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	U.P.	
	Amount* (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over the previous Five Year Plan	Amount* (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over the previous Five Year Plan	Amount (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over the previous Five Year Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. First Five Year Plan	213	—	236	—	25	38	9
2. Second Five Year Plan	252	18	306	30	32	28	37
3. Third Five Year Plan	373	48	426	39	73	128	83
4. Fourth Five Year Plan	669	79	870	104	132	81	53
5. Fifth Five Year Plan	935	40	1253	44	296	124	130
6. Sixth Five Year Plan	1764	89	2344	87	563	90	112

*The amount relates to the last year of the respective Five Year Plans.

[English]

Civil Defence in States

9201. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether civil defence measures are being implemented in the States on the basis of 50 per cent contribution from Union Government;

(b) if so, the number of towns which have been sanctioned by the Centre in Orissa as civil defence towns so far to implement such measures; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, in five North Eastern States and five Northern Districts on West Bengal, the entire expenditure of authorised items of Civil Defence measures is borne by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Six towns, *viz.* Bhubaneswar, Hirakud, Paradip, Rourkela, Koraput and Talcher have been classified as Class II Civil Defence towns in Orissa.

Return of Investment made in Ganga Project

9202. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any economic feasibility studies have been made towards the return on the investment in the Ganga Project to enable other river basin systems to emulate the programmes of the Ganga Authority :

(b) the magnitude of the resources required for the next decade to keep these programmes going; and

(c) whether studies have been made to evaluate how and from where such resources will be mobilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The schemes envisaged under the Ganga Action Plan may be broadly classified into three categories :

—Schemes for diversion of waste waters including renovation/installation of interceptors and pumping stations.

—Schemes for renovation or installation of sewage treatment plants including bioenergy and other resource recovery components as feasible.

—Other schemes including low cost sanitation, facilities for the river front as necessary and biological conservation scheme.

The benefit that would result from implementation of these schemes will be an immediate reduction in the level of pollution of river Ganga. Quantifying the benefit in rupee terms is difficult since the schemes are scattered and in many cases represent parts of a sewer network. However, in appropriate cases particularly for treatment plants, it is expected some resources can be recovered in the form of bioenergy or manure from the sludge. In appropriate cases, benefit cost analysis or calculation of the relevant parameters such as internal rate of return can be made.

(b) Initially, the requirement of funds for implementation of the schemes in 27 Class-I cities was estimated at Rs. 250 crores calculated on a per capita national cost for different types of schemes. The Central Ganga Authority at its first meeting approved a works programme at a cost of Rs. 292.31 crores, subject to the stipulation that the expenditure on all completed schemes will be restricted to Rs. 240 crores which is the allocation for the Ganga Action Plan during the 7th Five Year Plan. This estimate is only for 27 Class-I towns and adjuncts located on the banks of the river and it does not include Class-II towns and smaller settlements. No projection regarding requirement of funds beyond the 7th Five Year Plan has been made.

(c) The schemes included within the scope of Ganga Action Plan and the works programme as approved by the Central Ganga Authority will be financed out of the

budgetary provisions of Government of India part of the Central Plan.

**Complaints against Indian Embassies
in Gulf Countries**

9203. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people from Kerala died in the various Gulf countries under suspicious circumstances during the past two years;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding lack of assistance and help from the Indian Embassies located in those countries; and

(c) if so, the details of complaints and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house as soon as possible.

Aquarium Work in Midnapur

9204. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work of aquarium has been started in Digha in the district of Midnapur;

(b) if so, when it was started and when the aquarium will be completed; and

(c) how much money is sanctioned for it and how much money has been released and when the next amount will be released and the quantum thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The Zoological Survey of India has proposed an Aquarium-cum-Research Centre at Digha, where marine fauna could be exhibited for recreation/educational purpose and where research on selected

marine forms could be carried out. The Survey has taken possession of 6.50 acres of land from the State Government of West Bengal on lease and steps have been taken to erect a compound wall to prevent encroachment.

The proposal is estimated to cost Rs. 4.50 crores and is still in a preliminary stage of consideration and it is premature to say what quantum of funds can be sanctioned and when it can be released.

[Translation]

**Recruitment of Personnel for Border
Security Force**

9205. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Security Force was created in 1965 whereas rules governing recruitment selection of class A officers in this Force were published only in 1985;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recruitment of class 'A' officers in this force is being made since 1966 without consulting the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with this system; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to entrust the work of recruitment and selection of officers in this Force to UPSC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) The recruitment of Assistant Commandant (Group 'A' post) in BSF, till the notification of the revised recruitment Rules on 9.2.85, was done in accordance with the notified Recruitment Rules or the executive instructions as were in Force from time to time.

(b) The recruitment in BSF has been exempted from the purview of the UPSC.

(c) and (d). There is no immediate cause for dissatisfaction. However, the system is reviewed from time to time.

[English]

Reasons for Failure of IRDP

9206. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the findings of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in regard to alleged failure of the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) what measures have been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation and make the Programme a success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The details of the findings in regard to the drawbacks in the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) have been given in the Programme Evaluation Organisation's Report Copies of which are available in the Parliament Library and Indexed at No. 309.24 R.
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The findings of the PEO Study have been brought to the notice of the various State Governments for remedial action.

In addition, based on the working of the IRDP during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), suitable modifications have been suggested in Chapter 2, Volume II of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) document already laid on the Table of the House.

Cadre Review for Central Secretariat Service

9207. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cadre review has been undertaken in respect of the service mentioned at Sl. No. 7 viz. the Central Secretariat Service in the Schedule to CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965;

(b) if so, when and what is the result thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such cadre review; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The cadre review exercise in respect of Central Secretariat Service—(a) Selection Grade and (b) Grade-I—referred to in Schedule to CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 comprises of a triennial review of the Authorised Permanent Strength of the Selection Grade of the Service and an annual review of Grade I of the Service. The last review for both Grades was carried out in 1985.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Implementation of Special Component Plan

9208. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the amount released to the State of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Special Component Plan during the first year of Seventh Plan (1986-87) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : The approved outlay for Special Component Plan (SCP) earmarked by the State of Madhya Pradesh for the development of Scheduled Castes for the year 1985-86, that is, first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 63 crores 32 lakhs. During the year Special Central Assistance (SCA) amounting to Rs. 11 crores 10 lakhs 54 thousands was released by the Central Government to the State of Madhya Pradesh as additive to the Special Component Plan.

Proposed outlay for the Special Component Plan for 1986-87, that is, second year of the Seventh Plan is Rs. 76 crore 66 lakhs. Special Central Assistance (SCA) admissible to States including Madhya Pradesh for the year 1986-87 is being worked out and will be released in due course.

Clearance of Forest Land for Irrigation Project

9209. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that forest department has not cleared the land measuring around 355 hectare in spite of repeated reminders by the State Government of Gujarat coming under submergence of Sardar Sarovar in Narmada Irrigation Project;

(b) the number of reminders sent by Gujarat Government for the clearance of the above land and reasons for not giving clearance; and

(c) whether Department is aware that more than rupees 300 crores have already been spent on Narmada Project and failure to clear the concerned land has held up the further progress of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The proposal for diversion of 4165.91 ha. of forest land in Gujarat, 6488.54 ha. in Maharashtra and 2731 ha. in Madhya Prahesh for the Sardar Sarovar Project in Bharuch district of Gujarat is under the consideration of the Central Government. No reminders were received from the Gujarat State Government. All communications received from the State Government were in response to the letters sent by Central Government seeking essential information that was lacking. The State Government have reported to have spent an amount of Rs. 328.97 crores on the project so far. Violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has also come to notice. The Project involves displacement of 9733 families. The decision will be taken on receipt of an adequate plan for their rehabilitation.

Gifts Received by Foreign Agencies in India

9210. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of imports of gifts as help received by Foreign and International Agencies working in our country during the last three years showing their names; and

(b) Indian agencies, working for public welfare and case of distress during the last three years giving yearly figures in each cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). A number of agencies in India receive foreign contribution every year. Keeping in view the voluminous work involved in the collection of data, it is not feasible to furnish the required information. However, in case the Hon'ble Member desires to have the information in respect of any particular agency, the same could be furnished.

Recognition to Commodity Boards as an Industry

9211. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commodity Boards of Agriculture Ministry have been recognised as "Industry" by the Department of Science and Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the grants given to them during the last three years;

(c) whether apart from Income-tax benefits any other grants have been given to NDDB during the last 3 years;

(d) if so, the details and purpose thereof; and

(e) the achievements made by NDDB ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Food Poisoning in the Country

9212. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many children have died due to taking poisonous food at various places in the country;

(b) if so, whether this ration was purchased from fair price shops and was cooked in palmolein oil;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into this matter; and

(d) if so, the names of the persons found guilty and the action taken against them alongwith details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Only from the Government of Gujarat it is reported that death of 6 children due to taking palmolein oil took place.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The preliminary enquiry has been conducted by the Managing Director, Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation.

(d) Show-cause-notices have been issued to the District Manager, Godown Manager and District Supply Mamlatdar of the Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation, with regard to their negligence in duty. Further action will be taken by Government of Gujarat on receipt of analysis report on the samples drawn by State Health Authorities and Police.

[*English*]

Encouragement to Transport Companies set up by Ex-Servicemen

9213. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Transport Companies set up by Ex-Servicemen have been given adequate encouragement by the Public Sector Undertakings/State Governments Industrial Concerns like Cement Corporations during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the Companies set up for the transportation of coal and cement in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar;

(c) whether any companies have been received from the Transport Companies regarding lack of adequate support and patronage from any one of these sources; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken by his Ministry of ensure the success of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Effort to promote transport companies by ex-servicemen and to secure for them transport contracts from Public Sector Undertakings/State Governments have been made wherever such ventures are economically viable. Such Ex-Servicemen Transport Companies have been operating successfully with Coal India Limited during the last three years.

(b) While no transport companies have been set up in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh for transportation of coal and cement, the details of the five Ex-Servicemen Transport Companies which have been inducted in Bihar for the transportation of coal under the Central Coalfields Limited (A subsidiary of Coal India Limited) are as under :

1. J. P. Carriers Pvt. Ltd., Hazaribagh.
2. Ex-Servicemen's AMBI COAL Carriers (P) Ltd. Hazaribagh.
3. Jawan Transport Company (P) Ltd. Ranchi.
4. Ex-Servicemen's Spartan Carriers (P) Ltd., Ranchi.
5. Arun and Dhall Carriers (P) Ltd., Bihar (area to be allotted).

(c) and (d). No specific complaints against the management of Coal India Limited by the Ex-Servicemen Transport Companies have been received. Some minor operating problems relating to rates of payments, etc. which do occur occasionally, are amicably resolved, with the assistance of Directorate General of Resettlement, if necessary.

Completion of New Railway Lines

9214. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question be pleased No.1484 on 5th March, 1986 regarding projects languishing for want of adequate fund allocation and state :

(a) whether any target has been fixed for completion of each one of the 14 new railway lines, 2 national highways and 17 hydel generation projects enumerated in the State;

(b) whether the States gave some reasons for not utilising the approved outlays for 1980-84 of these projects;

(c) whether the Planning Commission would consider the enhancement of the outlays in respect of on going projects like

new railway lines which are languishing for want of funds and the close monitoring of the progress of such projects which have not been progressing as per schedule; and

(d) date of the laying of the foundation stones and the actual commencement of the work for each one of these projects, and the estimated cost as on 1st April, 1986 ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The reasons advanced, *inter alia* include, difficult site conditions, land acquisition problems, delay in supply of equipment.

(c) Adequate outlays would be provided, consistent with the anticipated commissioning schedules. The progress of the projects is adequately monitored.

(d) No information is readily available regarding the laying of foundation stones for the projects. The statements I, II and III given below furnish the required information regarding estimated costs etc.

Statement-I

Name of the Project	Year of sanction/ investment approval	Latest estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Status/anticipated date of completion
1. Krishna Bridge	1983	13.15	1985
2. Pamban Bridge	1973	16.80	1988

Statement-II

Name of the Project	Year of Sanction/ Investment approval	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. crores)	Presently envisaged year of completion/ commissioning
1	2	3	4

Hydel Generation Projects

1. Western Yamuna Canal, Haryana (6 × 8 MW)	11.3.80	85.22	3/86, 6/86, 2/87 3/87, 6/88, 9/88
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1	2	3	4
2. Andhra HE Projects, H.P.	21.9.76	30.00	10/86, 1/87
3. Mahi Bajaj HE Project Rajasthan			
Power House I (1 × 25 + 1 × 45 MW)	28.12.77	166.09	2 × 25 MW commissioned
Power House II (1 × 25 + 1 × 45 MW)	5.1.79		2 × 45 MW: 12/88, 4/89
4. Kadana HEP (4 × 60 MW) —Gujarat	1972	<u>Units 1 and 2</u> 86.57	9/87, 12/87
		<u>Units 3 and 4</u> 34.10	8th Plan
5. Pench HEP (2 × 80 MW) (MP/Maharashtra)	12/72	143.53	Unit I commissioned in 3/86 Unit II-9/86
6. Tillari HEP (1 × 60 MW) Maharashtra	6/72	55.24	3/86
7. Bhira Tailrace (2 × 40 MW) Maharashtra	1970	63.14	12/86, 3/87
8. Balaimela HEP (2 × 30 MW) Andhra Pradesh	Feb. 77	31.15	3/88, 9/88
9. Idamalayar (2 × 37.51 MW) Kerala (Power Portion)	Sept. 73	70.00	6/86
10. Kakkad (2 × 55 MW) Kerala	Sept. 76	50.00	7/89
11. Servalar (1 × 20 MW) Tamil Nadu	July 74	39.44	2/86
12. Kadamparai (pumped storage scheme)—Tamil Nadu (4 × 100 MW)	Feb. 73	164.51	6/87 to 7/88
13. (a) Rengali HEP Stage I	6/73	119.99 (Power component)	Unit I—Commis- sioned in 8/85
(b) Rengali HEP Stage II (2 × 50 MW)—Orissa	11/85	40.55	Unit 2—3/86 Unit 3—9/88 Unit 4—3/89 Unit 5—9/89
14. Upper Kolab HEP (3 × 80 MW)—Orissa	8/75	186.04	3/87, 9/87, 3/88
15. Ramman HEP Stage II (4 × 12.5 MW)—W. Bengal	4/77	56.42	9/88, 4/89
16. Panchet Hill HEP Unit 2 (1 × 40 MW)—DVC	1977	41.29	6/87
17. Lower Borapani HEP (2 × 50 MW)—Assam	9/79	78.50	6/88, 12/88

Statement-III

Name of the Project	Year of inclusion in the Railways' Works Programme	Length (Kms)	Latest estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Estimated expenditure upto 31-3-86 (Rs. crores)	Location	Status/ Anticipated year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Motumari-Jaggayyapetta	1980-81	32	19.22	13.82	A.P.	1987
2. Bhuj-Naliya	1981-82	110	40.06	12.79	Gujarat	1989
3. Kota-Neemuch	1980-81	235	97.87	32.44	Rajasthan	1990
4. Talchar-Sambalpur	1984-85	172	57.97	5.00	Orissa	Eighth Plan
5. Koraput-Rayagada	1981-82	174	260.00	33.04	Orissa	-do-
6. Karur-Dindigul-Maniyachi-Tuticorin-Tirunelveli	1981-82	324	95.90	23.63	Tamil Nadu	-do-
7. Jammu-Udhampur	1981-82	53	69.76	7.80	Jammu and Kashmir	-do-
8. Nangal Dam-Talwara und taking over Mukherian Talwara siding	1981-82	113	37.68	4.60	Punjab/Himachal	-do-
9. Construction of rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along with BG line from Jogighopa to Gauhati	1983-84	142	87.73	1.37	Assam	-do-
10. Chitradurg-Rayadurg	1981-82	100	20.20	3.16	Karnataka/AP	-do-
11. Alleppey-Kayankulam	1982-83	43	16.00	0.62	Kerala	-do-
12. Eklakhi-Balurghat	1983-84	91	48.85	3.37	West Bengal	-do-
13. Mathura-Alwar	1983-84	120	34.75	2.49	UP/Rajasthan	-do-
14. Adilabad-Pimpalkoti	1983-84	21	15.65	1.94	AP/Maharashtra	-do-

Travel on Forged Documents

9215. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in an unprecedented large haul in the first quarter of 1986, police and immigration sleuths at Palam Air Port detected 85 cases of forged travel papers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure that people did not travel on forged documents by indulging in malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 87 such cases have been registered in Delhi during the first quarter of 1986. Out of these 87 cases, seven cases have been cancelled as the documents were found genuine on verification.

(b) As the cases are at various stages of investigation, it may not be expedient to disclose in public interest at this stage the details thereof.

(c) Minute checking is being done at Palam Airport by the Immigration Staff and necessary legal action is being taken against the persons whose travel documents are found to be forged.

Breaches of Warranty by T.V. Manufacturers

9216. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there some cases have come to the notice of Government that certain television manufacturing companies are committing breaches of warranty to the costumers;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Complaints are received regarding lack of proper response from the television manufacturers/dealers in the fulfilment of their obligations during the warranty period.

(b) Such complaints pertain generally to aspects like lack of prompt attention; poor service; defective/unreliable sets; repeated faults; and reluctance to provide replacement of parts/set, even thereafter, etc.

(c) Warranty is a kind of contractual arrangement between the manufacturer/dealer and the customer. Nonetheless, such complaints are taken up by the Department of Electronics with the concerned manufacturer and with the Indian Television Manufacturers Association (ITMA) in case the manufacturer happens to be a member of ITMA.

The Standardisation Testing and Quality Control (STQC) organisation of the Department of Electronics has commenced picking up CTV sets at random from dealers/manufacturers to subject them to full quality tests in an effort to improve the quality aspect.

Premature Retirement Sought by IAS/IPS Officers

9217. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of I.A.S./I.P.S. officers who resigned from service during the last two years;

(b) the number of IAS/IPS officers who sought premature retirement during this period;

(c) the number of IAS/IPS officers who were under suspension as on 1 July, 1985; and

(d) the number of IAS/IPS officers who were given extension in service during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During 1984-85 seven IAS officers resigned from Service. Information regarding IPS officers who had resigned from Service during this period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) According to the information available with this Ministry, 18 IAS officers voluntarily retired from Service during 1984-85. Information about IPS officers who had voluntarily retired from Service during this period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As on 1 July, 1985, 3 IAS officers were under suspension. Information about IPS officers under suspension as on 1 July, 1985 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) According to the information received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of IAS Cadre of Union Territories, 20 IAS officers were on extension of Service during 1984-85. Information from the remaining State Governments, *viz.* Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tripura and Orissa is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Information about IPS officers who were given extension in Service during the last two years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pay Scales of Left-Out Categories in Education Departments of Union Territories

9218. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the pay scales of left out categories in the Education Department of Delhi, A and N Islands and Pondicherry Administration, and when these were introduced; and

(b) whether any exemption has been granted by the Central Government for these left out categories in any of the Union Territories and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rural Roads in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9219. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many rural roads have been sanctioned in the Union Territory of A and N Islands upto 1970; and

(b) the details of names of such roads, the number of Kilometres in each stretch and when the work was completed and the total amount spent ?

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

Meetings of Advisory Committee on Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9220. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many meetings of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee on Andaman and Nicobar Islands were held during the last three years;

(b) how many meetings are required to be held in each year under terms and conditions of the Committee; and

(c) if required number of meetings have not been held the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During the last three years, three meetings of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee on Andaman and Nicobar Islands were held.

(b) Two meetings are required to be held in each year under the terms and conditions of the Committee.

(c) Due to administrative exigencies, required number of meetings could not be held.

Persons sent for in-Service Agriculture Training from Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9221. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has received suggestions for sending in-service agricultural Demonstrators or similar categories of staff for B.Sc. (Agri.) Course;

(b) if so, the names of institutions which offered such facilities and when it was received;

(c) how many such staff were sent for B.Sc. (Agri.) Course; and

(d) if not reasons, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

C.S.D. Canteens at Barsar and AMB

9222. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for opening of C.S.D. Canteens at Barsar (Distt. Hamirpur) and

at Amb (Distt. Una) in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) A request has been received in April, 1986.

(b) and (c). It will not be possible at this stage to give a likely date of decision which will be taken on receipt of a feasibility report.

Recommendations of Working Group on Hill Areas

9223. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 4863 on 2 April, 1986 regarding Tribal areas inclusion in Hill areas Development Programme and state :

(a) the recommendations made by Working Group on Hill Areas, set up by the Government and the date when the recommendations were communicated to Government; and

(b) the names of the Members of the Working Group alongwith their designation and the date on which it was set up and on which the recommendations were made to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The recommendations of the Working Group refer mainly to integrated view of ecological, economic and sociological aspects as well as focus on complementarity of hills and plains within the regional and national frame, in formulation of plans for hill area development. The strategy should centre around active participation of the people, particularly of women, in fulfilment of their basic needs *viz.* food, fuel fodder, drinking

water, health, education etc. The Group also recommended criteria for delineation of new hill areas.

(b) The Working Group was constituted in October, 1983 and submitted its report in June, 1985. A statement indicating the names of the members of the the Working Group and their designations is given below.

Statement

*List of Members of the Working Group
on Hill Areas during the Seventh
Plan*

- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|--------|
| 1. Dr. Bhupinder Singh,
Adviser (State Plans)
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | Chairman | 9. Shri P.R. Misra,
Officer-in-Charge,
Central Soil and Water
Conservation,
Research and Training Institute,
Sector 27-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh. | Member |
| 2. Smt. P.P. Trivedi,
Chief Secretary,
Govt. of Meghalaya,
Shillong. | Member | 10. Shri T.N. Dhar,
Secretary.
Hill Development Department,
Government of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow. | „ |
| 3. Dr. P.C. Joshi,
Adviser (I.E.),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | „ | 11. Shri S.D. Phene,
Commissioner, Assam Hill
Areas,
Government of Assam,
Dispur. | „ |
| 4. Shri N.D. Jayal,
Adviser (State Plans),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | „ | 12. Dr. S. Vasudeva,
Chairman,
State Committee on Science
and Technology,
Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum. | „ |
| 5. Dr. B.D. Sharma,
Vice-Chancellor,
NE Hill University,
Shillong. | „ | 13. Dr. C.V. Seshadri,
Director,
Murugappa Research Centre,
Madras. | „ |
| 6. Dr. H.R. Kalia,
Vice-Chancellor,
H.P. Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya,
Palampur-176062. | „ | 14. Shri Madhav Ashish,
Mirtola Ashram,
Via Pinaunala,
Almora, U.P. | „ |
| 7. Shri S.S. Sunderarajan,
Joint Secretary (State Plans),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | „ | 15. Dr. S.P. Nautiyal,
C/o Wadia Institute of
Himalayan Geology,
Dehra Dun, U.P. | „ |
| 8. Dr. D.N. Borthakur,
Director,
ICAR Complex,
Shillong, Meghalaya. | „ | 16. Dr. Devaki Kutti,
Medical Officer,
Shivananda Ashram,
Muni ki Reti,
Tehri Garhwal, U.P. | „ |
| | | 17. Shri A.B. Chaudhuri, IFS,
Regent Park,
Government Housing Estate,
Block X, Flat-4,
Calcutta-700040, West Bengal. | „ |
| | | 18. Shri Chandi Prashad Bhatt,
Dasholi Gram Swarajaya
Mandal,
P.O. Gopeshwar,
Distt. Chamoli, U.P. | „ |

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|----------------------|
| 19. Prof. Y.R. Malhotra,
Dean,
Life Sciences,
University of Jammu,
Jammu and Kashmir. | Member | 30. Shri S.C. Moudgal,
Director, Deptt. of
Environment,
Bikaner House,
Shahjahan Road,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 20. Shri P.H. Triveni,
Secretary,
North Eastern Council,
Shillong. | " | 31. Shri R.K. Takkar,
Development Commissioner
and Secy. Planning,
Government of Jammu and
Kashmir, Srinagar. | " |
| 21. Dr. A.V. Ramakrishna Rao,
Joint Commissioner (SC-P),
Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Soil Conservation,
New Delhi. | " | 32. Shri D.K. Sharma,
Director, Planning,
Government of Himachal
Pradesh, Simla. | " |
| 22. Representative,
Ministry of Irrigation,
New Delhi. | " | 33. Shri R.C. Sinha,
Secretary, Planning,
Government of Maharashtra,
Bombay. | " |
| 23. Shri C.N.S. Nair,
Director (IRD),
Ministry of Rural Development,
New Delhi. | " | 34. Dr. Virendra Kumar,
Consultant (Hill Areas),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi. | Member-
Secretary |
| 24. Shri L.R. Khodiyali,
Chief Engineer (Png.),
Ministry of Shipping and
Transport,
New Delhi. | " | Escalation in the cost of Personal
Computers | |
| 25. The Project Director
(Radar Communication),
Ministry of Defence,
New Delhi. | " | 9224. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state : | |
| 26. Shri V.K. Sood,
Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Energy,
New Delhi. | " | (a) whether Government are aware that
the prices of indigenous personal computers
are inflated by the manufacturers despite
several concessional facilities extended to
them by Government; | |
| 27. Shri P.C. Rawal,
Director, Deptt. of Industrial
Development,
New Delhi. | " | (b) whether it is also a fact that the
manufacturers of indigenous personal
computers indulge in profiteering; | |
| 28. Shri Naresh Narad,
Director (Housing)
Ministry of Works and Housing,
Nirman Bhavan,
New Delhi. | " | (c) if so, the names of the erring manu-
facturers; and | |
| 29. Shri Aiyagari V. Rao,
Principal Scientific Officer,
Deptt. of Science and
Technology,
Technology Bhavan,
New Mahrauli Road,
New Delhi-110016. | " | (d) action Government propose to take
against them ? | |
| | | THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b).
Yes Sir, The Government are aware that the | |

prices of some of the indigenous personal computers are high compared to the international prices of equivalent systems. However, because of a rationalised policy for computers brought out by the Government, competition between manufacturers is growing. Between the Calendar years 1984 and 1985, there has been a reduction of more than 60 percent in the prices of indigenous personal computers. This is sharply bringing down any tendency for profiteering.

(c) and (d). In the growing competitive computer industry the profit margins of most of the manufacturers are by and large uniform and as such listing the names of individual erring manufacturers does not arise. As the problems concern the industry as a whole, the Government has brought out a policy frame-work for the industry which curbs profiteering.

News item captioned 'Libya Promises not to Recruit Indians'

9225. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Libya promises not to recruit Indians' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi, dated 12 April, 1986;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter referred to therein; and

(c) whether it is customary for a foreign mission to seek prior permission of Government of the country to which it is accredited while issuing advertisements in the newspapers of that country for recruitment to the army of the foreign country concerned ?

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

(b) and (c). India does not favour recruitment of its nationals by foreign Armed Forces. Accordingly, placement of any advertisement for this purpose by a Mission is inappropriate. In this case, the matter had been taken up with the Libyan

People's Bureau, New Delhi, which gave a categorical assurance that it has not so far undertaken recruitment of any Indian national for its Armed Forces and that it would not do so in the future.

International Law of the Sea

9226. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recently adopted International Law of the Sea which declares up to 200 miles of Sea adjoining a maritime nation its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has created a piquant situation for India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been or are being taken by Union Government to maintain the relevant portion of the sea as its own EEZ and see that no other country exploits any part of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Establishment of 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone has not created any such situation for India.

(b) Appropriate measures are taken by the Coast Guards for enforcing the relevant laws and regulations and for protecting the interests of India in the maritime zones.

Development of Science and Technology in States

9227. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Union Government to develop Science and Technology in each of the States to bring about a balanced development of the whole country;

(b) if so, the details regarding such programme to be pursued during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the number and names of the States in which Science and Technology Institutions are functioning at present alongwith their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Department of Science and Technology, Government of India had undertaken a scheme titled "Assistance for Development of State Councils for Science and Technology" under the Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme is continuing in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The main aim of the scheme is to assist all the States/ Union Territories to set-up State Councils on Science and Technology which could act as focal forum for the formulation, planning, coordination and promotion of Science and Technology activities within their respective States. They are also expected to help in preparing State Science and Technology Plans, compilation and dissemination of Science and Technology information and popularisation of Science.

(c) States have their own Science and Technology Plans under the budget head "Scientific Services and Research" created by Planning Commission for the purpose of plan outlays. The State under their Science and Technology Plans decide about State Science and Technology institutions etc. The Department of Science and Technology has brought out a directory of R and D institutions in various States and Union Territories under the Central and State Governments. This is a published document.

Nuclear Power Plants during Seventh Plan

9228. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the site selection committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy for setting nuclear power plants in the country during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan have submitted its suggestions;

(b) the details of suggestions made for setting up new nuclear power stations particularly in Eastern Region and in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the action taken by Government to set up the nuclear power station in the Eastern Region particularly in Orissa ?

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

(b) and (c). The report of the Site Selection Committee, set up by this Department for recommending sites for future nuclear power stations, for the Southern, Northern, Western and Eastern Electricity Regions is under consideration of Government. Orissa forms part of the Eastern Electricity Region.

Report of Working Group on Digital TV

9229. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on digital T.V., set up by the Department of Electronics in 1984 has not as yet submitted its report; if so, the reasons therefor and how much time it is likely to take;

(b) whether it is a fact that the few multinationals engaged in developing digital T.V. technology including ITT of West Germany and Japanese firms are reluctant to give any information about the various technoeconomic aspects of digital T.V. technology either to the above working group or to the Indian manufacturers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this situation and ensure that these multinationals part with basic information about their inventions and new technologies in this regard ?

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

Digital Television being an emerging technology, the foreign manufacturers have been reluctant to share the information on its various techno-economic aspects, with the result the working Group set up by Department of Electronics has not been able to finalise its report.

The Department of Electronics is initiating suitable steps to import few numbers of digital TV sets under its Standardisation, Testing and Quality Control (STOC) programme. These sets are proposed to be tested at our Test Laboratories for evaluation of their performance characteristics vis-a-vis analogue TV sets and to ascertain their suitability to Indian conditions. Based upon these test results as well as other available published information, the Working Group would prepare its report. This exercise is expected to be completed in about a year's time.

The development of digital TV technology by the multinationals is a result of large investments made by them in Research and Development. There is no technical mechanism to ensure that these multinationals part with the basic information about their invention and development of new technology.

[*Translation*]

Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes of Tripura

9230. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tribal National Volunteers are harassing the Scheduled Tribes in Agartala, Tripura;

(b) whether Government have prepared any time bound scheme for upliftment of these tribals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether implementation of the scheme has been reviewed from time to time; and

(e) if so, the complete details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-

DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The activities of Tribal National Volunteers in Agartala, Tripura are mostly directed against the non-tribals.

(b) and (c). During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) a flow of Rs. 144.50 crores to the TSP areas of Tripura is envisaged as against Rs. 85.35 crores allocated during the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 11.80 crores has been made as Special Central Assistance during the Seventh Plan for the tribal sub-Plan allocation of Rs. 8.11 crores. According to reports received from the State Government, 43,823 scheduled tribe families were provided economic assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan under various family oriented programmes like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cooperation, sericulture, small village and cottage industries.

During Seventh Plan period 44,000 Scheduled Tribe families have been proposed for economic assistance under poverty amelioration programme.

(d) and (e). The implementation of these schemes is reviewed in the Annual Tribal sub-Plan meeting in this Ministry. Monthly and quarterly reviews made during 1985-86 of families who have benefitted under poverty amelioration programmes reveals that against a target of 8644 families, 6289 families were benefitted upto February, 1986.

[*English*]

Explosion Sabotage and Subversive Activities in the Country

9231. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently many cases of explosion, sabotage and subversive activities have been reported from the border States;

(b) whether Government have analysed all these cases to find out to what extent they were engineered, financed and actively encouraged by Pakistan;

(c) the number of such cases that have come to Government's notice during the last four months; and

(d) the remedial measures being contemplated to end the menace ?

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

(b) Government have been analysing such cases.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) Constant vigilance is being maintained to safeguard national security. All the concerned security agencies at the Central and State level are geared to the task of identifying, detecting and neutralising any attempt at sabotage, subversion etc.

Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions for Children of Police Personnel

9232. SARIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reservation of seats in the Central Universities and educational Institutions for the children of Police personnel killed or disabled while performing their duties; and

(b) if not, whether Government provide such facilities to the children of police personnel as are being provided to the children of officers and men of the Armed forces including Para-Military Personnel killed or disabled in action or those who die on duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). *In recent years, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been allocating six seats per year out of Central quota in medical colleges in various States for children of personnel (serving or disabled or killed) of para military organisations under the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is no Central reservation in respect of technological/engineering institutions. However, the heads of such institutions have been advised that the wards of those who have become*

permanently disabled or have been killed in action may be given sympathetic consideration for admission provided they fulfil the prescribed minimum qualifications. There is no Central reservation in respect of children of State Police personnel and no such proposal is under consideration.

Protest of ECIL, Employees over Liberal Import Policy

9233. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) have protested against the liberal import policy of Government since it scuttled the growth of indigenous technology and is against foreign bias shown by some Government Departments for imports which could alternatively be manufactured by ECIL itself;

(b) if so, how many licences in the field of electronics for import have been issued during the year 1985-86, how many have been favourably considered under protest of ECIL, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) which Government Departments are involved in the said imports showing the details of items and total amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(d) whether the cases of import of Government Departments for import of electronics goods are processed through the Department of Electronics; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir; Employees of Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) have protested in respect of proposed import of certain items by Government Departments.

(b) to (d). Government imports for electronics goods above certain value are processed through Department of Electronics as per the provisions contained in the

Import-Export Policy 1985-86 vide para 127 (1) (i), which states as follows :

“Where import of any electronic items including facsimile equipment for a CIF value of Rs. 5.0 lakhs or more and marine electronics equipments and parts irrespective of the value involved, or communication equipment for a value more than Rs. 1.0 lakh is involved, the import can be made only after clearance is given by DOE”.

The particulars of import licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, copies of which are supplied regularly to Parliament Library and are easily accessible. However, in case of Government Departments, after obtaining the import clearance from the concerned authorities they are allowed to import under Open General Licence (OGL) subject to the Foreign Exchange (FE) released by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA). In such cases issue of separate import licences is not involved. The Government Departments involved, *inter-alia*, are Ministry of Communications, Wireless Planning Coordination, OCS, Defence and Railways.

The protest related to : (1) Ministry of Communications importing the Store and Forward Telegram System (SFT) which ECIL has supplied to Department of Telecommunications in the part and can meet future requirements also, (2) Ministry of Railways trying to import Continuous Automatic Train Protection Equipment (CATP) which ECIL is capable of supplying on which ECIL has done lot of R and D effort, (3) NTPC trying to import 11m Antenna which ECIL is able to supply to international standards. ECIL is having a dialogue with the above three users.

Premature Release of Pakistani Spies from Tihar Jail

9234. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some spies for Pakistan have been let out of Tihar Jail about a year before time; and

(b) if so, who was responsible for the same and what action has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). According to information received from the Delhi Administration, one convict in a case u/s 10 of the Official Secrets Act read with S. 120B IPC in P.S. Seemapuri FIR No. 263/76 dated 15.11.76 was released on 10th February, 1986. His release was on the exact date as per rules and not before the completion of his sentence.

Advance Financial Security for Protection of Environment

9235. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the Supreme Court directive to Sriram Foods and Fertilizers Limited to deposit Rs. 20 lakhs as security for payment of compensation of gas leaks from the units and a bank guarantee of Rs. 15 lakhs against future gas leaks in the next three years, Government propose to provide similar conditions when a gas based unit is licenced as a measure of keeping the environment free from pollution; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take to provide such precautionary financial safeguards before the occurrence of a tragedy ?

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

(b) The hazardous industries have been asked to have safety audits in their installations and ensure contingency measures for mitigation of environmental pollution as a part of the integrated plan for Safety and Health Accident Reduction Action (SAHARA). For highly polluting industries, it has been decided that prior clearance from environmental angle should be obtained for setting of these industries.

Pakistan Spies Arrested in March, 1986

9236. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Pakistani spies with documents had been arrested in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and in Rajasthan in the month of March, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the documents from the Pakistan spies have been an evidence that Pakistan has been creating disturbances in a number of States especially in border areas; and

(c) if so, how many Pakistani spies have been arrested and what action has been taken and the steps being taken to check them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). A pocket diary was recovered from one of 3 intruders, all Pakistan nationals, who were killed in an encounter in the Anupgarh sector of Rajasthan on 29th March, 1986, which indicated that he had been on an espionage mission.

Constant vigilance is being maintained by the Border Security Force and other concerned security agencies to check infiltration from across the Indo-Pak border and to detect, unearth and neutralise any attempt at espionage.

[*Translation*]

Setting Up of Board to Enact Law to Prevent Pollution of Rivers

9237. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all 14 major rivers of the country have become polluted as a result of which 60 per cent diseases are caused by polluted water;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake any comprehensive project/set up a Board/enact any law, for cleaning

other major rivers and make them pollution-free on the lines of the project undertaken for cleaning the river Ganga;

(c) whether according to the Central Water Pollution Control and Prevention Board, there are 1700 industries throughout the country which need installation of polluted water cleaning plants but only 150 industries have so far installed such plants; and

(d) the details of the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Stretches of some rivers are highly polluted. Use of polluted water often gives rise to water borne diseases like typhoid, dysentery etc. It is difficult to correlate the diseases directly with the pollution.

(b) A proposal has been prepared for introducing a comprehensive legislation on Environmental Protection to enable action to be taken on various aspects of environmental protection including river pollution control. As yet, there is no project for cleaning of other rivers along the lines of the Ganga Project. However, intensive water quality monitoring and river basinwise surveys are being conducted in other rivers.

(c) and (d). According to the survey conducted by the Central and State Water Pollution Control Boards, there are 4054 water polluting industries in the major and medium sector, out of which 2076 industries have set up affluent treatment plants.

The industries are persuaded to instal pollution control devices and legal action is taken against the defaulting units. Financial incentives are also provided for installation and satisfactory performance of pollution control devices.

[*English*]

Influx of Tribal Refugees to Agartala

9238. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that BSF forces guards in Tripura were put on alert in view of the reports that large scale influx of tribal refugees to the State to escape combating operations by Bangladesh army and para-military units in Chittagong hill tracts;

(b) if so, what is the total number of tribals that infiltrated into Agartala; and

(c) what are the other measures being considered in this regard ?

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

(b) 2389 tribal refugees have entered into South Tripura District from Bangladesh between 29th April and 2nd May, 1986.

(c) The Border Security Force personnel have been alerted. They have sent back nearly 100 refugees and are taking steps to prevent further influx. Local BSF authorities have taken up the matter with their counterpart in Bangladesh. The matter is also being pursued with the Bangladesh authorities through diplomatic channels.

Activities of Liberation Army in Imphal

9239. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 5 people were killed and a large number of persons injured by underground People's Liberation Army in Imphal on March 3, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the attacks have created a great unrest in Imphal; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to help the State in checking the activities of Liberation Army (People's Liberation Army) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a). On 2nd March, 1986 an armed group of persons, suspected to be Meitei extremists, killed five persons in Thongju village near Imphal town.

(b) No, Sir. The situation in Imphal is under control.

(c) The Meitei organisations *viz.* People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and their allied bodies have been declared as 'unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 *vide* Notification dated 18-10-1985. The State Governments have been requested to utilise provisions of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to curb the activities of extremists. Para-military forces have also been placed at the disposal of the State Government. 19 Meitei extremists have been apprehended between 1st Jan., 1986 and 22nd April, 1986 in Manipur.

Foreign Missionaries residing in India

9240. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of missionaries from abroad living in India for more than one year indicating the State they are living in and the country of origin and faith they belong to; and

(b) how many Indian missionaries are living abroad for over one year indicating the country where staying ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a). According to available information, as on 31-12-84, 2447 foreign missionaries were present in India. Details are given in statement-I and II given below. We do not maintain figures on the faith they profess.

(b) Such statistics are not maintained.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Registered Foreign Missionaries present in India as on 31-12-1984

S.No.	State	Number
1	2	3
1.	Assam	12
2.	Bihar	264

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Ahmedabad City of Gujarat	26	3.	Australian	69
4.	Haryana	5	4.	Austrian	11
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	5.	Belgian	107
6.	Karnataka	726	6.	British	712
7.	Kerala	89	7.	British Protected	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	105	8.	British Subject	13
9.	Maharashtra (excluding Bombay)	138	9.	Brazilian	1
10.	Meghalaya	75	10.	Burmese	8
11.	Orissa	42	11.	Canadian	138
12.	Punjab	15	12.	Chinese	1
13.	Rajasthan	60	13.	Czechoslovakian	6
14.	Sikkim	1	14.	Danish	13
15.	Tamilnadu	436	15.	Dutch	33
16.	Uttar Pradesh	225	16.	French	144
17.	Chandigarh	57	17.	German (East)	1
18.	Delhi	116	18.	German (West)	136
19.	Goa, Daman and Diu	15	19.	Hungarian	3
20.	Pondicherry	26	20.	Icelandic	1
	Total	2447	21.	Indonesian	8
			22.	Iranian	2
			23.	Irish	146
			24.	Italian	168
			25.	Laotian	1
			26.	Japanese	7
			27.	Kenyan	2
			28.	Malaysian	34
			29.	Maltese	47
			30.	Maldivian	2

Note : 1. Does not include figures of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat (excluding Ahmedabad city), Himachal Pradesh, Bombay city of Maharashtra and West Bengal.

2. Countrywise break up of above 2447 missionaries is given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-II

Nationality-wise Number of Foreign Missionaries Present in India as on 31-12-1984

Sl.No.	Nationality	Number
1	2	3
1.	Ameriean	338
2.	Argentinian	1

23.	Irish	146
24.	Italian	168
25.	Laotian	1
26.	Japanese	7
27.	Kenyan	2
28.	Malaysian	34
29.	Maltese	47
30.	Maldivian	2

1	2	3
31.	Norwegian	11
32.	Newzealander	25
33.	Phillipino	6
34.	Portuguese	2
35.	Polish	4
36.	Romanian	1
37.	Russian	6
38.	Singaporean	2
39.	South African	5
40.	Sri Lankan	22
41.	Spanish	108
42.	Sweedish	25
43.	Swiss	37
44.	St. Vincent	1
45.	Stateless	1
46.	Tanzanian	10
47.	Thai	3
48.	Tibetan	13
49.	Vietnamese	9
50.	Yugoslavian	2
	Total	2447

**Extremists Arrested on Kuwait
Airlines Flight**

9241. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some extremists were found in the Kuwait Airlines flight at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the number of extremists arrested in the flights; and

(c) whether these extremists are involved in Punjab situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Facilities Provided by India to Friendly
African and Asian Countries for
Defence Development**

9242. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provides facilities to friendly African and Asian countries for all round development of their defence potential and whether students of these countries are given admission into our Sainik Schools, National Defence Academy or Army Cadet College;

(b) if so, the countries from where students have come to India for training;

(c) the countries which were helped by India in all-round development of their defence potential; and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The facility of training in our Institutions is provided to a few defence personnel of some friendly African and Asian countries. Ten seats are reserved in Sainik Schools for boys from Bhutan.

(b) During 1985, defence personnel from the following African and Asian countries availed of training facilities in India : Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia.

(c) and (d). It would not be desirable to disclose details.

[*English*]

Clearance of Delayed Projects

9243. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects which have been cleared during the last seven months giving details of the ministry, project, delay and amount involved due to late execution; and

(b) the major difficulties faced by his Ministry in having expedited the clearance and the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Of the central sector projects, being monitored by this Ministry, there is no project which was cleared during the last seven months and which has reported delay or cost escalation.

(b) Does not arise because the clearance of the projects is processed through the Public Investment Board/Expenditure Finance Committee in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, on proposals submitted by individual Ministries/Departments.

Social Workers and Schools of Social Sciences

9244. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimated has so far been made of the total strength of the qualified professional social workers in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of their employment separately under the Union Government;

(c) the number of the established schools of Social Sciences functioning in the country at present and their yearly turnout of qualified social workers;

(d) whether there is any system of licensing the social workers before their accredited employment; and

(e) whether there is any national organisation of the social workers in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Second Review Committee Report on 'Social Work Education in India' appointed by the University Grants Commission, there were 34 schools of social work in the country as on Jan '78.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Indian Association of Trained Social Workers, (IATSW) with official address, E-67, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi, is a national level organisation of trained social workers.

Administrative Reforms

9245. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether major administrative reforms are on the anvil as stated by Government as per news report appearing in the Times of India of 23 March, 1986;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) whether public, publicmen and public servants are proposed to be involved before taking a decision on the new scheme of administrative reforms and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). A number of steps have been taken to translate the Prime Minister's broadcast to the nation on 5th January, 1985 into a programme of action. A comprehensive review of administrative organisation, practices and procedures has been undertaken in the Ministries of the Central Government. The review aims at :

- (i) decentralisation of decision-making process;
- (ii) enforcement of accountability;
- (iii) simplification of rules and procedures;
- (iv) giving precedence to results over procedures;
- (v) ensuring prompt and courteous service to the citizens; and
- (vi) setting up of effective public grievances redress machinery.

Various aspect of personnel management are being reviewed including procedures for recruitment, training, selection, career planning, placement of personnel and performance appraisal. Special emphasis has been placed on training of civil servants to update their knowledge and skills to equip them to meet the challenges of the rapidly changing working environment as well as to bring about attitudinal changes.

In the sphere of redress of public grievances, the approach now is to identify and remove systemic deficiencies so that the causes of grievances are minimised.

As part of the exercise to make administration result oriented, a revised confidential report form is being developed for the Indian Administrative Service so as to facilitate an appraisal of quantitative and qualitative performance of the officers reported upon against set targets, objectives and goals. This will be extended to other Services.

Administrative Reform is, however, an ongoing exercise since public administration has to be attuned to the dynamics of economic, political and social environment of the country.

(c) Different fora are being used for consultation with public and public servants. A Working Group on Administrative Reforms and Personnel Policies is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. The Group consists of senior civil servants, retired civil

servants, eminent persons from public sector undertakings and private industry, etc. Voluntary organisations are also being identified for seeking their assistance in bringing about systemic changes in administration. Besides, 'Open-House' discussions are being organised to discuss reforms in specific areas of administration. In regard to certain important aspects relating to the management of the All India and Central Services discussions have also been held with a cross section of officers of these Services.

Loan Distributed in Kerala under Anti-Poverty Programme

9246. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan disbursed in Kerala during 1985-86 under various anti-poverty programmes;

(b) what percentage of the beneficiaries has been benefited; and

(c) what is the target for 1986-87 and how much amount is going to be distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the only poverty alleviation programme which is financed by a combination of subsidies provided by the Government and loans advanced by the banking institutions. The total amount of term credit disbursed under this programme in Kerala during 1985-86 (upto January, 1986) was Rs. 343.81 lakhs.

(b) All the households assisted under the programme have been benefited.

(c) The provisional physical target for 1986-87 for Kerala under IRDP is 85,500 households. The amount of subsidy and term credit estimated to be disbursed in Kerala under the programme during 1986-87 would be of the order of Rs. 1,180 lakhs and Rs. 2,360 lakhs respectively.

Import of Computers from USA

9247. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of computers imported from USA during 1985-86;

(b) the amount paid in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) to whom these imported computers were given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Department of Electronics has given clearance for the import of about 300 computers from USA during 1985-86.

(b) The approximate amount involved in terms of foreign exchange is Rs. 145 crores.

(c) These computers have been cleared for the end users under the following categories :

(a) Universities	—	104
(b) Government Organizations	—	79
(c) Public Sector Organizations	—	53
(d) Private Sector Organizations	—	44
(e) Others	—	20

Uniform Pattern of Lottery Schemes Floated by Different States

9248. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether different States have floated different types of lottery schemes, like daily, bi-weekly, fortnightly and monthly;

(b) whether it is a fact that these schemes with fabulous prizes tempt people to spend all their daily earnings on these various lottery schemes;

(c) if so, what steps Government of India are considering to check this unhealthy trend; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to evolve a uniform policy throughout the country so that on fixed dates in a week or fortnight only, these lotteries are drawn in all the States so as to help people to spend money only once in a week or fortnight ?

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

(b) Government have no information that people spend their entire daily earnings on lottery schemes.

(c) and (d). Certain guidelines were issued to various State Governments and U. T. Administrations in June, 1984 suggesting 52 weekly draws and 12 Bumper draws in a year. The maximum prize amounts suggested in these two types of draws were Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 25 lakhs, respectively. The States and U.Ts. have subsequently been requested to strictly adhere to these guidelines.

Meeting between Officials on NAM and other Developing Countries for Reviewing Economic Cooperation

9249. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of NAM officials and officials of other developing countries was held in New Delhi in mid April, to review the progress in the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation amongst these countries; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this review and the decision taken in the light thereof for furthering the cause of the said programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir; a Meeting of Coordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of Non-aligned Countries was held in

New Delhi from 7-11 April, 1986 to review the progress of the Action Programme since the Seventh Summit.

(b) It made comprehensive recommendations designed to increase the effectiveness of the Action Programme through better implementation, coordination and monitoring. In this context, it underlined the need for greater harmonisation between the Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77. The meeting also stressed the importance of coordinating positions of non-aligned countries in various international forums and promoting regional, subregional and inter-regional cooperation amongst them.

The recommendations of the Meeting were endorsed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi (16-20 April).

Plantation of Trees

9250. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the number of trees planted during the last two years, particularly in the State of sponsored schemes and proposed to Orissa, under the various centrally sponsored schemes, and proposed to be planted during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The following is the achievement of afforestation reported in Orissa State :

Year	Social forestry (ha.)	Farm forestry (cr. seedlings)	Total afforestation (Cr. seedlings)
1984-85	13712	0.48	10.68
1985-86 (upto Feb. 86)	not available		18.10

Assessment of survivals has been made on a sporadic and not a very regular basis. It is felt that these evaluations are limited in their scope and hence do not point to any reliable conclusions.

Entry of Terrorists in J and K and Punjab from Across the Border

9251. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entry of terrorists in the Jammu and Kashmir and other Western sector of the country (Punjab) have increased manifold during the recent months and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether in view of the present situation, Government propose to seal the entire border to prevent such entry in future; and

(c) if so, what steps have already been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No case of infiltration into J and K during recent months has come to notice. There have been some attempts at infiltration into Punjab.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have already taken adequate measures to guard effectively the Indo-Pakistan border by deploying additional companies of BSF and by intensifying patrolling etc.

Constitution of Indian Social Service

9252. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for efficient social administration regular cadres of professionals have been built up in several countries;

(b) if so, the reasons for not developing a cadre of specialists in social policy, planning and development;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of constituting an Indian Social Service on the lines of the Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistical Service, etc. in view of the ever expanding social administration in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). Every country has developed its own set up for administering the Social Service according to its needs and stage of development.

It is for the Ministries/Departments employing large number of social scientists to examine the need for constituting a Service taking into account the homogeneity of its functions and viability of the Service. No such proposal has been under consideration of this Ministry in the recent past.

Purchase of Mirage 2000 Aircraft

9253. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been entered into with some French company for purchase of Mirage 2000 aircraft;

(b) whether Government are considering to purchase more such aircrafts to strengthen the Indian Air Force fleet;

(c) if so, the number of aircrafts likely to be purchased;

(d) whether Government are also considering to manufacture these aircrafts in the country;

(e) if so, whether any agreement has been entered into with the French company; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An agreement was entered into with a French Company for purchase of a certain number of Mirage 2000 aircraft in fly-away condition. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Requirement and Production of Silicon

9254. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the creation of additional production capacity of silicon with the setting up of the Baroda Silicon Project with imported know-how and equipment, in collaboration with M/s. Hemlock of USA, besides installed capacity of indigenously built Mettur Silicon Project, the total silicon production capacity would go far above the estimated requirements of the country for the ensuing five years;

(b) if so, what is the estimated requirement of silicon for the ensuing five years and what is the likely total production thereof; and

(c) how the surplus silicon production would be utilised and what is the export potential for this item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V.PATIL) : (a) The Government have taken the decision to enter into an agreement with the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA after a careful assessment of the present stage of the techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness of the indigenously developed process. At the same time, the Government will give the fullest support to the effort for the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale, and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility will be taken

only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals. As such the question of creating capacity far above the estimated requirement does not arise.

(b) The estimated annual demand for polycrystalline silicon as per report of the Negotiating Committee set up by the Department of Electronics was around 230 metric tons in the year 1990-91. The major portion of the demand would result from the manufacture of solar photovoltaic modules. 1 MW peak capacity of solar photovoltaic modules require about 25 tonnes of polysilicon.

(c) Does not arise.

Misplacement of Answer Papers of Civil Service Examinations, 1985

9255. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
BAIRWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 candidates who appeared for the Civil Services Examination for 1985, conducted by the UPSC, have been called upon to reappear in one of the papers since the packet containing the general knowledge papers of these candidates had been misplaced;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been ordered to fix responsibility; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The answer books in General Studies Paper-II of 94 candidates, who took the Civil Services (Main) Examination, 1985 were lost in postal transit. Hence the Union Public Service Commission conducted a re-examination for these candidates in this paper.

(b) and (c). As the scripts were lost in postal transit, the matter has been brought to the notice of the postal authorities by the Commission. The Postal Department has also been requested by them to consider making special arrangements for the movement of examination scripts so that incidents of this type do not occur in the future.

Lottery Tickets

9256. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to reports frequently appearing in the press, to the effect that there is a trade with some lottery agents to purchase winning lottery tickets at premium and then sell to rich businessmen at much higher premium, thus helping the latter businessmen to convert about 67 per cent of the black money paid into white;

(b) if so, whether Government have probed into these reports and made an assessment of the black money being so converted into white money every year, if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to effectively prevent such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of such reports appearing in the press. Whenever specific instances come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action under various direct taxes Acts is taken.

Consumption of Illicit Liquor

9257. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of human lives lost and persons permanently disabled due to consumption of illicit liquor in the country during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : A statement showing the number of deaths due to consumption of illicit/spurious liquor in the country during 1983 to 1985 is given

below. No information about the persons permanently disabled due to consumption of such liquor is available.

Statement

Statement indicating number of deaths due to consumption of illicit/spurious liquor in the country during 1983 to 1985

S.No.	States/Union Territories	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Assam	1	—	n.a.
3.	Bihar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.	Gujarat	8	30	n.a.
5.	Haryana	—	13	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	n.a.	n.a.
8.	Karnataka	29	97	95
9.	Kerala	1	n.a.	n.a.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14	n.a.	n.a.
11.	Maharashtra	—	n.a.	—
12.	Manipur	—	—	n.a.
13.	Meghalaya	—	2	n.a.
14.	Nagaland	—	—	Nil
15.	Orissa	—	36	n.a.
16.	Punjab	—	29	n.a.
17.	Rajasthan	6	19	2
18.	Sikkim	—	n.a.	n.a.
19.	Tamil Nadu	n.a.	77	n.a.
20.	Tripura	—	—	n.a.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	n.a.	30	n.a.
22.	West Bengal	—	5	n.a.
Total (States)		165	339	98

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
23.	A and N Islands	—	7	n.a.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	n.a.
25.	Chandigarh	—	n.a.	1
26.	D and N Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	1	n.a.	n.a.
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	n.a.
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	1	Nil
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	n.a.
Total (U.T.s.)		1	8	1
Grand Total		66	347	99

Note : 1. n.a. stands for Not Available.

2. Figures may be treated as provisional.

Film on Studies and Animal Life of Antarctica

9258. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Scientific teams sent to Antarctica;

(b) the total amount spent on these visits and the results of findings thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to film the exploratory studies and animal life of Antarctica for the information of the general public; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) So far, five scientific expeditions have been sent to Antarctica.

(b) The total expenditure incurred during the first four expeditions has been Rs. 15.75 crores and the cost of the fifth expedition has been estimated at Rs. 5 crores. Scientific experiments were carried out in the fields of geology, geophysics, glaciology, meteorology, biology and oceanography and valuable information have been obtained. Direct communication links between India and Antarctica through satellite and High Frequency have been established. A permanently manned station "Dakshin Gangotri" with living and working facilities, has been established where our personnel are staying throughout the year.

(c) and (d). Every expedition team includes a trained member responsible for making the films of the expeditions. Documentaries of first four expeditions have already been released for being shown to general public. The film of the fifth expe-

dition is under preparation. All the films contain a lot of material on animal life such as penguins, other types of birds, seals, whales etc.

**Repair of Bridge on National Highway
No. 7 in Secunderabad Cantonment**

9259. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bridge on National Highway No. 7 (Secunderabad to Nagpur via Nizamabad) in Secunderabad Cantonment had collapsed in 1983 and it has not yet been repaired;

(b) whether about 10,000 vehicles are forced to take the divered route covering extra fuel cost of about Rs. 40,000 per day;

(c) the time by which the bridge is likely to be repaired/reconstructed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, the bridge had collapsed in 1983. It was repaired by the Cantonment Board Secunderabad and opened to light vehicular traffic in January, 1984. The number of heavy vehicles taking the diversion route and the resulting extra fuel cost has not been quantified. It has since been decided to transfer the responsibility for maintenance of the National Highway passing through the Cantonment Board to the Andhra Pradesh Government who are in agreement with this decision. The repairs/reconstruction of the Bridge would have to be considered by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Import of Small Defence Instruments

9260. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country is importing even small defence instruments like laser

range finder, thermal uniforms, night vision goggles, walkietalkie etc;

(b) whether these are not yet being manufactured in the country; and

(c) the names of the countries from which the above instruments are being imported and the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government's first priority in equipment procurement is to ensure the combat worthiness of Defence Forces in the light of our security needs. With that as the starting point, the first step is to provide indigenous equipment where such equipment is not available imports are made.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of defence imports.

Manufacture of MBT "Arjun"

9261. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the man battle tank 'Arjun' will be ready;

(b) whether the tank is being manufactured fully with indigenous technology; and

(c) the striking range of the tank and whether this will be equipped with laser range finder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Main Battle Tank-ARJUN is under development with indigenous technology except for the engine which has been imported from West Germany as an interim-measure. Efforts for indigenous development of the engine are also continuing. The MBT-ARJUN shall be productionised after its development is completed.

(c) The striking range of the main battle tanks depends upon the terrain of

operation. Main Battle Tank—ARJUN will be equipped with laser range finder.

[*English*]

Commercial Exploitation of Sal Seeds

9262. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sal seeds growing states;

(b) whether Government are taken steps for the commercial exploitation of sal seeds;

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

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Commercial exploitation is being carried out by the State Governments.

(c) and (d). Commercial exploitation of sal seed in Orissa is done by the State Government through the agencies of Orissa Forest Corporation Limited, Simlipahar Forest Development Corporation Limited, and the Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation.

Clearance of Silicon Projects

9263. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mettur Chemicals has been granted a licence for manufacture of silicon, polysilicon and monocrystalline wafers and ingots and whether the whole process including technology would be indigenous;

(b) if so, the production capacity so licensed, item-wise;

(c) if it has not yet been given a 'go-ahead', what considerations and reasons still come in the way;

(d) whether Government are keen to go ahead with national silicon facility in Baroda with technology from Messrs Hemlock of the USA; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a). Yes Sir. Letter of Intent was given in January 1979 and Industrial Licence in March 1982 which was valid upto March 1984. This was extended till March 1986. The company has started trial production.

(b) Production capacity licensed to Metkem Silicon Ltd., which is wholly owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals is as follows :

"Silicon (Metal) pure electronic grade and silicon wafers—Annual capacity 10,000 (Ten thousand) kilograms".

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). In February 1985, "the Government have taken the decision to enter into an agreement with the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA after a careful assessment of the present stage of the techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness of the indigenously developed process. At the same time, the Government will give the fullest support to the effort for the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale, and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility will be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals".

Metkem Silicon Ltd., which has been formed as wholly owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Ltd., had informed Government on 3rd March 1986 that "Start up works (on their production plant) proceeding smoothly." On 12th April 1986, they indicated to the Government

that the plant was shut down in the last week of March 1986 for making various adjustments and for setting right certain defects in some of the valves and instrumentation. The plant has been restarted after carrying out these adjustments.

On 24th April 1986, Government was informed by Metkem Silicon Ltd. that their "operations are settling down only now", that "unless the plant is operating at reasonable capacity without disturbance or interruptions, the operation results would be misleading" and that "as soon as we reach reasonably near-optimum operation" data for techno-economic operation would be available.

Cost and Production Capacity of Mettur Silicon Project

9264. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) at what cost the Mettur Silicon, Project has been completed and the foreign exchange involved in it;

(b) what is its installed production capacity and what level of capacity production has already been reached; and

(c) what is the estimated requirement of mono and polycrystalline silicon for the ensuing five years and how the same can be met by the Mettur Silicon Project with proposed additions or modifications, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Metkem Silicon Ltd., which is wholly owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Ltd. have been requested for the information. Their answer is awaited. According to the latest progress report, only a part of the polysilicon production capacity has been commissioned and the company is in the phase of trial production.

(c) Estimated annual demand of polycrystalline silicon, from which monocrystalline silicon is made, as per report of the Negotiating Committee set up by the Department of Electronics was as follows :

1984-85 20 metric tonnes

1990-91 230 metric tonnes

Major demand would be for solarphoto-voltaic cells. ; MWP capacity capacity of photovoltaic module capacity would need approximately 25 tonnes of polysilicon.

The capacity of polysilicon plant proposed by Metkem Silicon Ltd. is less than 25 metric tonnes. There are no proposals pending with the Government either for addition or for modification of the Mettur Silicon Project.

US Promise for not to Train Indian Terrorists

9265. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of USA have lately assured the Government that they would not permit any aliens including Indian terrorists to join arms training camps for subversive activities;

(b) if so, whether hitherto-foreigners including India subversionists were able to undergo such training in the camps in USA without or with permission;

(c) whether in view of the latest assurance any further developments towards improving Indo-US relations are taking place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Government of India has been informed that the US Government would maintain their efforts to deny extremists a base of operations in USA for actions against India. With effect from January 1985, US law had provided that a licence is required by any training camp before it can impart training to a foreign national in the use of weapons.

(b) Yes, Sir. We are aware that some persons of Indian origin had undergone such training in USA, before January 1985, when no permission was necessary for this in respect of foreigners.

(c) and (d). Such steps have helped to improve the climate for the development of Indo-US relations.

Proposal to Set up Special Courts for Disposal of Crimes in the Country

9266. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up Special Courts for early disposal of arrears of criminal cases in various States and Union Territories; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for establishment of Special Courts for the disposal of arrears of criminal cases in the various States and Union Territories. The arrears of cases can be disposed of by augmenting the number of Courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 by the State Government in consultation with the High Court and it is not necessary to constitute special Courts for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Land Acquisition for Field Firing Range in Bikaner District of Rajasthan

9267. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are acquiring the entire land covering 34 villages for Field Firing Range in Bikaner district, Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the compensation being paid for the acquired land, residential houses, etc. is quite inadequate;

(c) whether Union Government have prepared any scheme in collaboration with the State Government to rehabilitate them

in the Charanwala Branch System along the Indira Gandhi Canal;

(d) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(e) if not whether a scheme is proposed to be prepared to rehabilitate them at one place somewhere there itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Government had earlier wished to acquire the land in 34 villages but has ultimately decided to exclude village Phuleji from this acquisition.

(b) No, Sir. Compensation is being paid in terms of the Rajasthan Land Acquisition Act 1953 and the orders passed by the Rajasthan High Court on 18.10.1985 on a Writ filed by certain land holders who were dissatisfied with the quantum of compensation awarded.

(c) to (e). A scheme for rehabilitation of oustees has been framed and published by the Rajasthan Government on 23.11.1985. The relevant notification is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2733/85]

[*English*]

World Bank Help for Social Forestry Project

9268. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Social Forestry Project has been initiated in Rajasthan, with the help of World Bank; 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 details are as under :

1. Project outlay : Rs. 39.19 crores.

2. Project period : 1985-86 to 1989-90.

3. Assistance from World Bank/USAID : US\$ 25.2 million (*i.e.* approx. Rs. 30.24 crores).

4. The Project envisages afforestation over an area of 1,28,800 hectares.

Coast Guard Stations on Kerala Coast

9269. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Coast Guard Stations which are there along the coast of Kerala;

(b) whether these are sufficient to meet the requirements of the coast;

(c) whether Government propose to set up Coast Guard Centres at Calicut and Cannanore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) None. However, a District Headquarters is being established at Cochin. While at present it has a skeleton staff, it is to be fully activated this year.

(b) At present the West Coast, including the Coast of Kerala is being covered by the Regional Headquarters at Bombay.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Complimentary Copies of Science Reporter to Educational Institutions

9270. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Science Reporter, a monthly magazine of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (English version) is being supplied to all educational institutions and libraries in the country free of cost;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to supply complimentary copies of the

above monthly magazine to all recognised schools and college libraries; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the price of Science Reporter and other CSIR Scientific periodicals to be sold in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Copies of Science Reporter are being sent only to three National Libraries (Calcutta, Bombay and Madras) and Members of Parliament free of cost.

(b) There is no such proposal at present. However, the cost of Science Reporter has been kept very low, *i.e.* Re. 1 per copy and Rs. 10 annual subscription so that school and college libraries can easily afford to subscribe it.

(c) Yes, Sir. The new rates for Science Reporter will be Rs. 2 per copy and Rs. 20 annually. Besides Science Reporter, the subscription rates of two other popular journals *i.e.* Vigyan Pragati and Science-ki-Duniya are also being revised. There is however, no proposal to revise the subscription rates of the scientific and technical journals published by the Publications and Information Directorate (PID) for the present.

Allotment of Scheduled Caste/Tribe IAS Officers to Home State Cadres

9271. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the norms prescribed for the allotment of IAS officers to different States; and

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to amend the relevant rules to provide that a percentage of the IAS officers belonging to the backward communities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of a particular State is allotted to that State itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Among directly recruited candidates, upto one third of the vacancies filled up in IAS in each cadre consists of officers who belong to that State and the remaining vacancies are filled by officers belonging to other States. The allotment of insiders is done according to their rank subject to their preference for the home State. 'Outsiders' are allotted based on a prescribed roster. Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also allotted to different States on the above mentioned lines in respect of the vacancies earmarked for them in each cadre which consists of both 'insider' and 'outsider' vacancies.

Since the reservation available to SC/ST is in terms of the provisions in the Constitution and since backward communities do not enjoy such reservation, Government do not intend to provide that a percentage of the IAS officers belonging to the backward communities of a particular State is allotted to that State.

Defence Recruitment Offices in Kerala

9272. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and the details of the Defence Recruitment offices in Kerala; and

(b) the number of persons recruited in Kerala since 1983, year-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are three Defence Recruitment Offices in Kerala *viz* :

(i) For Army and Navy :

1. Trivandrum, and
2. Calicut.

(ii) For Air Force : Cochin.

(b) It would not be in public interest to reveal these details.

[Translation]

Care of Orphan Children

9273. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of orphan children at present in the country and who look after them and how, and the item-wise amount of expenditure incurred during the last three years and average amount spent on each orphan;

(b) the names of the voluntary institutions/organisations which look after orphan children in the country and the places where these institutions are functioning;

(c) whether Government provide any financial assistance to these institutions/organisations; and

(d) if so, the amount of grant given to each of these Institutions organisations during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No survey has been made to estimate the number of orphan children in the country. Both government and voluntary organisations look after them. The Central Government has spent the following amounts during the last three years :

1983-84	Rs. 1,46,78,838
1984-85	Rs. 1,69,99,465
1984-86	Rs. 1,84,27,552

On an average Rs. 150 per month per child is spent for maintenance under the scheme for the Welfare of children in need of care and protection. In addition grants are also given for non-recurring expenditure like construction of homes, furniture, etc.

(b) The Ministry does not maintain a list of voluntary organisations which look after orphan children in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Grants are not directly given to the institutions but through the State Governments. A statement indicating the grants

given to States/Union Territories under the Scheme for the Welfare of children in need of care and protection in the past three years with the number of beneficiaries is given below.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
		No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2750	17,65,713	2900	11,71,550	3025	25,63,348
2.	Assam	475	3,44,580	525	3,66,709	665	5,87,421
3.	Bihar	1225	4,20,983	1325	5,13,715	1350	2,74,138
4.	Gujarat	675	5,03,851	725	3,92,856	900	4,90,133
5.	Haryana	440	1,33,492	440	1,76,000	465	2,13,638
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50	21,600	70	2,20,991	70	40,200
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	3640	15,32,878	3640	15,77,500	3740	8,83,610
9.	Kerala	1200	9,29,700	1200	4,80,000	1200	2,40,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	525	90,511	575	2,67,826	775	8,78,250
11.	Maharashtra	1870	10,67,486	1920	9,53,900	2170	20,45,143
12.	Meghalaya	500	2,88,000	500	2,00,000	500	5,82,740
13.	Manipur	150	74,528	150	60,000	175	1,08,811
14.	Nagaland	275	2,00,000	275	1,98,730	325	6,94,612
15.	Orissa	810	4,35,258	874	4,84,464	924	7,79,938
16.	Punjab	225	69,611	225	90,000	275	1,82,000
17.	Rajasthan	1625	4,94,929	1700	7,26,725	2100	3,67,346
18.	Sikkim	50	1,23,345	50	20,000	50	10,000
19.	Tamil Nadu	6486	33,46,343	7161	44,92,156	7961	31,81,665
20.	Tripura	400	72,742	400	3,39,523	450	1,31,525
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2800	4,93,388	2825	11,20,000	3000	2,69,001
22.	West Bengal	2365	11,43,398	2640	19,51,344	3765	23,49,112
Total (States)		28536	1,35,59,336	30120	1,58,03,989	33885	1,68,72,631

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	86,400	75	1,74,162	100	1,15,450
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	2,42,175	145	1,16,000	145	58,000
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	150	2,23,629	1098	2,58,545	1098	6,36,900
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	255	2,45,932	280	3,46,769	280	1,02,000
29.	Lakshdweep and Minicoy Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	25	28,800	25	20,000	25	—
31.	Pondicherry	350	2,92,566	350	2,80,000	350	6,42,571
Total (UTs)		1000	11,19,502	1973	11,95,476	1998	15,54,921
Grand Total (States + UTs)		29536	1,46,78,838	32093	1,69,99,465	35883	1,84,27,552

[English]

**20-Point Programme for Tea Garden
Area of Assam**

9274. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :
Will the Minister of PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 20-Point Programme
have been extended to the tea garden areas
in Assam;

(b) if so, the aids so far rendered to the
tea garden labourers in Assam; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME
IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A.
GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to
(c). The revised 20-Point Programme is

being implemented by the Government of
Assam in the State as a whole. Specific
information about the assistance rendered to
the tea garden labourers in Assam is not
available.

**Steps to Improve Performance of
CSIR in Research**

9275. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been
made about the total performance of the
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
in terms of research on high technology or
on technology for fulfilling the basic needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the
performance of the Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research in terms of research ?

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

(a) and (b). Though no evaluation has been made by Government, research programmes of each CSIR Laboratory are approved and regularly evaluated by its Research Advisory Council and the Executive Committee. These comprise of senior level representatives from government departments, industry and universities. The Executive Committee is required to meet at least four times and the Research Advisory Council two times a year.

(c) Some of the steps taken to further improve CSIR's research performance are :

- (i) Modernization of research facilities in the older laboratories.
- (ii) Strict and discerning selection of research projects with quantified resource inputs and outputs for ensuring accountability.
- (iii) Increasing the percentage of user supported research through closer linkages with government departments, Public Sector Enterprises and other users.
- (iv) Encouraging high quality science.
- (v) Modernization of management system of laboratories.
- (vi) R and D involvements in national missions.

Computerisation of 430 Districts in Country

9276. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out for computerisation of all the 430 districts of the country by the National Information Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the network ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Under the expansion of Computerisation Programme of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), during the 7th Plan period it is proposed to cover all the districts in the country.

(c) A provision of Rs. 62 crores has been made for NIC, in the 7th Plan of the Department of Electronics, for implementing the programme for development of National Computer Network (NICNET) which includes installation and inter-connection of Regional Computer Centres, State Computers and District Level Computer Centres.

Pollution of Yamuna River

9277. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the sources of pollution that the Yamuna faces, and the degree of pollution (including from agricultural wastes) that each of source contributes; and

(b) the success achieved so far in clearing the Yamuna ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The major sources of pollution in the river Yamuna are untreated domestic sewage, animal husbandary related activities and effluents discharged from industries. Figures of the contributions from these sources are furnished in the statement given below.

(b) As compared to 1977, the pollution load of the river in the Union Territory of Delhi has reduced by 35 percent due to diversion of sewage from the Najafgarh drain and its treatment before discharge.

Statement
Pollution Load in River Yamuna

Stretches	Length Kg.	Total BOD Contribution, Kg./day					Rural popula- tion	Total
		Urban Domestic	Industrial	Wading	Cattle Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Upstream of Tajewala	200	—	—	600	6,000	4,500	11,100	
Tajewala to Wazirabad	250	70,000	90,800	24,000	48,000	63,000	295,800	
Wazirabad to Okhla	25	229,300	7,500	1,125	2,250	6,000	246,175	
Okhla to Etawah	375	87,200	5,800	57,750	115,500	144,000	409,250	
Etawah to Allahabad	550	22,700	—	4,300	43,000	69,000	139,000	

Sanskrit as a Computer Language

9278. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been found that Sanskrit, a natural language can serve as the best computer language in the world for Artificial Intelligence etc. and that in-depth research studies are being conducted in this regard, if so, what are the exact findings as yet;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have submitted to UNDP a project for development of a knowledge based computer system incorporating the above mentioned research work-in-depth under the fifth generation computer system;

(c) if so, what are the outlines and main features of the project submitted to UNDP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In-depth research studies are being conducted to study the usage of natural languages like Sanskrit as a language for artificial intelligence.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Department of Electronics has launched "Knowledge Based Computer Systems/Fifth Generation Computer Systems" (KBCS/FGCS) project during 7th Plan period to carry out research and development in the frontier areas of computer engineering. The project aims at developing and gaining expertise in the field of KBCS/FGCS by research design and development of prototype of such a system and applying this technology based solutions to major socio-economic problems. Under this project 6 nodal centres are being established with Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, National Centre for Software Technology, Bombay,

Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, and Department of Electronics to carry out research and development in the identified thrust areas. The specific areas in which research and development will be carried out will include Artificial Intelligence, Pattern Recognition, Computer Vision, Natural Language Processing, Speech Analysis, Functional Languages, Experts Systems, Computer Architecture. The Project has been approved by Planning Commission and processed with UNDP support.

Extradition of Charles Sobhraj to Thailand

9279. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Thailand had requested for extradition of Charles Sobhraj who was wanted there for several heinous crimes and if so, when;

(b) whether the extradition was ordered by Delhi's Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and also cleared by the High Court; and

(c) the reasons for not acceding to the request of the Thailand Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Thailand made a request for extradition of Charles Sobhraj on 25.10.76. They reiterated their request on 24.4.1980.

(b) Pursuant to the order issued by the Central Government under section 5 of the Extradition Act, 1962, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi held an enquiry into the offences alleged to have been committed by Charles Sobhraj in Thailand. The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate submitted a report on the results of his enquiry to the Central Government on 30.9.85. He found a *Prima facie* case in support of the requisition of Thailand for the extradition of Charles Sobhraj in two cases and committed him to prison to await the orders of the Central Government

on the question of his extradition to Thailand. Charles Sobhraj appealed to the Delhi High Court against the report of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. He also obtained a stay order against his extradition to Thailand from Delhi High Court. The High Court, however, after the hearings, dismissed his appeal on 12.12.85.

(c) On the basis of the report of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi subsequently upheld in appeal by Delhi High Court a *Prima-facie* case exists in support of Thai Government's request for the extradition of Charles Sobhraj. However, two cases at present are pending against Sobhraj in the Supreme Court. Section 31 (d) of the Extradition Act provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state if he has been accused of any offence not being an offence for which his surrender or return is sought, until after he has been discharged whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence or otherwise. In view of this mandatory provision and the legal intricacies involved the extradition has not yet been effected.

[Translation]

Fire in Terai Forest Areas

9280. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the forests in Terai and hill areas of Uttar Pradesh catch fire on large scale every year;

(b) if so, whether annual loss caused to forests, forests product and wild life as a result thereof has been assessed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to check such loss alongwith the details of the assistance Government propose to give to the concerned State Government in this matter ?

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

(b) Estimates of loss of forests alone are available.

(c) According to the State Government, an area of 4,317.17 hectare was burnt in 1982-83 and the loss was estimated as Rs. 1,97,318. During 1983-84, 9,603.69 ha. area was burnt and the estimated loss was Rs. 2,30,872.35. During 1984-85 an area of 1,24,170.65 ha. was burnt and the loss was estimated as Rs. 42,15,494. There are State Sector Schemes for protection of forests which include measures for protection from fire. A Central Sector pilot project for the Seventh Plan period, has been launched with UNDP assistance in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques for prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires.

Defence Recruitment Offices in U.P.

9281. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Recruitment Offices of each of the three wings of Defence forces functioning in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the present number of recruitment Offices is adequate there; and

(c) if not, the wing of the defence forces which has recruitment offices less than the prescribed number and the steps proposed to be taken to increase their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are 11 Defence Recruitment Offices in Uttar Pradesh *viz* :

For Army and Navy :

1. Lucknow; 2. Meerut; 3. Varanasi;
4. Bareilly; 5. Agra; 6. Almorah;
7. Lansdown; 8. Pithoragarh; 9. Amethi and 10. Kunraghat.

For Air Force

Kanpur. Besides, Air Force Station

New Delhi has jurisdiction for the North Western districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The existing Recruitment Offices cover the State fairly adequately. Establishment of more Recruitment Offices in U.P. is under continuous review.

Encouragement to people living in Hilly Areas to adopt Forestry

9282. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to encourage the people living in hill areas of the country to adopt forestry on the land owned by them; and

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

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

(a) The Wastelands Development Programme in the country aims at large scale afforestation of degraded lands including private lands. The programme which would come under the definition of Farm Forestry applies equally to the people living in Hill areas of the country.

(b) The Action Plan in this behalf is given in the statement given below. The outlay, for social forestry in 1986-87 from major central sources is Rs. 255 crores and the States are expected to provide approximately Rs. 150 crores. There is no specific scheme for privately owned hill areas.

Statement

Action Plan for Development of Wastelands

1. Identification of wastelands :

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

2. People's Involvement :

This will be ensured by the following measures :—

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

3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

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

5. Leasing of Lands :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing

of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

6. Forest based industries :

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

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

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

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

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

9. Forest Development Corporations :

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

10. Government Departments :

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

11. Media and Communication :

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

12. Monitoring and Evaluation :

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

Declaring Oak Tree as a National Tree

9283. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to declare Oak tree found in the Himalayan region as a national tree in view of its importance from the ecological point of view;

(b) The progress made in regard to plantation of oak tree in the Himalayan region during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether there is any scheme to make special efforts for plantation of oak trees in this region during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of oak trees proposed to be planted under this scheme and the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

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

(b) Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Guidelines have been issued to the States/U.Ts. to emphasis planting of indigenous trees of importance to the local people. No special scheme is proposed for oak plantations, although the oak tree would form an important part of the programme. Location specific species would have to be decided by the States/U.Ts. who will doubtless take into consideration all relevant factors, including people's preferences.

[English]

Steps for Promotion and Encouragement of Naval Activities

9284. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country has to maintain its naval force on its coasts to defend the border of the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote and encourage the naval activities in India;

(c) whether encouragement of seafaring activities in India is necessary in order to create aptitude of naval cadre in seafaring areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction ?

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

(b) The activities of the Navy consist of gearing itself to defend the maritime interests of the country in times of war, and Government takes appropriate steps to ensure its development accordingly.

(c) The encouragement of seafaring is of relevance to the development of Indian Youth; aides the exploitation of our maritime resources, and also make available the personnel needed by the Navy.

(d) In order to generate an interest amongst the youth in a Naval career, programmes are arranged on television and radio; the Naval wing of the NCC is promoted by Government and Organisations such as the Sea Cadet Corps are encouraged.

Amount charged from Indian Job Seekers by Gulf Countries Employers

9285. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount are charged by employers from Gulf countries from Indians seeking employment in Gulf countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that after spending huge amounts when Indians are taken for employment to Gulf countries they are not offered the jobs assured to them at the time of recruitment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large number of cases of cheatings of such

employees by the employers have been brought to the notice of Government;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in many cases the Indians after being stranded in Gulf countries for want of employment seek repatriation; and

(e) if so, what remedial measures have been contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Impact on Weather due to Deforestation

9286. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the impact of the deforestation that has taken place in the country so far on weather cycles, particularly in the monsoon areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No specific study has been made in India to examine the impact of deforestation on weather cycles.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Receipt of Foreign Contribution

9287. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the inflow of foreign contribution into the country has increased during the last few years; and

(b) the amount of such money received in India during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). According to the information available with us regarding foreign contributions received under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 following amounts were received in the country in the year 1980 to 1982 :—

1980	—Rs. 209.11 crores
1981	—Rs 230 46 crores
1982	—Rs. 233.78 crores

Achievements in Space Technology

9288. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that spectacular achievements in the space technology particularly in the area of communication satellites have made it possible for millions of villages living in the far-flung areas of the country to view T.V.;

(b) if so, what are the broad details of the further benefits in the field of mass communications arising out of the space research programme; and

(c) what other aspects of general peoples' life are likely to be benefited by the space research programme ?

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

(b) In the Indian context, remarkable expansion of T.V. coverage has taken place with the help of the INSAT-T.V. feed capability. Satellite T.V. is being used for educational programmes as also special programmes for selected rural areas. Likewise a considerable part of long distance domestic telecommunications in 69 routes is now being catered to by the INSAT system. All the 23 radio stations have now been networked through this satellite. 100 disaster warning systems have been deployed in the east coast of the country.

(c) Indian use of outer space is expected to make significant contributions to the solution of three major national problems—eradication of mass illiteracy and country-wide enhancement of adult and non-formal education, efficient survey and management of natural resources and improved nation-wide telecommunications. Satellite based communications, T.V., radio net working and weather monitoring have also contributed to improved quality of life to our people. Innovative new systems such as rural telegraphy particularly in the north-eastern region of the country are being taken up to meet the basic communications requirements of these difficult terrain areas.

Looting of Passengers of Sabarmati Express on 6.1.1986

9289. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers were beaten up by a gang of robbers who boarded Sabarmati Express on 6 January, 1986 and looted cash and jewellery between Danod and Ratlam Stations of Western Railway;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and the value of cash and jewellery burgled by robbers;

(c) whether the Railways had given any compensation to the passengers who were injured and whose articles were stolen by robbers;

(d) whether the Statement of passengers was recorded; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the injured passengers were not given any first aid treatment ?

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

(b) Six persons were injured and cash and jewellery worth Rs. 4740 was looted by robbers.

(c) Not yet, sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The injured passengers were given first-aid treatment.

Expulsion of Indians from Kenya

9290. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than five thousand Indians are in panic because they do not have Kenyan citizenship and the immigration Department of Kenya is taking fast action to expel them from there;

(b) whether Government have taken any action so far in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 1985, which lays down conditions for holding the citizenship of Kenya and that this may affect, among others, those people of Indian origin holding British passports in Kenya. The Government is ascertaining more details about the ramifications of the Bill. Should there be any need to take appropriate steps, these would be taken in consultation with the Government of Kenya.

Guidelines to State Governments regarding Conservations of Forests

9291. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) various guidelines sent by the Centre to the State Governments for the conservation and protection of forests; and

(b) how far these guidelines have been implemented by the State Government ?

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

Guidelines issued by the Central Government, *inter-alia*, include restriction on clear-felling of natural forests, restriction on felling in the hills, afforestation of barren and degraded areas, identification of protection areas, ban on monoculture, reduction of yield prescriptions, and regulating of grazing to the extent of the carrying capacity of forests.

(b) The overall implementation by the State Governments of these guidelines has not been adequate.

Plantation Programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme

9292. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether massive plantation programme has been undertaken under various centrally sponsored schemes like RLEGP, NREP, DPAP and IRDP in some States;

(b) if so, the details of the plantation programme undertaken in Orissa during the last three years under the above centrally-sponsored programme; and

(c) the total hectares of forest land that have been brought under that plantation programme in Orissa during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A social forestry plantation programme is undertaken under RLEGP, NREP and DPAP.

A specific forestry component is not provided under IRDP, although bankable forestry projects under the scheme are also envisaged.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement given below,

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Plantations raised in Orissa (in hectares) during the years			Remarks
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	916	4516	13406*	
2.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme** (RLEGP)	—	1870	1611*	
3.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	7655	1373	3329*	
		8,571	7,759	18,346	

*Figures upto December, 1985.

**Afforestation under this scheme was started in 1984-85.

Pasture Development Programme

9293. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been financing the State Governments to undertake pasture development programme;

(b) if so, the amount of central assistance given to the State of Karnataka for the above purpose in last three years; and

(c) the details of the pasture development programme undertaken in Karnataka State in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no Centrally sponsored scheme under which Central assistance is given to the State Government for Pasture Development Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of the State programme in the last 3 years are being collected from the State Government.

New Branches of Administrative Staff College

9294. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up new branches of Administrative Staff College;

(b) if so, whether any new branch is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh as the State is centrally located; and

(c) what are the other places selected for the location of the branches of Administrative Staff College ?

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

Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, is incorporated as a non-profit-making society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The College receives *ad hoc* assistance from time to time from the Ministry of Human Resource Development for specific purposes.

It is understood from the Ministry of Human Resource Development that neither the Ministry nor the College has any proposal to set up new branches of the Administrative Staff College of India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Shriharikota Rocket Launching Station

9295. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shriharikota rocket launching site in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh was damaged in a cyclone last year;

(b) whether launching of rockets has been resumed from this station after necessary repair/modification of the station;

(c) the number of satellites proposed to be launched from this station and the purpose to be served by this launch; and

(d) whether there are plans to expand the rocket launching station at Shriharikota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) While extensive damages occurred at Sriharikota on account of severe cyclone in 1984, there was no serious damage as a result of the cyclone in 1985.

(b) Launching of sounding rockets from Sriharikota was resumed after necessary repairs/modifications to facilities damaged during the 1984 cyclone.

(c) As per the approved Space Programme, the launching of Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS) (150 kg. Class

Satellites) using Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) (1000 kg class satellite) utilising Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), from Sriharikota, is planned. These satellites will carry out scientific, technological and remote sensing experiments.

(d) Augmentation of the existing facilities, depending upon the needs, is a continuous process. Action, wherever necessary, is being taken.

Setting Up of New Laboratories for Oceanographic Studies

9296. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present State of oceanographic studies being carried out in India;

(b) whether this has been given due importance after setting up of separate Department of Ocean Development;

(c) the results of the studies so far carried out in locating new mineral deposits, oil deposits, fish and other benefits available to the country from sea bed;

(d) the number of new laboratories being set up for oceanographic studies in the Seventh Plan; and

(e) the number of these laboratories to be located in the coast of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India has made significant progress in different branches of ocean science. The country has an excellent institutional base, trained manpower and very sophisticated research vessels.

(b) Yes, Sir. Considerable importance has been given to ocean science after setting up the new Department.

(c) As a result of extensive survey in the Exclusive Economic Zone for living and non-living resources, new grounds of prawns,

lobsters, shellfish have been discovered. Similarly minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monazite, phosphorite and oil and gas have also been located. In the Central Indian Ocean, two mines sites containing commercially important polymetallic nodules have been identified.

(d) and (e). No decision has been taken so far to set up any new laboratory for oceanographic studies during the Seventh Plan period.

Opening of new Short Stay Houses

9297. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of short stay homes in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of short stay homes likely to be opened during 1986-87;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any short stay home or homes in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) At present, twenty six homes are running in the country as per statement given below.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the number of short stay homes State-wise

Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of short stay homes
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Bihar	1
3. Gujarat	1

1	2
4. Haryana	2
5. Madhya Pradesh	1
6. Maharashtra	3
7. Manipur	1
8. Kerala	1
9. Orissa	1
10. Punjab	1
11. Goa	1
12. Tamilnadu	2
13. West Bengal	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	6
15. Delhi	1
Total	26

Carrying of Night Soil on Head

9298. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of carrying of night soil on head is still prevalent in the country as per United Nations Development Programme studies;

(b) if so, the full details thereof indicating the estimated number of men, women and children involved in this work;

(c) the instructions/guidelines issued to abolish this system completely; and

(d) the amount of grant provided so far liberation of scavengers and for conversion of dry-latrines and with what results so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The studies undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme was limited to a few

selected towns and do not provide reliable data on the totality of the problem.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Welfare under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has taken up a programme since 1980-81 for the Liberation of scavengers by the conversion of existing dry latrines into sanitary ones in selected towns. Matching Central assistance of Rs. 16.63 crore has been released to the State Governments for 89 towns upto 1985-86. The programme has been successfully completed in 16 towns and the work in remaining towns is in progress.

Policy Planning and Review Committee

9299. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the policy planning and Review Committee as on 1st April, 1986;

(b) the dates on which it met during 1985-86;

(c) the main issues on which it has presented recommendations or views to Government; and

(d) whether in addition to this Committee there is any other mechanism of co-ordination in the broader field of India's relations with other countries, between the Ministry of External Affairs and other Ministries such as Defence, Commerce, Finance and Culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The composition of the Committee as on 1st April, 1986 was as follows :—

1. Chairman
2. Minister of State
3. Foreign Secretary
4. Secretary (East)
5. Secretary (ER)
6. Additional Secretary
7. Member-Secretary

(b) and (c). From the outset, the basic function of the Committee was to assess on a continuing basis changes in the international environment and to explore possible responses to these changes. This work of both monitoring and analysis involved close and continuing consultations on a wide range of issues rather than periodic formal consultations. In these continuing consultations, particular attention was given to relations with neighbours, notably Pakistan, Sri Lanka and China, work relating to the constitution of the SAARC, and relations with USA and USSR. The Committee also involved itself with important developments and conferences in the Non-aligned Movement and formulations of India's stand in the UN and other international organisations.

The Policy Planning Committee has now been replaced by the policy Advisory Committee which for administrative purposes is attached to the Cabinet Secretariat.

(d) Coordination between the Ministry of External Affairs and other Ministries continues to be effected through the normal mechanism of the Committee of Secretaries and the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. There is also constant interaction between the Ministry of External Affairs and other Ministries.

Para-Military Recruitment Centres for Sikkim

9300. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any recruitment centres in Sikkim for para-military forces like Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force;

(b) if so, their locations and the number of youths enrolled in these forces during the last three years; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to set up recruiting centres to enlist Sikkimese Youths in these forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No,

Sir. In fact there are no fixed centres anywhere in the country.

(b) Does not arise. The number of youths enrolled from Sikkim during the last three years was 14 in CRPF and 40 in BSF.

(c) Recruitment in the BSF/CRPF is done by organising recruitment rallies covering all parts of the country including Sikkim.

Expansion of Activities of Kendriya Bhandar

9301. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the activities of business of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the bye-laws of the Society has been updated and brought in consonance with Co-operatives Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Additional branch stores of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. are being opened in residential areas in Delhi as and when accommodation is found. Two "mobile stores" of the Society were recently commissioned to cater to the needs of areas where Branch stores are not in existence and it is proposed to increase the number of "mobile stores". The possibility of setting up of Central Government Employees Co-operative Societies in other cities where there is a large concentration of Central Government employees like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras is being explored.

(c) and (d). The bye-laws of the Society are in consonance with the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972.

River Water Quality Monitoring

9302. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any river water quality monitoring is being done on a regular schedule of the pollution of rivers;

(b) the name of the river having highest recorded chemical pollution;

(c) whether efforts are under way to inspect all chemical effluents creating industries on river banks; and

(d) the funds allotted for this purpose during the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) According to the available monitoring data, stretches of the Sabarmati river have the highest pollution load as measured in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Separate funds are not earmarked for this purpose. It is an integral component of the activities of respective State Pollution Control Boards within the funds allotted to them for enforcement of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Artificial Limb Centres/Institutes

9303. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of Centres/Institutes under Government of India manufacturing and supplying artificial limbs to the physically handicapped; and

(b) whether the existing institutes are able to meet the growing demands for artificial limbs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur is the only agency under the Government of India for manufacture of artificial limbs. The Central Government has recognised and is providing financial assistance to 76 voluntary organisations throughout the country for supplying artificial limbs to handicapped individuals. A statement showing the names and locations of voluntary aided by the Government of India who supply aids and appliances to the physically handicapped is given below.

(b) These centres are able to partly meet the growing demand for artificial limbs.

Statement

List of implementing agencies of the scheme of assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase, fitting of aids/appliances

State/Organisation	Category
Andhra Pradesh	
1. Rayalaseema Sewa Samithi, 329-Netaji Road, Tirupathi (A.P.)	O.H.
2. A.P. Handicapped Persons Welfare Cooperative Finance Corporation, House No. 10-2-289/120/1, Hyderabad.	O.H./ Deaf
Assam	
3. Lion's Club of Gauhati, C/O M/S Gupta Clinic, S.S. Road, Lakhotokia, Gauhati-781001.	Dormant
4. Spriti Hursing Home, Station Road, Karimganj, P.O. Karimganj, Distt. Cachar.	Dormant
Bihar	
5. The Secretary, Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute, Road No. 2 B, Rajendra Nagar, Patna-16.	O.H.

State/Organisation	Category	State/Organisation	Category
6. Indian Red Cross Society, Bihar State Branch, Red Cross Bhawan, North Gandhi Maidan, Patna-1.	General	17. Institute of Speech and Hearing, Hennur Road, Bangalore.	Deaf
Gujarat		18. Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal-576119.	General
7. Blind Man's Association, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad.	Blind/ O.H.	Kerala	
8. Apang Manv Mandal, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Road, Ahmedabad.	O.H.	19 Kerala State Handicapped Persons Welfare Corporation Ltd, Sri Annapurna Building, Trivandrum-695014	O.H./ Deaf
9. Indian Red Cross Society, Bhav Nagar, Gujarat	General	20. Charitable Society of South Kerala Diocese, The Church of South India, L.M S. Compound, Trivandrum.	General
10. Shri K.L. Institute for the Deaf, 51-Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar.	General	Madhya Pradesh	
11. Andh Sarvodaya Mandal, Dhebar Road, Rajkot, Gujarat.	General	21. Kritim Aung Kendra Shishmabal, 91-Sir Hukam Chand Marg, Indore-452002.	General
12. V-One Society, Kamal Cottage, New Indian Mill Road, Baroda-390005.	General	22. Indian Red Cross Society, Madhya Pradesh State Branch Red Cross Plot, Link Road, No. 2, Shivaji Nagar. Bhopal.	General
Haryana		23. M.P. Welfare Association for the Blind, 33 B/D, Fort Area, Indore.	General
13. Indian Red Cross Society, Haryana State Branch, 315-Sector 9-D, Chandigarh.	General	Jammu and Kashmir	
Jammu		24. Superintendent, Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped, Jabalpur (M.P.)	General
14. Jammu Red Cross Home for the Handicapped (Udhoalla), Jammu, P.O. Akalpur, Jammu.	Deaf/ O.H.	Manipur	
Jammu		25. The Disabled Cell, Manipur Ex-Service League, "Gilben" Ghahsad Avenue, Imphal-795001.	O.H./ Deaf
15. J and K Markazi Behboodi Khawateen, Meskeen Bagh, Nanpora, Grinagar.	General	Maharashtra	
Karnataka		26. Artificial Limb Centre, P.B. No, 86, Pune.	O.H.
16. All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mansangangothri, Mysore-570006.	Deaf		

State/Organisation	Category	State/Organisation	Category
27. Indian Cancer Society, National Head-quarters, R. Bargas Marg, Parol, Bombay.	O.H.	37. Superintendent, Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped, SIRD Campus, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).	General
28. Tarre Des Homes, Rehabilitation Centre, K.E.M. Hospital, Rasto Poth, Pune.	O.H./ Deaf	Punjab	
29. Vidarbha Relief Committee, Commissioners Office, Nagpur.	O.H. Deaf	38. Dr. Satya Pal Khosla, Charitable Trust, Shaheed Udham Singh Nagar, Link Road, Jullundur City.	Deaf
30. Followship for the physically Handicapped, FPG Building, Lala Lajpatrai Marg, Hazi Ali Park, Bombay.	Deaf	39. Navedac Prosthetic Centre, Daulat Singhwala, 158, Sector 11-A, Chandigarh.	General
31. National Society for Equal Opportunities for the handicapped, Postal Colony Road, Chembur, Bombay-71.	Deaf	Rajasthan	
32. Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, S.P. College Campus, Tilak Road, Pune.	Deaf	40. Bhagwan Mahavir Viklang Sahayata Samiti, Sewai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur-302 001.	O.H.
33. N.M. Wadia, Charitable Hospital, Solapur-413001.	Deaf	Sikkim	
34. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Block No. 6/7, Kala Nagar, Bandra East, Bombay-400051.	Deaf	41. Sikkim Women's Council Raj Bhavan, Gangtok.	General
Nagaland		Tamil Nadu	
35. Nagaland State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Kohima, P.O. Nagaland-797001.	General	42. Mithra (Madras Institute to Rehabilitate Retarded Afflicted), 802, R.V. Nagar, Anna Nagar, Madras.	O.H.
Orissa		43. Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu Branch, 50 Montieth Road, Egmore, Madras.	O.H.
36. National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, P.O. Bairoi, Cuttack (Orissa).	O.H.	44. The Erode Arima Society Trust, Sengodampalayam, Thidal (P.O.), Erode-608009.	O.H.
		45. Worth Trust, 48, New Tiruvalam Road, Katpadi, Vellore.	O.H./ Deaf
		46. Punjab Association, Lajpatrai Bhavan, P.B. No. 416, Peters Road, Rayapettah, Madras.	O.H./ Deaf

State/Organisation	Category	State/Organisation	Category
47. Sacred Heart Leprosy Centre, Sakkothai-612401, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.	O H./ Deaf	58. West Bengal Spastic Society, 15-Belvedera Court, 11 and 13 Alipore Road, Calcutta.	O.H./ Deaf
48. The Director, Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu, 25, Commander-in-Chief Road, Egmore, Madras.	General	Chandigarh	
		59. Indian Red Cross Society, Chandigarh U.T. Branch, Community Centre Building, Sector 15-D, Chandigarh.	O.H.
49. Tamil Nadu Association for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, 28, Casa Major Road, Egmore.	O.H./ Deaf	Delhi	
		60. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	O.H.
Uttar Pradesh		61. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	O.H.
50. Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India, G.T. Road, Kanpur.	O.H.	62. Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4-Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi.	O.H.
51. National Institute for the visually Handicapped, Rajpur Road, Dehradun.	Blind	63. Mangalam, Room No. 1, II Floor, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Chankyapuri, New Delhi.	O.H./ Deaf
52. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped, A.T.I. Campus, Udyog Nagar, Kanpur-22.	O H.	64. All India Federation of the Deaf, 18-Northend Complex, Ramakrishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi.	Deaf Deaf
53. Rotary Sponsored Crippled and Youth Welfare Society, 13-Lukarganj, Allahabad.	O.H.	65. Army Wives Welfare Association, Room No. 208-B, South Block, New Delhi.	O.H.
54. Mangalam A.P. Sen Road, Lucknow-226 001.	O.H./ Deaf	66. Maulana Azad Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.	Deaf
West Bengal		Goa, Daman & Diu	
55. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, B.T. Road, Bon Hooghly, Calcutta.	O.H.	67. Institute of Public Assistance (Providoria), Panaji, Goa, PIN-403001.	O.H./ Deaf
56. Rehabilitation Centre for Children, 59-Moti Lal Gupta Road, Barisa, Calcutta.	O.H.	Bihar	
57. Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/1-B, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta	O.H./ Deaf	68. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped, Nalanchira, Trivandrum-695015.	General

State/Organisation	Category	(b) if so, the number of terrorists arrested in this regard;
Andhra Pradesh		
69. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped, A.T.I. Campus, Vidyanager, Hyderabad-500007.	General	(c) the total quantity of explosive handgrenades and arms recovered from the temple; and (d) the security measures proposed to be taken in the Capital in near future ?
Uttar Pradesh		
70. District Rehabilitation Centre, Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)	General	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir
Tamil Nadu		
71. District Rehabilitation Centre, Cingalpet (Tamil Nadu.)	General	(b) One. (c) Nil. (d) The following steps are being taken to deal with the terrorists :
Orissa		
72. District Rehabilitation Centre, Bhubaneswar.	General	(i) An Operation Cell to deal with terrorists/extremists activities has been set up in Delhi Police.
West Bengal		
73. District Rehabilitation Centre, Kharagpur (West Bengal)	General	(ii) Pickets have been posted at strategic points. (iii) Armed Guards and other Security measures have been provided to known and possible targets of terrorists.
Karnataka		
74. District Rehabilitation Centre, Mysore.	General	(iv) Area security Plan vehicles have been deployed for the security of VIPs vulnerable to terrorists attack and to apprehend them in case they strike.
Maharashtra		
75. District Rehabilitation Centre, Virar (Maharashtra)	General	(v) Regular co-ordination meetings with the officials of neighbouring States, CBI and IB are held to monitor the activities of extremists/terrorists and to exchange information.
Delhi		
76. Laryngatomee Club of India, New Delhi.	General	(vi) The management of all important temples in the Capital have been advised to strengthen their security and to keep an eye over suspicious characters visiting the temples.

Plot to Blow up the Lakshmi Narayan Temple in the Capital

9304. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a major plot by suspected terrorist to blow up the famous Lakshmi Narayan Temple in the Capital;

Purchase of Aircraft Carrier

9305. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount involved in the agreement signed between India and Britain for the purchase of aircraft carrier Hermes from Britain;

(a) whether Government propose to buy the design of the Royal Ark, another aircraft carrier for Indian Dockyards; and

(c) the number of aircraft carriers for which India has firm orders with Britain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) About £ 63 million.

(b) The Indian Navy is examining various designs, including that of the Ark Royal, for the indigenous construction of an aircraft carrier. The dialouge, which is exploratory in nature, is being conducted by the Indian Navy. The Government of India has not taken up the matter with the U.K. Government.

(c) Only one, *viz.* for HMS HERMES.

Import of VCR's

9306. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited has imported 1000 VCRs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Approval for Beesalpur Dam Project

9307. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal from Rajasthan Government to approve the Beesalpur Dam Project is pending with Union Government;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for delay in giving clearance; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to clear the project ?

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

(b) The Beesalpur Dam Project is under examination in Central Water Commission (CWC) since May, 1982. While some of the replies to CWC comments, received from the State Government are under examination in CWC, the State's replies to some other aspects like hydrology etc; are still awaited from the State Government. The State Government is to intimate concurrence of State Finance Department for taking up this project and is also to update the Project estimates to the current price level. The clearance from the Department of Environment is also to be received. All these have resulted in delay in giving clearance.

(c) The Project will be cleared as soon as the requisite details are received, its techno-economic viability is established and adequate funds are available in the State Plan for its implementation.

[*English*]

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

9308. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI GANGA RAM :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware that a large number of innocent persons belonging to Scheduled Castes have

been killed in Bihar and especially in Jehanabad sub-division of Gaya District during January to April, 1986;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and whether any enquiry into the killings has been conducted;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken in the matter by Union Government;

(d) whether Government have recently issued any instructions to State Governments to take all positive steps for protection of the Scheduled Caste persons in their States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). According to the report received from the State Government of Bihar, recently in Arwal in Jehanabad Sub Division of Gaya District, members of Kisan Mazdor Sangram Samiti who had gathered in strength with illegal arms, violating Section 144 IPC indulged in brick bating. The Members of Samiti were protesting against the settlement of land which is a 'Gair Mazarua Malik land'. Some persons were arrested and taken to Police Station. The violent group followed them to Police Station, demanding the release of the accused. The police sensing the seriousness sent a message to Police at Jehanabad. When Supdt. of Police and S D.O. came in jeep, they were attacked. In the ensuing trouble, the police had to fire as a result of which 11 person died on the spot and 20 injured, out of which 9 died in the hospital. 19 policemen also received injuries including gun shot injuries. 44 persons were arrested. Police also seized illegal fire arms. Cases have been instituted against deceased Shri Bharat Sao and other 46 persons under various sections of IPC and Arms Act.

State Government have ordered an enquiry by Member Board of Revenue.

(d) to (f). The Government of India views with great concern the atrocities being

perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and is determined to put an end to this menace. With this end in view various guidelines to project the Scheduled Castes have been communicated to the State Governments. The last letter to the Chief Ministers was written in November, 1985.

A number of State Governments have reported that they have taken adequate steps in the light of these guidelines for effectively dealing with the problem of crimes, against Scheduled Castes and for giving relief to the Scheduled Caste victims.

Realisation of Water and Electricity Bills for Government Quarters

9309. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that payment to electricity and water bills of Government quarters situated in New Delhi Municipal Committee areas in Delhi realised through the concerned Government departments of the allottees of these quarters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that payment to such bills in respect of Government quarters situated in areas under Municipal Corporation of Delhi is not realised through the concerned departments of all allottees but is done directly by the allottees;

(c) if so, the reasons for not following uniform procedure in both the cases; and

(d) whether Government propose to instruct the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to realise the payment of the electricity and water bills of Government quarters through the concerned departments of allottees of the quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) This facility is available in respect of non-gazetted Government employees allotted government accommodation in NDMC area.

(b) and (c). Due to the vast area of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and

administrative difficulties involved, it is not possible to provide this facility in M.C.D. areas. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have set up adequate net-work of cash collection centres/mobile cash collection vans for the facility of the consumers. The water bills can be paid at specific bank branches in addition to payment at the cash collection centres of the M.C.D. The existing arrangements are working satisfactorily.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Pakistan Citizens Staying in Kerala

9310. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons who are citizens of Pakistan had a prolonged stay in Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of those persons and other details thereof;

(c) how they happened to stay in Kerala evading notice; and

(d) measures taken by the Government to arrest and deport them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). The foreigners visit India with visa for a specific period. After the expiry of their visa they seek extensions on various grounds and these extensions are granted on merit. This is also the case with Pak nationals visiting India. Those who do not seek extensions are treated as having overstayed and action is taken against them under law. Some such cases have occurred in Kerala also. Government of Kerala have launched special drive to take action against overstaying Pak nationals.

Issue of Arms Licences to Anti-Social Persons in Jammu and Kashmir

9311. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of arms licences are reported to have been issued by several district magistrates in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in the matter;

(c) whether the arms licences issued without any valid verifications in the sensitive border districts have since been cancelled and the arms recovered; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Liquor Quota for Military Personnel

9312. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD, SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the liquor quota of military personnel in peace areas as also to enforce restrictions on the drawal of liquor on authorisation slips upto the level of Brigadier and equivalents; and

(b) if so, how the proposal is to be implemented and since when ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Pakistanis arrested and Deported to Pakistan

9313. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Pakistan nationals have been apprehended within India without valid travel documents and returned to Pakistan during 1985-86;

(b) how many Pakistanis were thus caught in Kerala during this period; give details; and

(c) whether any report has been received by the Government regarding the anti-National activities of these gulf nationals which resulted in communal disharmony in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Activities of Central Samyukt Sadachar Samiti

9314. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1435 regarding activities of Central Samyukt Sadachar Samiti on 25 August, 1976 and state :

(a) whether the Government have made an enquiry into the nature of activities of Central Samyukt Sadachar Samiti and the activities of the aforesaid Samiti's Office bearers at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Capture of two Taiwanese Boats for Spying

9315. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1976 two Taiwanese fishing boats were captured off Madras Coast and charged with spying; and

(b) if so, whether the boats were released after payment of fine of rupees one lakh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The Ministry of Defence are not aware of any such capture.

(b) Does not arise.

Administration of Scheduled Areas

9316. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of States which have sent for approval of the Centre Bills regarding administration of Scheduled Areas for better administration to protect tribals from exploitation; and

(b) the steps taken to approve the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The State of Madhya Pradesh has sent a Regulation, 'The Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Ksbetra Prashasan Viniyam 1984' for approval of Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) The Regulation is under examination and discussion with the State Government. Clarification has been sought on certain issues from the State Government which is awaited.

One Window Plan in Delhi to Pay Public Dues

9317. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a 'One window' scheme to enable people in the capital to pay their public dues connected with New Delhi Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the Capital quickly instead of making them wait in queues for hours at different collection offices as at present;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However one of the suggestions made at a seminar organised by the Delhi Administration was that in order to facilitate payment of taxes by the people, nationalised banks or branches of one bank or the post offices may be allowed to accept payment of various dues.

(d) In addition to payment of electricity and water bills at the cash collection centres of Municipal bodies/DESU certain specified branches of banks are also authorised to accept such payments. Having a large number of cash collection centres/bank branches will lead to the problem of missing credits.

Fire Fighting Measures

9318. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether multi-storied and high-rise buildings in the capital are being checked periodically for adhering to and compliance of fire fighting measures and regulations; and

(b) whether the Union Government are paying some amount to Delhi Administration for maintaining fire fighting service and if so, the amount paid by Union Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Building Bye-laws 1983 make it obligatory to obtain a No-Objection Certificate from the Chief Fire Officer testifying to the installations provided for fire prevention and fire safety in high-rise buildings. With regard to the pre-1983 high-rise buildings, the Fire Advisory Committee inspected these buildings and made recommendations on the man-

datory fire prevention and fire safety precautions to be adhered to by the owners/occupiers. They have been directed to comply with the specific steps to be taken for ensuring fire safety of their respective buildings.

(b) The Delhi Fire Services is maintained by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 11.83 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India for setting up 5 more Fire Stations and for purchase of equipments.

Return of Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees to Sri Lanka

9320. PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been or are being made by Government to send back Sri Lankan Tamil refugees to Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have been engaged in efforts to help in the resolution of the ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka through direct negotiations with the Government of Sri Lanka and Sri Lankan Tamil Groups which would bring about peaceful solution to the problem and would, in turn, ensure return of Sri Lankan refugees to Sri Lanka with dignity and honour.

Infiltrators from Bangladesh

9321. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of infiltrators from Bangladesh apprehended during 1984 and 1985 separately in each State/Union Territory bordering on Bangladesh;

(b) the maximum and minimum monthly figures for each year and for each State/Territory;

(c) whether it is a fact that the population in the bordering districts of various

States/Union Territories has increased abnormally during the period 1971-81; and

(d) the names of such districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECUR-

RITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The number of infiltrators from Bangladesh apprehended by security forces and State agencies during the years 1984 and 1985 as well as the minimum and maximum monthly figures for each year are given below :

State/U.T	No. of infiltrators		Monthly figures			
	1984	1985	minimum		maximum	
			1984	1985	1984	1985
West Bengal	21,331	30,080	1149	1838	2563	2967
Assam	703	1241	24	45	114	228
Meghalaya	121	196	1	3	39	30
Mizoram	5167	500	9	4	4199	199
Tripura	2616	2439	55	74	930	1053

All the above infiltrators have been sent back to Bangladesh.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the population in the border districts of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram as per 1971 and 1981 Census figures is given below. No Census was conducted in Assam in 1981.

Name of State/U.T.	District	Total population according to 1971 Census	Total population according to 1981 Census
1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	113562	156402
	East Khasi Hills	380650	511414
	West Khasi Hills	110872	161576
	West Garo Hills	303917	369877
Tripura	West Tripura	751605	976252
	North Tripura	405009	541248
	South Tripura	399728	535558
West Bengal	Kooch Bihar	1414183	1771643
	Jalpaiguri	1750159	2214871
	Darjeeling	781777	1024269

1	2	3	4
	West Dinajpur	1859887	2404947
	Maldah	1612657	2031871
	Murshidabad	2940204	3697552
	Nadia	2230270	2964253
	24-Parganas	8449482	10739439
Mizoram	Aizawl	229112	340826
	Lunglei	62136	86511
	Chhimituipui	41142	66420

[Translation]**Dacoities and Lootings in Trains**

9322. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of incidents of dacoities and looting in trains have come to light during the last two months;

(b) if so, the names of the trains in which the said incidents occurred; and

(c) the extent of loss of life and property in such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]**Prizes Won on Unsold Lottery Tickets**

9323. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in respect of lotteries organised by the Union Government and State Governments draw of lots

are held from one of all the lottery tickets printed and not out of those actually sold out and the prizes relating to such tickets as are not sold out are pocketed by the Agents concerned who sell lottery tickets; and

(b) if so, whether any precise assessment about the amounts of prize money so pocketed by contractors during the last two years has been made, if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Central Government is not organising any lottery. As regards States, there is no uniformity in drawing lots on the basis of the sold-out or the printed tickets. In States and UTs where lotteries are run departmentally, only the sold-out tickets are generally, included in the draws. In States where lotteries are organised through sole-selling agents, the practice of drawing lots differs from State to State.

(b) No assessment has been made by the State Governments in this regard.

Investigation of Petty thefts in Delhi

9324. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police has taken a decision that petty thefts need not be probed and that such cases will be registered and no further action will be taken thereon; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Activity of Bharat Electronics Limited in Sikkim

9325. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. have not undertaken any activity in the State of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited is a Defence Public Sector Undertaking with production units in different parts of the country. BEL does not have any unit in Sikkim.

Setting up of Engineering Research Institute

9326. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Engineering Research Institute to act as a bridge among the Industry and the Research Laboratories and the state-owned and other institutions;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) the places likely to be earmarked for this purpose ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Technical Board or Corporate Body for Tapping the Sea Bed Mineral Resources

9327. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Technical Board or Corporate Body to tap the sea-bed mineral resources;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands; and

(c) the likely set up of the corporate body and how long will it take to build the necessary infrastructure and technology in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Government of India have recently constituted an Ocean Science and Technology Board for a coordinated development and exploitation of ocean resources, including the sea-bed minerals.

(b) The Board has started functioning and its first meeting is proposed to be held in May 1986.

(c) The Board comprises of several officers of the level of Secretaries to the Government of India and eminent scientists in the field of oceanography.

Infrastructure in the form of institutional base, trained manpower and research vessels is already available in the country. Technology for the exploitation of oil and gas, ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monazite etc. also

exists in India. It is only for deep sea resources that we have to build the necessary expertise which may take about 10 years.

Rent for Hyderabad House

9328. SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly and total rent payable by the Union Government to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Hyderabad House, New Delhi;

(b) the stage of negotiations between the Centre and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding fixation of monthly rent, the rental conditions and sale by the State Government to the Central Government; and

(c) the present stage of negotiations between the two Governments regarding the site and dilapidated houses by the side of Andhra Pradesh Bhavan at Jaswant Singh Road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The annual rent was fixed at Rs. 1.25 lakhs per annum in 1954.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs is in correspondence with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the purchase of Hyderabad House. At present, there are no negotiations on the fixation of monthly rent.

(c) There have been no further discussion after 1982.

New Industrial Projects in Andhra Pradesh

9329. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new industrial projects including expansion of existing units submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). In their Seventh Five Year Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had proposed an outlay of Rs. 50820 lakhs for Industry and Minerals including Weight and Measures in the State Sector. These proposals were discussed in the Planning Commission. Taking into account, the available resources and interse priority of various sectors, an outlay of Rs. 31290 lakhs was approved for Industry and Minerals including Weights and Measures. A statement indicating schemewise details of above outlays as given by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme/Projects	Seventh Five Year Plan	
	Outlay proposed by the State Govt.	Approved Outlay*
1	2	3
A. Large and Medium Industries		
(i) Commissioner of Industries	6372.00	5170.000
(ii) A.P. Industrial Infra-structure Corporation	2000.00	800.00

1	2	3		
(iii) A.P. State Financial Corporation	1950.00	1500.00		
(iv) A.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (including A.P. Electronics Development Corporation)	8000.00	4800.00		
(v) State Bureau of Public Enterprises	150.00	100.00		
(vi) Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals	} } }	} } }		
(vii) Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals			5500.00	750.00
(viii) Other Government Companies				
(ix) Nizam Sugar Factory Limited	1020.00	600.00		
(x) A.P. Non-Resident Indian Investment Corpn.	300.00	140.00		
(xi) Directorate of Sugar	3000.00	1300.00		
(xii) Directorate of Civil Supplies	58.00	50.00		
(xiii) Provision for infra-structural and Water facilities				
(a) Steel Plant at Vizag	} } }	} } }		
(b) Carriage Workshop at Renigunta			2000.00	1000.00
(c) Ordnance Factory, Medak				
Sub-total Large and Medium Industries (A)	30350.00	16210.00		
B. Mineral Development	7700.00	5670.00		
C. Village and Small Industries@				
(i) Small Scale Industries	4620.00	2620.00		
(ii) Khadi and Village Industries	400.00	200.00		
(iii) Handlooms	3900.00	3600.00		
(iv) Powerloom	100.00	50.00		
(v) Sericulture	3500.00	2670.00		
(vi) Coir	68.00	80.00		
(vii) Handicrafts	112.00	140.00		
Sub-total Village and Small Industries (C)	12700.00	9360.00		
D. Weights and Measures	70.00	50.00		
Grand Total : Industry and Minerals and Weight and Measures (A+B+C+D)	50820.00	31290.00		

*The schemewise break up is as furnished by the State Government.

@Schemewise break-up of approved outlay for Village and Small Industries is as attempted in VSI Division, Planning Commission in the absence of schemewise details by State Government.

Manufacture of Radio Sets

9330. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of radio sets manufactured in India in 1980, 1985 and likely to be manufactured in 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Number of Radio sets manufactured in India in 1980, 1985 and likely to be manufactured in 1990 is given below :

- 1980 — 5.81 million nos.
- 1985 — 7.50 million nos.
- 1990 — 10.00 million nos. (Estimated)

Proposal for Allotment of Land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Palm Plantation

9331 SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Hindustan Lever Ltd. of India have approached the Union Government for allotment of lands in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for massive palm plantation;

(b) the actual proposal that is pending consideration of the Union Government;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to that proposal; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hindustan Lever Ltd. have put forth this proposal not as on industrial project but as a development project without any commercial expectations from it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have sought lease of 10,000 hectares of land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the Government for raising red oil palm plantations.

(c) The Government are reviewing the entire ecological and environmental impact of raising red oil palm plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) The proposal offers to provide skills available with the Company for raising red oil palm plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for increasing edible oil supply in the country and generating employment opportunities.

High growth of Red Oil Palm Plantation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9332. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the high growth of red oil palm plantation in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to go in for the plantation in a big way in the Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests and plantation Development Corporation has raised red oil palm plantations over an area of 1600 hectares so far.

(b) The overall ecological and environmental impact of raising red oil palm plantations will be taken into account before any decision is taken to expand red oil palm cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Assessment of Wasteland

9333. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the assessment of wasteland in the country and the loss nation has suffered on account of spreading of wasteland during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any scheme to stop this loss and to put the reclaimed land under productive use; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no comprehensive survey in the country as a whole to provide a precise assessment of wastelands. According to information given in some Reports, including that of National Commission on Agriculture (1976) an overall estimate is that an area of 175 million hectares in the country is affected by the problem of soil erosion and land degradation.

Regarding deforestation loss to the nation, according to the Landsat Imagery by the National Remote Sensing Agency obtained for 1972-75 and again in 1980-82, the total area under forest cover with a density of more than 10% declined from 55 to 46 million hectares. This shows that the rate at which forest cover is being lost is about 1.5 million hectares per annum. In addition, land degradation takes place because of various practices like over-grazing, unscientific management of land and water resources, poor drainage and mining. The exact estimate of spread of wastelands in the last 3 years is not known.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have set up a National Wasteland Development Board to work out policies, strategies and Action Plan for afforestation and reclamation of wastelands. The Board has drawn up an Action Plan which is given in the statement-I given below.

In addition, there are schemes in the Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development aimed at putting land to productive use. Important Scheme are given in the statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Action Plan

The Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board and accepted by the State/UT Governments for implementation has the following key elements :—

1. Identification of Wastelands :

Each State/U.T. Government has been requested to identify wastelands in their

territory whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farm lands.

2 People's Involvement :

This will be ensured by the following measures :—

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

3. Nodal Agency :

The State/U.T. Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

4. Seed :

The States /UTs. have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the

production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

5. Leasing of Lands :

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

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

7. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts :

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

8. Degraded Forest Areas :

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

9. Forest Development Corporations :

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

10. Government Departments :

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

11. Media and Communication :

A massive publicity campaign through the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids

should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation :

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

Statement-II

Schemes to Prevent Land Degradation and to Promote Wastelands Development

Name of the Scheme	Department
1	2
1. National Rural Employment Programme	Rural Development
2. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	-do-
3. Drought prone area Programme	-do-
4. Desert Development Programme	-do-
5. Social Forestry	National Wastelands Development Board
6. Production Forestry	Department of Environment and Forests
7. Development and stabilisation of revine areas	Agriculture
8. Protection and development of water logged areas	-do-
9. Reclamation of alkali soils	-do-

1	2
10. Reclamation of saline soils	Agriculture
11. Development of coastal and sandy area	-do-
12. Programme of development of pasture and grazing land	-do-
13. Dry land farming	-do-
14. Soil conservation in the catchment of river valley projects	-do-
15. Integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone rivers	-do-
16. Programme of water conservation/harvest technology to stabilize an increase moisture contents in dry areas	-do-
17. Control of shifting cultivation	-do-

**Development of Rural Agriculture
Under 20-Point Programme**

9334. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give a new shape to the 20-Point Programme;

(b) whether there will be new schemes for development of rural agriculture under it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A.

GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A restructuring of the 20-Point Programme is under consideration for a more effective implementation of the objectives of the Programme. Details would be available when the Programme is finalised.

Regularisation of Casual Workers

9335. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a grave discontentment among the casual workers working in various departments of the Union Government over the failure of Government to regularise them even after a service of many years;

(b) if so, whether regularisation of the casual labour is prevented by giving them a break in their continuous service and reappointing them; and

(c) if so, whether this practice would be discontinued and casual workers with a long service regularised through a decision for all the departments of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No instance of grave discontentment has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Casual workers are required to be recruited on daily wage basis for work of purely casual/seasonal/intermittent nature for which no regular posts can be created. Hence their services can be terminated as and when the specific work for which they are recruited is completed. However, such casual workers can be considered for appointment to Group 'D' posts as and when suitable vacancies arise provided they have worked as casual workers for at least two years with 240 days (206 days in the offices observing 5-day week) or more of service during each year in the same office/establishment to which they are appointed and fulfil other eligibility conditions for appointment to the posts in question. While considering the casual workers for appointment to Group 'D' posts, the broken periods

of their service are also taken into account. In the circumstances, there is no question of causing a break in service to prevent regularisation of the services of casual workers. Since regular appointments of casual workers against Group 'D' posts depend *inter alia* on the availability of vacancies, no fixed time frame can be laid down for regularisation of their services.

Threatening Letters to Judges by Anti-Social Elements Whose Cases are Pending in Courts

9336. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Judges of various High Courts and Supreme Court receive threatening letters from some of those anti-social elements whose cases are pending in the courts;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been fatal attacks on some of the Judges or some such attempts have been made;

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government so far to stop these attempts and if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total number of such cases which have come to light during the last three years alongwith the names of the places of their occurrence and dates on which these attempts were made and the action taken against the guilty persons so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Whereas there are no reports about threatening letters having been received by Judges of the Supreme Court or other High Courts, some of the Judges of Punjab and Haryana High Court are reported to have received threatening letters, but it could not be established that these had been sent by persons whose cases were pending in their courts.

(b) There are no reports of fatal attacks or attempts of fatal attacks having been made on Judges.

(c) s no such attempts have been reported, the question of taking any action does not arise.

(d) As no occurrences of attacks or attempts were reported, this question does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a ritual ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It is a very important issue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a very important issue.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : The 125th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore...

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't do like this. I will listen to you. (Interruptions) Mr. Basudeb Acharia, I have to ask a question : is it a ritual—to give this sort of adjournment motions, like this ? There are hundreds of demonstrations daily. How can I adjourn the House daily ? (Interruptions) This is not the way.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The headquarters of Tripura, *viz.* Agartala is not connected by rail... (Interruptions). How long will the people of Tripura remain backward ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you are to make a target like this, and do like this, it does not behave either you, or me. (Interruptions). Now the question is : where have you learnt these manners ? I do not know; you are seasoned parliamentarians. I abhor this, and I think this brings disgrace to all of us. When I am open to you, when you can discuss anything, what fun do you get out of this ? Why do you make a ritual of this ? (Interruptions)

I do not understand this. This is absolutely uncalled for.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : About the sanctioning of projects... (*Interruptions*).

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I am not going to listen. I do not know what has happened.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is irregular. Why do you do this, Mr. Acharia ? Have got any sense of propriety ? Why do you do like this ? Daily you do this sort of thing. Why do you do it ? I do not know. Why are you doing it ?

(*Interruptions*)**

What does it matter ? Daily they come. There is daily one demonstration or the other. There is one demonstration or the other. Am I going to adjourn the House daily ? It is simply a trash, and I am not going to listen to you. I am not going to allow it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you to withdraw from the House.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : This is too much.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, please allow me. Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Rabindra Nath Tagore's 125th birth anniversary should be declared as a national holiday.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting tired of this. Now Shri Shankaranand. Papers to be Laid.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Let people know what sort of people we are, and what we are doing here.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The Prime Minister is here. The Prime Minister should announce the Rabindra Nath Tagore's 125th birth anniversary day as a national holiday.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Statement Connecting reply to Starred Question No. 546 dated 3rd March, 1986

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 3 April 1986 to Starred Question No. 546 by Shri Bhattam Sri Rama Murty regarding Irrigation projects awaiting clearance.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2649/86]

Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Shri Buta Singh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85-Part-II Administration and Finance).
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2650/86]

Annual Report of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : On behalf of Shri Vasant Sathe, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 1984-85.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2651/86]

Audit Report on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shanker, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1983-84. (Pool Fund).

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2652/86]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Ltd., and National Jute Manufactures Corporations Limited, Calcutta etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : 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 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2656/86]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2657/86]

Annual Assessment Report on the Programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the official purpose of the Union

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment

Report (Hindi and English versions) on the programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2658/86]

Statement re : withdrawal of money from the Contingency Fund of India in respect of an officer of the Directorate of Field Publicity

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding withdrawal of money from the Contingency Fund of India for depositing 50 per cent of the arrears of pay and allowances in respect of an officer of the Directorate of Field Publicity with the Registrar of the Delhi High Court.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2659/86]

Second and Third Interim Reports of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 :—

(1) Second and Third Interim Reports of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the working and activities etc. of Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Sarva Seva Sangha, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and other organisations closely connected with them.

(2) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2660/86]

Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowances Amendment Rules 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Un Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2661/86]

Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1986. Notifications Under Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 624 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2653/86]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 651 (E) to 675 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of the changes announced by the Finance Minister while moving the Finance Bill for consideration in the Lok Sabha on 24th April, 1986.

(ii) G.S.R. 681 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics from the duty of

excise in excess of 50 per cent of the rate of duty leviable on said fabrics under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.

- (iii) G.S.R. 682 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 273/86-CE dated the 24th April, 1986 so as to clarify that for determining the rate of duty set off notifications are not to be taken into account.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2654/86]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 649 (E) and 650 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Video Cassettes and Video tapes of a predominantly educational character from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

- (ii) G.S.R. 676 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 165/86-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to extend the concessional rate of customs duty of 40 per cent ad valorem in respect of components in the manufacture of additional 19 specified 'Electromedical equipments.

- (iii) G.S.R. 677 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendment to Notification No. 150-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to fix higher rate of specific duty of Rupees 15000 per metric tonne in respect of PVC resin of past grade or batter grade.

- (iv) G.S.R. 683 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice versa*.

- (v) G.S.R. 684 (E) to G.S.R. 722 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued to amend or re-issue certain existing notifications which prescribe the end use bonds, to replace the provision for such bonds with the undertaking as specified in the notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2655/86]

- (4) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1984-85—Union Government (Civil)—Volumes I, II and III.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2662/86]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1984-85—Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2663/86]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for

the year 1984-85 Union Government (Defence Services).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2664/86]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1984-85—Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2665/86]

(5) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1984-85 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2666/86]

(6) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1984-85 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2667/86]

(7) A copy of the Finance Accounts of Union Government for the year 1984-85 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2668/86]

(8) A copy of Notification No. F. 4 (5) — W and M/86 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 2nd May, 1986 regarding market loans along with a memorandum explaining the step up in interest rates on Government loans.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2669/86]

(9) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31st December, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2670/86]

(10) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1984-85 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2671/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2672/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 1984-85.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2673/86]

UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1984

Notifications under Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 268 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1986 under article 320 (5) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2674/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 266 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1986.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 267 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2675/86]

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 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.”

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1986

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1986, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th April, 1986.

12.13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

[English]

Second Report and Minutes

SHRIMATI ABIDA AHMED (Bareilly) : I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on petitions.

I also beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English Versions) of Tenth and Twelfth Sitzings of the Committee on Petitions.

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

[English]

Eighth Report

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

[English]

Fifth Report

SHRI B.K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why don't you allow us to make our submissions ?
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have only to say this thing, well, I am not going to stand this sort of thing. This is absolutely out of the sky and without foundation, without facts, without anything; and it does not fall under any of the rules. What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you to withdraw from the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You call us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : You guide me under what rule ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I do it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have had enough of it. My patience is wore out. I am not going to stand it; it is too much.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the way the hon. members should behave ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : People are agitated.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We are not angry. You should also not be angry.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me know under what rule do you want me to do it ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is a convention.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a convention.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We have given notices.

MR. SPEAKER : What does it matter ? You are making a mockery of this rule.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why mockery ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given my consent.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You should also listen to us.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : 125th birth anniversary of Rabindra Nath Tagore should be declared as a national holiday.

MR. SPEAKER : You give something to me in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be subjected to this blackmail.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is simply a blackmail.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Government has promulgated ESMA.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be blackmailed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You know, junior engineers.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be blackmailed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why don't you listen to us ?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : 6000 Junior Engineers of C.P.W.D. are on hunger strike. No attention is being paid towards their demands.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Their demands should be examined.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?
(Interruptions)

We shall see. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot happen here.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am appealing to you with folded hands. Please announce this as a government holiday.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to be blackmailed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who is black-mailing you ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I am not going to be blackmailed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Who is blackmailing you ? Who has blackmailed you ? Please tell us. You should call one by one.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : We are making a genuine request with regard to Sri Lanka problem. The other day, you assured us in the B.A.C. to take up this problem today.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, your brothers do not allow me to listen, what can your elder brother do ?

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a point has been raised by an hon. Member about the holiday for the 125th birth anniversary of Gurudev Tagore. In spite of the fact that opposition Members tried to drown that suggestion, we will agree to it.
(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : The Prime Minister is wrong. We are on the Sri Lanka problem...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is very unfair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Let him withdraw the remark...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me say something...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you shout like this, I shall ask you to withdraw.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. You are making a slur on the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have any decency left...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Just to reiterate the point that I tried to make earlier, what I.....*(Interruption)*. Unfortunately, while I was speaking just a few minutes back, hon. Members from the opposite benches got up and started shouting.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No, no...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Let me finish what I was saying.....*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If you try to frighten, nobody would be afraid. Mr. Kurup, is it not so ?

[*English*]

Can you frighten anybody ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We wanted to raise an important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now listen.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have no doubt the hon. Members have very important issue to raise but I was given an opportunity. Unfortunately, while I was still talking, the last part of my sentence was drowned by the Opposition Members. What I said was—I have already said it last time when I stood up—that we agree to give 125th birth anniversary of Gurudev Tagore as a holiday. In spite of that, they are not listening to me; Sir.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now the problem remains that I shall have to...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down now. Take your seat.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? For God's sake will you take your seat ?...

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The Daily Island has published a statement.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I know it. I have the same feelings as you have. Now sit down,

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The other day you assured us that it will be discussed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have the decency even to sit down when I am standing. I am getting ashamed. With the way we have been cooperating, with the way every subject has been discussed—I am open for 24 hours of the day—I do not know why should an occasion arise to do like this because this.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Don't shout. The only thing I want to say is it exasperates me.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : please, for God's sake sit down now. I abhor this. It pains me. There are certain things which have to be done in a proper manner. The same subject you are clamouring now, I had already allowed under 377. You don't understand this thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 377 will not do.

MR. SPEAKER : But there is no other way out for me. If you can come to me and.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen to me. Don't shout at me. Let me answer to this gentleman first. If you can just convince me, I shall beg forgiveness of the House, I shall apologise to you that I am doing something out of the blue and I am going out of the rules. I will apologise with folded hands on the floor of the House. But the way you are all doing like this, I may tell you that whatever may be the consequences, I shall be open to this House. I am not a master of this House. I have already said that I am

[Mr. Speaker]

a servant of this House. But I am supposed to keep the honour, the dignity and the decorum and the rules of this House and as long as I am here, I am not going to be cowed down. I can be made to realise my mistake.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now listen to me. The way you behave, it is a slur on the floor of this House. I say I am open. I have already allowed that. But if somebody comes—daily there are demonstrations at the Boat Club, they are coming daily, but it is not my.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, I do not differentiate. Then am I going to adjourn the House daily here ? There are certain rules under which I can allow. But if ten people come and shout, well, I will not be black-mailed, I will not be cowed down. The House may throw me out of the House and say, "Go back to your house, Mr. Speaker", I am no longer to preside. But as long as I preside over this House, I am going to maintain the dignity of this august House. I am not going to cut down the roots of democracy. I am going to further nourish it, cherish it, because, I am here to guard it and not to cut down its limbs. I am open to you Mr. Choudhary and Mr. Kurup. You come to me and make me realise and I will apologise on the Floor of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : If I have got it I will do it.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The session is being extended by one day. The other day you said to me that you do not find time. Why not you allow a Call Attention at least ? You promised in the B.A.C.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. You come to me. I am open. Mr. Kolandaivelu, why did you not come yesterday ? Why did you not come today ? You can come today. You can come tomorrow. But you just do it on the Floor of the House unnecessarily.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is not unnecessary. You promised me the other day.

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are doing the same thing.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, one minute...

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me. What is your point of order, let me know. I am going by the rules. What is your point of order ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : About the holiday declared for the 125th birth anniversary of Tagore, the Prime Minister said that we did not support it.

MR. SPEAKER : No. He did not say it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He only said it was drowned.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why only 125th birthday of Tagore should be a holiday ? Why not all birthdays of Tagore be declared holidays ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has cleared it and I have cleared it. There is nothing wrong about it. There is no aspersion on you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Again you are shouting. I am not going to stand this any longer.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to name you Mr. Choubey if you do like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have transgressed every limit of decency of patience. You have transgressed every limit; and you do it daily without fail now.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is unbecoming... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you do it? You are supposed to be one of the leaders of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You could have allowed us.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I allow you? I cannot go out of the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me anything and I will do it. Under the rules you ask me and I will do it. My hands are with you. But I cannot do like that, what you say, when you break the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Please hear us.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Very good, it has become clear.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You don't realise my position. You are 50 or 60 at a time and the lone figure is here. What am I supposed to do? Go mad?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Please allow us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have given an Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No Adjournment Motion. I have not allowed it. I have not admitted it.

I have received intimation from the Government that three more Bills, namely,

Wild Life Amendment Bill, Environment Protection Bill and the Income-tax Bill are to be discussed and passed. I suggest the House may sit tomorrow also for the completion of the above business. I think we will do it,

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : A carnage has taken place at Arwal. You had given an assurance on the 23rd.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I replied to you yesterday. I am not yet ready for it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : You had given an assurance.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

Now, Calling Attention.

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*Translation*]

Tardy implementation of constitutional provision in regard to use of Hindi as the official language of the Union

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The situation arising out of slow implementation of statutory provisions in connection with the use of Hindi as official language of the Union and action taken by the Government in this connection.”

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, the House is aware that Hindi has been given the status of the official language of the Central Government under Article 343(1) of the Constitution. Parliament has also enacted the Official Language Act, 1963, incorporating important provisions for compliance by the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. The Official Language Rules, 1976, were formulated to further accelerate the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes.

To monitor the progress in the various Ministries, Departments and Public Undertakings, Committees have been formed at various levels. The Kendriya Hindi Samiti headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister is the apex body which has from time to time been giving important guidelines regarding the implementation of the official language policy in the country. Another important Committee, as the Members are aware, is the Sansadiya Rajbhasha Samiti consisting of Members of this august House and also Members of the Rajya Sabha. This Committee has been visiting various Central Government offices to oversee the progress in general. Besides, Committees have also been formed in each of the Ministries, Departments and in Public Sector Undertakings which meet quarterly to review the progress from time to time.

I am happy to say that there has been a definite improvement in the implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act. For example Section 3(3) of the official Language Act, 1963, lays down that all general orders should be bilingual. From the statistics available with us it is evident that while in 1983, 84.40 per cent general orders were issued bilingually this figure went upto 95.16% in 1985. Further, Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976 provides that offices where more than 80 per cent of the employees have acquired working knowledge ja Hindi can be notified under the said Rules. In keeping with this, out of 65 Ministries and Departments, 62 have already

been notified. Besides till december, 1985 5,608 attached and subordinate offices have also been similarly notified under Rule 10(4). Directions have also been issued under Rule 8(4) specifying sections and subjects in these offices where work is now being done in Hindi only. Stress is being laid that more and more such offices should be similarly notified.

Members are aware that many Central Government employees did not have working knowledge of Hindi. The Department of Official Language is running 155 Centres all over the country to train such employees. During 1985 five Centres were opened at Imphal, Agartala, Aizawal, Kohima and Itanagar so as to provide at a least one Centre in each of these North-Eastern States. In 1985 more than 25,000 employees were trained in these Centres as compared to 22,000 in 1983. Progressively more than 5 lakh employees have so far been trained under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. Similar training is also being given to employees in Hindi typing and Stenography. To supplement the efforts of the Department, all Ministres and Departments have been requested to include Hindi as a subject in the various training institutes under their administrative control so that employees can learn the language as soon as they enter service.

Almost all manuals and codes in official use have been translated in Hindi through the Central Translation Bureau which has an annual capacity of translating 40,000 standard pages. The Central Translation Bureau also trains employees in the technique of translation and during 1985, the Bureau trained 208 employees as compared to 135 in 1983. The training course is of 3-months duration. However, keeping in view the growing demand for training, the Bureau has also started a 9-day crash course in which about 180 employees have been trained during 1985 at various important Centres in the country. Most of the Ministries have also brought out glossaries of technical terms to facilitate the progressive use of Hindi in their day to day work.

To oversee the implementation of the official language policy, besides the inspection conducted by the officers of the Official Language Department, Nagar

Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samitis have been formed in 71 Centres all over the country. These Samitis meet half-yearly and the representative of the various Departments and Public Sector Undertakings discuss the progress made in their respective Departments. Besides, the Commercial Banks have set up 12 separate Committees where they have a large concentration of Bank Branches to oversee the implementation in these commercial organisations.

To remove the hesitation of the employees to do nothing and drafting in Hindi, workshops are being organised in various Central Government offices on a regular basis. The number of workshops conducted during 1984-85 was 514 as compared to 94 only in 1982-83. Further a Technical Cell has also been set up to review the progress made in providing mechanical aids and also to impart training in the electronic equipment which is being produced bilingually both in the public sector and the private sector. The effort is to ensure that the mechanical equipment for official use does not lag behind so as to retard the growth of Hindi in official use.

The efforts of the Department of Official Language are being supplemented by the Department of Education and a number of private institutions all over the country. These private institutions are running correspondence courses also of which the Members are fully aware.

The House will appreciate that we are progressing in the right direction. However, the subject is a sensitive one and the policy of the Government has all along been to provide incentives and encouragement for accelerating the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. Any other method, the Members will agree, is likely to prove counter-productive in the long run.

12.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard the statement made by the hon. Home Minister on the

Calling Attention motion. I do not want to say much in this regard. I only wish to draw his attention to certain point and would request him to clarify them.

According to Part XVII, Article 343 to 351 of the Constitution of India, Hindi has been accepted as our official language with Devanagiri Script and International and Indian numerals. Article 351 is very clear about the use of Hindi and the form it should take. It has also been mentioned that the vocabulary would be drawn primarily from Sanskrit and secondarily from other Indian languages. Some misconceptions have been spread about the official language, Hindi. It has, therefore, become necessary to remove them.

Firstly, it is said that Hindi cannot be used for official purposes without first developing it as a link language. I feel that without relating its brief history it would not be possible to explain fully the basic concepts of our Constitution. Sanskrit was once the language of the masses but it lost this position by the 12th century, and till the 19th century English would not have been the link language. Hence, during these seven hundred years the people travelling from Badrinath to Rameshwaram and from Dwaraka Puri to Jagannath Puri could not have used any other language except Hindi as a link language. It must be understood that for seven hundred years, Hindi had continued to serve as the link language of this country. We must know that the demand for making Hindi as our official or our national language came from the non-Hindi speaking people and not from the Hindi speaking people. It goes to the credit of Bengal which first accepted Hindi as the national language. In 1875 Keshav Chandre Sen and in 1878 Shri Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and later Rabindranath Tagore, Raja Ram Mohan Ray and Subhash Chandra Bose had given a call for making Hindi as official language of the country. In 1875, Keshav Chandra Sen had said that we would not be able to bring about national unity till Hindi was accepted as the official language. In 1878, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee had written in a column in his 'Banga Darshan' that if we all wanted to unite and develop our country then we had to accept Hindi. Subhash Chandra Bose had said in his welcome address on the occasion of

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

Calcutta Congress Session that Bengal was proud of the fact that it had encouraged and somewhat contributed in making Hindi into a national language. I want to submit that without the contribution of the Great Acharyas of the South, Hindi, would have been devoid of what it has today. The propounders of Radha-Krishna, Sita-Ram, Kabir and Tulsi, 'Bhakti' cult were ten Acharyas from the South. Who doesn't know that Shri Vallabhacharya belonged to South. The literature on the concept of worship of Shri Radha-Krishna and 'Vaishnava Bhakti' is the contribution of South India. The contribution to Hindi literature in the 16th century in the form of 'Advaita' philosophy by Shri Ramanujacharya, his disciple Shri Ramanda and the latter's disciple Sant Kabir was the contribution of the Acharyas from the South. We must bear in mind the ideologies of Ramanujacharya, Vallabhacharya, Nimbakacharya and Madhavacharya, the four great Acharyas from South India. But even before them, Acharya Shankara who was born at Kalri in Kerala established religious and cultural unity in the country. Whatever he had propounded in the name of Advaita Philosophy in the eighth century, is present in Hindi literature. I want to submit that Hindi in the form of link language has been attracting the attention of the country for the past eight hundred years and Bengal which first began the work of building Modern India had mooted Hindi as the national language. You would be pleasantly surprised to know that Bengal had first given the leadership in this direction and then it was followed by the Modern Indian State of Maharashtra. The leaders like Lokmanya Tilak had given their support to Hindi. Who is not acquainted with the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Ranade, Tilak who pleaded for making Hindi as the National language. In the light of voices of resentment voiced today against Hindi I am enclined to ask as to who had given Hindi the status of official language in the Constitution of India. It was Dr. Gopala Swami Ayangar of Tamil Nadu who had got the Part XVII of the Indian Constitution adopted and he had received full support of the members from the non-Hindi speaking areas. In the Constituent Assembly, sanskritised Hindi with its Devanagri

script got less support from the representatives of the Hindi speaking areas. People are not aware of the fact that several members from North India had voted in favour of Hindustani and the members from all non-Hindi speaking areas of the whole of South India had voted in favour of Hindi with Devanagri Script. It was only then that Hindi with its Devanagri script was accepted in the Constitution of India. You would also be surprised to know that once Shri K. Hanumanthaiya had told Pt. Nehru in the Parliament that the kind of Hindi language he spoke was not understood by them and South India would not accept it. But the kind of Hindi that Shri Prakashvir Shastri spoke would always be acceptable to the South. As regards its genius and form, I would like to trace the history of Hindi Prose today so that people would know the origin of the prose of Hindi which is our official language. Modern Hindi prose had originated in Telangana in Andhra Pradesh and the Muslim writers had promoted it. Modern Hindi prose which is called 'Decani Hindi' was created by the Muslim writers and the Modern Hindi prose that we have accepted today had also been started by Shri Insha Allah Khan Saheb. He has clearly mentioned in 'Rani Ketaki ki Kahani' that "Hindi Chhüt, aur koi bhi boli ki na put". In this way he created and gave a certain form to the Hindi language and the same Hindi became our national language. Hindi has three positions. It is a mother tongue, it is a national language and it is an official language. As regards its use as a national language or a link language millions of people of the country are using it as such and will continue to do so. As mother tongue, Hindi has various forms, namely Avadhi, Brijabhasha, Bundeli etc. But as regards the use of Hindi as the official language, it is the responsibility of the Government to take a decision and they have to be guided by the provisions included in part XVIII, Articles 343 to 351 of our Constitution. The Government has to work accordingly. But they have been pleading time and again that Hindi has to be developed first as a link language. But I want to submit that crores of people of Indian use it and will use it as a language. Suppose a truck driver and his cleaner

start with their truck from Amritsar and go upto Cochin. Which language would they use for the purpose of communication? There is no need to till that. Can any other language except Hindi serve the purpose of a link language for crores of people travelling from one corner of the country to another?

I want to say one thing more. The contribution of the Muslims have been more than that of the Hindi speaking people. It cannot be that one may read Tulsidas and can do without reading Abdul Rahim Khan Khana or Kabir; one may read Surdas but can do without reading Raskhan, he may read Ghananand, Bihari but can do without reading Sheikh Alam and Jayasi. The constituency from which our respected Prime Minister has been winning the elections is the birth place of Jayasi. Jayasi and written 'Padmavat' forty years before Tulsī wrote Ramcharitmanas and 'chopai' and 'doha' style that Tulsidas had used in 'Ramcharitmanas' was derived from the concept the Muslim writer Jayasi had propounded. When the Hindi and Urdu speaking people had begun quarelling among themselves over the language then Akbar Allahabadi had said: "But ka jo madda ho, Hindi ka hami kyon na ho". He had addressed the two warring groups like this.

"We Urdu Ko Arabi kyon no Kahen, we Hindi Ko bhasha kyon na Kahen, Garis se flak ka dil bable, Hum log tamasha kyon na karen".

He snubbed both the people who used arabic urdu and those used sanskritised Hindi and thus made both the language difficult.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue is so sensitive that it must be understood in its proper perspective. As I have said if I do not give a brief historical background of Hindi it will create some problem. Mainly, the Muslims and people from non-Hindi speaking areas are responsible for the evolution of Hindi. I am pained when concocted things are propagated about the language that has been given the status of official language in the Constitution of India. That is why I made a reference of the proceeding of the Constituent Assembly.

Hindi was adopted as the national Language through a unanimous decision. The entire proceedings of the Constituent Assembly are available in the Parliament Library and the people do not know about it. The Congress Party had decided unanimously about Hindi and Hindustani but the Constituent Assembly had unanimously decided that Hindi would be the official language of the Union. There was no conflict, no opposition and no imposition. Today, all these facts are being distorted. Things are being complicated. I have a complaint against the government that some persons without understanding the facts, express their views and say that Hindi would not be imposed on any one. I am sorry to say when entire Constitution is not treated as imposed then how can part XVII of it be construed as imposed? How do they say that Hindi would not be forced or imposed on any one? When out of 22 parts of the Constitution 21 are effective how do you say that the remaining one would not be imposed? If the Constitution is treated as imposed then the official language Hindi is also imposed. But as I have stated during the discussion on Muslim Women Bill, it has been a tradition of our Congress Party not to impose anything on the strength of majority and we will not do it even now. There is a clear direction in the Constitution that a Commission shall be constituted after five year but it was done after nine years. These commissions were to be constituted in 1955, 1960 and 1965 respectively but out of these only one commission was constituted and it submitted its report in 1963. The remaining two Commissions which were to be set up in 1960 and 1965 were not constituted. The Constitution became effective and Hindi became the official language. The non-Hindi speaking states raised a voice that they had not been able to acquire the working knowledge of Hindi in the fifteen years' period. So, in 1963 our respected Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru got the official Language Bill passed in this House because there is a clear direction in the Constitution that after fifteen years, Hindi will become the official language of the country with effect from 26th January, 1965. So, an amendment was made that English language will also continue as official language along with Hindi. After this decision of 1963, one more amendment was made in 1968.

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

In 1976 our Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, whom I miss very much even today, gave some clear directions about the official language policy. An Act was passed which had made us happy because it left no room for any person to complain anything. She divided various State of the country into three groups and the government was given clear directions that with the States in group 'A' which comprises of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories etc., Hindi is speaking areas, all the official correspondence would be done in Hindi only. With the 'B' group States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bengal, Orissa, etc. the correspondence would be done in Hindi if they so desired and with the group 'C' States which comprises of the remaining States of India, the correspondence would be done in Hindi as and when they agree for it and if any communication from other States or the Centre is sent to them the English translation thereof would be attached. The second direction was that if a communication in English is sent to Hindi speaking States, then its translation in Hindi would also be sent with it. But today the situation is totally reverse. The position today is that the entire correspondence is done in English only. Then, how does the hon. Minister say that all the provisions of the constitution are being followed. When there is constitutional provision that correspondence with Hindi speaking states should be in Hindi then why the centre in sending communications to them in English only? And due to this policy of the Central Government, these states are also compelled to send communications in English. Otherwise, atleast in Hindi speaking states like Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Hindi should be the lone official language and all work should be done in Hindi. But centre sends communications to them in English because of difference in their practice and precept. There are clear official directions for doing office work in bilingual form but more than half of that work is done in one language only. The people like us who can assert may get Hindi versions but there is no denying the fact that the Hindi journalists never get any report, statement and press material etc. in Hindi Government have reduced Hindi to the status of a second

class language. We do not want the people, who do not favour Hindi to work in Hindi, but why English is imposed on the people who want to work in Hindi? All this has been clearly mentioned in the provisions of the Act of 1976 but even after ten years, the position is completely reverse. The pace set by Indiraji in this regard has been changed completely. I want Government to take correction measures. Here, I want to make one thing very clear. If Government fail to give Hindi its due place, then, do not forget that there are about sixty crore people who consider Hindi as official language and that it is the mother tongue of about 40-45 crore people. We do not want that Hindi should be imposed on the strength of majority but why the people who want to work in Hindi should not be allowed to do so? It is said that technical ...*(Interruptions)*...

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I am on a point of order. It is not a majority language. He is giving wrong information.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I won't allow point of order during Calling Attention. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, much resentment was expressed over this point. But I would advise them to read "Abhibhashayan aur Hindi" by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji and "Survey of Indian Languages", by Dr. Grierson, read Picard who used to write in London and read Greaves. Then they will come to know what has been said in Hindi. I cannot say about the number. What I want to say is that maximum work about Hindi has been done in the south.

Who can deny that in 1918 Gandhiji established Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha in Madras. Gandhiji's son Dev Dass and Rajaji's daughter promoted Hindi there. Moturi Satyanarayan, Harihar Sharma and other people expensed the cause of Hindi. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Let him not give wrong information. He is giving wrong information. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing others to speak. Please take your seats. I do not allow others to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, again same thing is being repeated. In 1937, when Rajaji, was the Chief Minister there, at that time Hindi.....(*Interruptions*) those opposing Hindi were sent to jails by the same Rajagopalachariji, and he is saying that a man works according to political expediency. I do not want to go into those things. They should give up such an approach. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The same Rajaji opposed Hindi. He is giving wrong information.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want others to speak. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : He should read authoritative works and go through authentic records. But I do not want to go into that controversy. I would only urge upon the Home Minister to ensure compliance of original constitutional provisions and those incorporated in 1963, 1965 and 1968.

13.00 hrs.

I want to ask the Government as to why a person who had submitted his thesis in Hindi had to seek the intervention of our Hon. Prime Minister for getting his thesis accepted. After that incident a policy was adopted to accept thesis not only in Hindi but in all the national languages. But the thesis of Amrinder Singh has not been accepted so far. The I.I.T. should under the

chairmanship of Union Education Minister adopt a resolution providing for acceptance of thesis in all Indian national languages. Who can do this work except the Government ?

About two lakh and eighty two thousand boys and girls appear in the Hindi examination of the Dakshin Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras every year. Is this also wrong information? If Hindi had not been popularised in south India then how would two lakh and seventy five thousand children appear in the Hindi examination? I am proud to say that all the officers from south India who come to serve in north India, all those high ranking officers, do better work in and have greater knowledge of Hindi than the officers from Hindi speaking areas. Today we see that people like Shri Narasimha Rao, Shri Shankaranand, Shri Shiv Shankar and other leaders from South speak better Hindi than the persons from Hindi speaking areas. There is no quarrel. There is no compulsion. (*Interruptions*) He may speak any thing in protest. We respect Tamil. I will say this much that if they can accept Tamil instead of Hindi as the official language then it is very good. Bring a bill to this effect in this House which is competent to legislate on it. If India even today accepts any language other than Hindi as official language we all will welcome and most humbly accept the same.

I want to say that as long as Hindi is the official language, we should not treat it in the manner we are treating today.

13.02 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

The position mentioned by the hon. Home Minister in his answer is not a reality. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the fact that persons nominated in Official Language Committee and other Hindi Committees do not have adequate knowledge of Hindi and its tradition. So, no work about Hindi is done there. Government should appoint and seek the cooperation of persons having wide knowledge of Hindi. The statement of the Home Minister was very ordinary, only paper work. I would like to know whether those who have acquired the knowledge of

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

Hindi after passing Pragma and Prabodh examinations work in Hindi. If even after acquiring Hindi knowledge the work is done in English only, when will Hindi come? If Hindi is not allowed to become the link language, the medium of instructions and the working language, then regionalism will continue to increase. The language of the Union is not being encouraged. You go to Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chaturvedi, please wait for a minute.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I propose that we do not have lunch-break today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the consensus of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So it is agreed to. We will have no lunch-break today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Sir, I would have concluded my speech much earlier but some of my colleagues have taken my time. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to ensure strict compliance of the provisions contained in Part XVII, Article 343 to 351 of the constitution and amendments and rules made thereunder from time to time. If Government ensures their compliance, not only crores of people will be happy but the entire country will appreciate it.

I do not agree that Hindi is a language of Hindi speaking people only. I also do not agree that Hindi has its existence without Muslims and non-Hindi speaking people. Instead, its very existence is due to those people. Those who do not accept Hindi on political grounds, would be posing a threat to the country. So, please do not allow that dangerous situation to arise. Government should sincerely and honestly ensure the implementation of the provisions, relating to Hindi included in the constitution.

[*English*]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Sir, I want to point out one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : During Calling Attention there is no point of order.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : He has said that people who are not speaking in Hindi, they are going to divide the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is something to be removed it will be removed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, the aim of this Calling Attention Motion is not mere propagation to promote Hindi in a big way. The main aim of this motion is to draw Government's attention to the provisions of the constitution of which we have taken oath,—which make Hindi country's official language without being thrust upon anyone and in the implementation of which the Government is not showing as much concern as it is expected to show. This does not aim at initiating any debate between Hindi speaking and non-Hindi speaking people over Hindi.

I thank the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs for his statement. We appreciate the efforts being made to make Hindi the official language of the Union and the various committees that have been constituted under the relevant rules for the purpose. But so far as its implementation aspect is concerned, everytime and at every stage it is seen that the progress in the implementation is not as much as it should have been. On several occasions, this issue has been raised in Lok Sabha as well as in Rajya Sabha and everytime it is said that the steps would be taken to make Hindi official language of the Union as soon as possible by implementing the three language formula.

Yesterday, one of our hon. Members from South India, while speaking on the Education Policy, had also stressed the need to encourage Hindi not only as an official language, but as a link language also which would help maintain the Unity of the

country.

*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let him speak. He is on his legs

*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever they said will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever they are saying will not go on record.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, one of my friends said that Tamil is the best language. I also say that Tamil is the best language but it is not a Hindi versus Tamil football match being organised through this Calling Attention Motion. This Motion is regarding the constitutional obligations of the Government for making Hindi official language of this Union.

Sir, I would request my colleagues not to interrupt me during my speech. We are giving information regarding the official language or the link language. There is a provision in the Constitution that Hindi shall be the official language of the country. So, we want to get it implemented. Our Government has assured that Hindi would not be imposed on any one and that it would be made official language only when non-Hindi speaking people accept it and till then English would continue to be used as an associate language. Therefore, I request the hon. Members not to interrupt me.

Today, we are much concerned about our national unity. I have seen during my

26 years service of Indian Army that a soldier from South India or from North India becomes fluent in Hindi after six months training. The soldiers from South India acquire as much knowledge of Hindi as we North Indians have.

So far as the question of speaking and understanding of Hindi is concerned, it would not be an exaggeration to say that Hindi should be used as a symbol of National Unity and to strengthen the national unity. We love all the languages whether Hindi, Tamil, Kannad, Gujrati, etc., as we love our mother tongue.

So far as the question of making Hindi as official language is concerned, it is the responsibility of the Government to create a favourable atmosphere so that all people may willingly accept it. From the Hindi words being used in our offices, it would appear that some times we make fun of it. Those words are so difficult that even we cannot understand them. Therefore, I would request that simple words should be used in Hindi to encourage all people to adopt it and it should not be made a Hindi versus English competition. Besides, the statement of hon. Home Minister, it is necessary that we should be given assurance on the above raised points.

In the end, I would like to say that Hindi is respected as much in South India as in North, but some political elements have dragged this issue into political arena.
(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You cannot make an allegation like this.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : It is not an allegation against anybody. *(Interruptions)* What should I say in this House is my supreme freedom. You have not to tell me that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : He should not politicise the issue, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : He ought not to have spoken all that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is hurting you ? Sit down please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : What I want to say is that dragging of the language issue into political arena is not beneficial to any one. I hope after listening my point, the hon. Members who had lost their temper would cool down. I want that we should make efforts to make Hindi official language through these hon. Members so that they may also make as much efforts for the National Unity as we do.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not repeat the points that have already been mentioned by Shri Nareshji and Ajayji on the Calling Attention motion that is being discussed in this august House. The points put forth by them are so sound that there is no need to supplement them.

I would like to submit a few small matters before the Government. Hindi has no rivalry with any other language. Some of our friends have the misconception of Hindi being imposed on them. Can fragrance be imposed on anybody ? Is sky imposed on anyone ? Can earth be thrust on anybody ? The same is true of languages, whether it is Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Kashmiri, Dogari, Malavi, Marathi or Bengali all of them spread fragrance. They are the very image of nations soul. It will not be imposed on anyone. The question of imposing it does not arise at all and why should we impose it ? It is not at all necessary to impose a thing which is already ingrained in ourselves in our blood and in our tradition.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is not the question of flavour or fragrance, Sir... (*Interruptions*) Your argument is totally wrong. Tamil is the richest language and Sanskrit is the mother of all languages... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : He is not saying anything wrong. What

wrong has he committed ? He is praising all languages.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Before I proceed further, I would like to give a piece of information to the House in one sentence. I am the person who forced my son to study Tamil in Madras for seven years and only after that he studied other languages. If they say that Tamil is their language they are mistaken. I would like to remind them that my children also speak Tamil and it is their language as well. I have the courage to say this because my son stayed there for seven years. I would like to submit that if we do not allow the fragrance of languages to spread we would be doing great disservice to the nation.

Mr. Chairman Sir, for how long can you stop the advent of Hindi. All of us know, the entire country knows it and all the four directions are aware that it is the English and no other language which will be exterminated from this country. Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi all native languages have to stay here for ever because all of them are Indian languages. When some of my friends take up the cause of English... (*Interruptions*)... When they try to plead for its retention, it does not pain me. This is mere sentimentalism which will die with the passing of time.

Sir, I wanted to submit that it was here, in the Constituent Assembly 30 to 40 years ago that our great leaders signed on the Hindi version of Constitution and it is an official record now. All the great leaders signed in Hindi on that copy of the Constitution, irrespective of the State to which they belonged. Anybody can have a look at that national document. It is our legacy. Even today the Hindi version of the Constitution is not recognised in the Supreme Court or the High Court. I would like to submit to the hon. Home Minister that it was for the Government to accept the Hindi version and there was no need for translation. The Government should have brought a Bill in this regard.

I will conclude after making one or two submissions. I, myself being a member of

the third committee on official language would like to submit that 50 per cent of typewriters that are purchased by the Government should be Hindi typewriters. Why are these not purchased? This has been provided in the rules. The typewriters can be converted into Hindi typewriters by changing the key board. We have been given this repeatedly in writing but it is never implemented. Efforts should be made to implement them.

Today, I am speaking on a day which is very important, 7th May is the birthday of the great poet Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore and it is today that the issue of Hindi has been raised in this House. We are proud not because we belong to Hindi speaking area but because we are Indians. I am saying this because for the first time in the history of eighth Lok Sabha the person who gave an opportunity to the Hon. Prime Minister to speak in Hindi was Shri Sayeed from Lakshdweep. At that time the Hon. Prime Minister said that it was for the first time he was speaking in Hindi. We cannot stop the advent of Hindi. This is my firm conviction. Even Madam Thatcher and Elizabeth cannot stop it. Hindi will replace English. An Hon. Member said that there is no grammer in Hindi. I invite him to my house and my son will speak about Hindi Grammer in Tamil language. He will tell him in Tamil that Hindi Grammer has been written by Kamta Babu, Kishori Das Vajpayee and Ambika Prasad Vajpayee. I would like to inform them that two Englishmen, Mr. Kellar and Mr. Nesfield have also written Hindi Grammer books and Mr. Kellar's Grammer is very popular. If our friends are not aware of it I cannot help. What is the dispute between them and us? I would like to submit to the Government and also to Rajivji to bring about an amendment in the Constitution and make Tamil the national language of our country. We will accept it. But I dare say, that we will never accept English. We were not opposed to Tamil, Gujarat, Kannada or any other language. Only that language will flourish in our country which is deeprooted in our soil. No foreign language will flourish here. That is the only point. We are not opposed to any thing else. I do not use bitter language.

I would take my seat after submitting

one more point. People say that Hindi is an unintelligible language. In this context I want to expose a conspiracy and inform the hon. Home Minister about it. This conspiracy is being hatched in the rooms of his Secretariat. Whether this conspiracy is against Hindi or not is a separate thing. But this conspiracy is against the very soul of India. I am giving you this information. Kindly save Hindi from this conspiracy. The conspiracy which I am referring to is about Hindi words being coined in his department. They are coining such difficult words as would require the help of English to understand them. So, Hindi should be saved from this conspiracy. Hindi is very simple like the milk of the mother. The nature has made the mother's milk such that it does not need water and fat to be added to it. But a conspiracy is being hatched in the Secretariat to make Hindi difficult. Hindi should be saved from this conspiracy.

Secondly, wrong Hindi words are being printed and then propagated. I would demand through this House that this sort of things should be checked. We shall fight this battle in the society. If taking birth had been in my power, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I tell you sincerely, if God had asked me my wish where I would like to be born, I would have said that I would like to be born in the land of Subramaniam Bharati, in Tamil Nadu. I myself would have said this to the God. But I have been born in the Hindi speaking area, Mr. Kolandaivelu, I would like to say through the House that it is not my sin. It is not in my hand. But it is the kind grace of God that we have been born in India. We should all try to be true Indians. I would like to call upon all of you through this august House to find a solution in Hindi for the demotion of water tight compartments being raised of the basis on the languages. Probably Hindi may help all of us. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I give this right to my hon. friend (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I give the right to my friend to give me in the next generation in his house (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will take many more births. Please resume your seat. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the intension behind the Calling Attention Motion under discussion was not to raise a wall between any two languages. It is aimed to make appraisal how far the provisions incorporated in the constitution on the 14th September, 1949 that Hindi shall be the Official Language, have been implemented. A number of commissions and Committees have been constituted for this purpose which have either not submitted their report or if submitted have said that form of Hindi is not correct and it has nowhere been used as Official Language. I would like to quote from a report :

[*English*]

"The Central Official Language Implementation Committee regretted that some Ministries and Departments were not implementing the Official language Act in letter and spirit and targets fixed under various items of the annual programme had not been achieved for the last few years".

[*Translation*]

What I want to say is that unless we make Hindi the Official Language in the whole country and make it a another tongue of the country, we will not be able to unite the people. We give slogan of unity in the country but unless we adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction, we can not succeed in our effort to bind the country in one thread. This is very essential. If any north Indian goes to South, he cannot converse in Hindi there. What is the reason that an Indian living in one corner of the country can not converse in Hindi with another person living in other corner of the country ?

MR CHAIRMAN : Everywhere, there can be talks in Hindi. There is no place where you cannot converse in Hindi, you can speak in Hindi in every city of the South. I have had conversation in Hindi everywhere.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You cannot speak in Madras.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have spoken in Madras in Hindi in many places. You do not know about Madras.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : What are the reasons that the Commission and the Committees set up have not submitted their reports. Why has Hindi not been propagated widely consistent with the provisions incorporated in the constitution. Why Hindi is not taught to the students in schools ? Why is Hindi not propagated from the very beginning so that we may not face difficulty later on in using it as Official Language ? In every country of the world they use their own language. Soviet Russia is a big country. There everyone understands Russian. Similarly Hindi should be propagated in every corner of the country. I would like to know what are the reports of the Commission set up for the purpose.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. learned Chairman, Sir...

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, he knows Telugu. He should speak in Telugu.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Koncham, Koncham Telugu Vostonti.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, Koncham, Koncham is a Tamil word.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you should appreciate it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Next time, I will try to speak in Telugu.

[*Traslation*]

Mr. Chairman Sir...

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Southern regional languages, viz. Tamil,

Telugu, Kannada should be taught as second language in Northern universities. This will help in bringing about national integration. The policy about which you are talking... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Policy on Education is being discussed. You may give your suggestions in the discussion of Education Policy. Shri Harish Rawat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject matter of today's Calling attention motion does not aim at giving publicity to a particular language and to think of measures to impose it. Its only aim is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the indifference and failure in implementing the provisions of the constitution and of the Official Languages Act passed by this august House. The entire House will agree that we are not sorry for the fact that Government is not taking rapid steps towards implementing the Official Languages Act because we understand the difficulties and problems being faced by Government in this regard. We know very well that in a multi-lingual nation like India, if we make the people feel that a language is being imposed on them, it will certainly weaken the national unity. But at the same time we shall have to see whether, in the guise of this, we are encouraging English mentality. We are sorry to see today that people in Government offices, inside and outside this House, have become the slaves of English mentality. Official Languages Act is not implemented on the pretext of technicalities and sometime by saying that it will hurt the sentiments of the people. These people have vested interests in not implementing it. They want to continue to exploit the people in the country in the guise of English whose interests are linked with English mentality. Therefore, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that our first effort should be to remove the pro-English mentality in Government offices particularly among high officials. They should be prevented from thrusting their pro-English perception upon others.

Official Languages Act, 1963 clearly indicates the division of Central Government Offices situated in various states of the

country in different categories. Some offices are in 'A' category some in 'B' and the rest are in 'C' category. So, I want to ask you : Is there any machinery to monitor whether or not the offices situated in different areas are complying with the provisions of Official Languages in letter and spirit ? If employees of the offices of 'A' states are not doing as much correspondence in a particular language as they are supposed to do, then, what efforts are being made to impart them the knowledge of the particular languages to enable them to acquire certain percentage of working knowledge of it ? Is there any machinery for the purpose and do the Government receive any information in this regard ? Is there any provision for taking punitive action against those employee and heads of offices who are not complying with these provisions ? Government do not have any punitive provision as at present. If somebody is really doing good job in implementing the provisions of official language Act, he is given a pat simply by awarding a certificate and if someone is not complying with the provisions there is no provision to punish him. His Ministry works only as a coordinating body. It is not in a position to go beyond this.

Secondly, there are Hindi Advisory Committees for different Ministries and Departments. I am sorry to that many Ministries do not hold these meetings as per schedule. He has said in his reply that meetings are held quarterly but I want to tell him clearly that hardly is there a Ministry or Department which holds requisite number of meetings. The situation of implementing the provision of Official Language Act is even worse in the subordinate offices under various Ministries and Departments. I would request that such advisory committees should not only be formed at the top level, but should also be set up in all the departments and subordinate offices. He should ensure that their meetings are held as scheduled. Presently, all the public undertakings are totally obsessed with English mentality. Leave other things apart, they have even christened themselves with English names like I.T.D.C., Air-India and soon they should be asked to have their names in any Indian Language. I do not ask them to go for Hindi names. They might adopt any of the Indian Languages for the purpose. We have many

[Shri Harish Rawat]

beautiful languages. They may adopt any-one of them. There should be some provisions for imparting training to those employees who have not acquired Hindi knowledge so far. The hon. Minister has said in his answer that 155 Hindi Training Centres are in operation all over India. In a country like India, where the number of offices runs into thousands, where the number of public undertaking only is 155, these 155 centres are not sufficient to impart Hindi Training to all the employees. We must have more number of such centres. How many employees have so far been imparted training in Hindi? The number which he has stated is not only insufficient but ridiculous also. He should go deep into this matter and make proper arrangements for training in Hindi. Here issuing a circular will not do. Government must give adequate incentives. At present, Certificates are issued to the Non-Hindi speaking employees. If a Tamil speaking employees wishes to learn Hindi and intends to get training and he gets training in type-writing within the stipulated time and acquires working knowledge of Hindi, what incentives does he get? He gets a paltry sum of Rs. 20-25. It won't do. What steps are being taken to increase this amount? I would also request that those Hindi speaking persons who work in Madras and acquire working knowledge of Tamil should be given similar incentive.

One thing more. My colleagues have raised a point about typewriters. I would like to inform him that C.M.C. has developed a computer named 'Lipi', which is multi-lingual. This computers is being purchased by many Ministries. May I know how many Ministries have so far purchased multi-lingual computers. I do not think that there is any Department which has purchased a multilingual computer. Leave them aside. Even the Home Ministry, which has a responsibility to get the provisions of official language implemented has not purchased a multi-lingual computer so far. The teleprinters are also not multi-lingual. The Hindustan Teleprinters has developed such teleprinters. He must took into this also.

Now, I would like to draw his attention

towards Hindi Translation Bureau, where the conditions are very bad.

13.40 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

It is so understaffed that it takes 3 to 4 months to translate a general order. Kindly see that under that cover, the people who are against the implementation of the provisions of the Official Language are not benefited. The strength of competent translators, the translators who can translate the technical subjects should be increased in the Hindi Translation Bureau. In the end, I would like to say that we shall not be able to enforce the provisions of the Official Language Act till we make it a public movement. I do not mean that Public movement in which some people raise slogans, banners in support or in opposition of some particular language. What I want to say is that, to enforce provisions of official language Act to popularise Hindi, the Government will have to make necessary arrangements. At the movement, Government can take several steps in this regard. Hindi Translators, Hindi Stenographers and Hindi Officers, wherever required, should be appointed. In majority of Ministries and Departments, though posts have been sanctioned, they cannot be filled because of the ban imposed by the finance Ministry. I would urge upon him to approach the Finance Ministry to remove this ban because filling of these posts is a statutory obligation under the Constitution and the economy drive should not come in the way of fulfilling these posts.

Lastly, I would like to assure my friends that no one amongst us wants to hurt their feelings or of those who speaks other languages. We are against pro-English mentality. I think that till pro-English mentality is not removed none of the languages can progress.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, the Calling
Attention Motion had a very limited scope,

that is, how to use the language in official work according to the language policy of the Central Government; what is the status of Hindi in that policy and whether the provisions and orders regarding Hindi are being implemented or not. This Motion had been moved to draw attention towards these aspects. For this, I am grateful to the hon. Members.

Sir, there has been some straying here which should not have been since Hindi has a special place in our national life. During the days of freedom struggle Hindi got an important place and the eminent persons and litterateurs from almost all the States recognised the vital role of Hindi. They expressed their firm views that the feelings of nationalism could be spread through Hindi.

Then came the present phase. Why did it come, there is no need to go into that, but at present the situation is that Hindi and English both languages will continue to be used for quite a long time. It is a matter for long discussion as to when this phase, through which we are passing today, will come to an end. But the Department is quite vigilant and doing a lot of work as to how the use of Hindi should be increased in the official work keeping in view the present phase.

There is no question of imposing Hindi on anyone because the provisions in the Constitution, in the rules and laws are very clear. The important thing is how to further this work. As Shri Rawat has said that the mental pressure of English is so much on us that till we do not remove it from our education system, from our social life, neither Hindi will progress nor any regional language will progress. How to remove this pressure is a wide question. What should be the place of Hindi in education system, what should be its place in technical education, all these questions are interconnected. Therefore, the biggest hindrance in what the Government wants to do *i.e.* how the use of Hindi should be increased in the administrative work, is that we are working in a limited circle and the atmosphere obtaining in the country is somewhat different. Therefore, unless we solve this vital question, things will not improve. Actually, sometimes our efforts

look quite artificial. To impart training to the employees, to give incentives to them for using Hindi, and if they do not use Hindi, then what sort of punishment should be given to them, all these things will not help in the promotion of any language, be it administrative language or any other language. Unless this problem is solved and the attitude towards Hindi and other Indian languages is changed the shortcomings pointed out by the hon. Members, will perhaps continue. However, despite the figures given in my statement and the report of the official language Committee which gives details as to how the work is progressing, I concede that we have still to do much. The position of Hindi is in no way satisfactory. But one thing is there. The progress is being made. The hon. Members have raised this discussion in this House through the Calling Attention Motion. They are themselves members of the Committees formed for the purpose. If they make efforts, I think our officers will also become vigilant and everything will go on smoothly.

Many things were said about typewriters computers and teleprinters, it is our definite policy that computers teleprinters, etc. should be bilingual. These devices have been introduced in our country recently and we have started manufacturing them. We have taken a decision that these should be bilingual and should be manufactured in different languages so that more and more languages are used. It is feared that if they are manufactured only in English then no one knows when teleprinters and computers in other languages will be manufactured. Therefore, we have made a definite policy in this regard and we are working on that basis.

So far as training scheme is concerned, it is true that we do not have the requisite number of centres. There are 514 centres and, in addition, many voluntary agencies are helping us in this work and we are of the definite view that not only official agencies but the voluntary agencies too have done commendable job. A mention of Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Samiti has been made. During the last few years it has done very good work in promoting Hindi and taking it to the common man. We want to seek their assistance in our work

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

also. It is our view that we should involve more and more such agencies in our training programme so that our employees acquire more knowledge of Hindi.

About terminology it was said that there is artificiality in it and that there is a conspiracy behind it. I do not think so but the terminology formulated by the terminology commission of the education Ministry consists of not only Sanskrit words but words from regional languages also. This in fact is the policy. It is a matter of happiness that the situation has improved and it will further improve in future. One aspect of the Constitutional obligation is that with the help of good literature of all the languages of the country and by taking words from them a new glossary should be prepared. That will of course be in Devnagari script. This will in real sense, be service to Hindi and the nation. We want to work on this basis. That will help some languages to come closer and they will be better understood. I think such a glossary will be more practical and intelligible. The people of non-Hindi speaking areas will also be able to understand it. We shall follow it because it is a very good suggestion of the hon. Members. I once again would like to say that there are certain deficiencies in the implementation aspect. I have given detailed informations in my statement regarding various provisions made and committees constituted. The Central Hindi Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Every department has its own committee. In various metropolitan cities committees have been set up from administrative point of view. People meet there and discuss ways and means for encouraging the use of Hindi in Government Offices. I would like to assure the hon. Members that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Does it not mean that you are imposing Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : If some one had to be annoyed, it was we...
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PARTAP BHANU SHARMA : Please try to learn Hindi and we will try to learn Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order Please.
(Interruptions). Nothing will go on record.
(Interruptions) Minister may conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have said in the beginning that there was no question of imposing Hindi. However, we will see that the status given to Hindi in the Constitution and in the laws and rules made thereunder is strengthened and how best we can implement the constitutional provisions in this respect. The hon. Members who says that Hindi is being imposed on them should bear in mind the provisions made in the constitution and in rules and regulations. We shall give whatever encouragement is possible while working under these provisions.

13 52 hrs.

WILD LIFE (PROTECTION)
AMENDMENT BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.53 hrs.

ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) BILL*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13 54 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to provide compensation and rehabilitation grants to the persons whose houses and crops have been damaged due to water logging in various parts of Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : There has been constant water logging for the last two or three years in the area from Mastiwali first head to Suratgarh head of the Ghaghar Flood Control and the Indira Gandhi canal as a result of which water has entered the residential areas of the villagers located in this area and damaged their houses. The farmers can not cultivate their land. Consequently the farmers of the area have been deprived of the means of their livelihood. The Government has given only nominal financial assistance to some of the affected persons.

Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Central Government to give rehabilitation grant and compensation to the persons of the area whose houses have been damaged partially/completely due to this water logging. The land which has been rendered uncultivable should be reclaimed with the help of modern machines. The recovery of various loans of Government and banks should be stopped.

- (ii) Need to connect Ranakpur Jain Temple in the Aravali Hills of Rajasthan with Vayudoot Service

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : There are many places of tourist interest in India and the beautiful and famous Ranakpur Jain Temple in Aravali hills of Rajasthan is one of them. It is a beautiful piece of art. Thousands of tourists visit this place and now the foreign tourists are also attracted towards it. But this beautiful tourist place is cut off for want of transport facility and no easy, comfortable and time saving means of transportation are available there.

If this beautiful tourist spot is connected by Vayudoot service the tourist can visit this scenic place directly from Ahmedabad or Udaipur. The Vayudoot service can be linked with Ahmedabad which can then be extended upto Udaipur, the city of beautiful lakes. It will also provide transport facility to the tourists who want to visit various artistic places of Jaisalmer. I think if Minister of Tourism and Minister of Civil Aviation pay attention towards it, they will get all necessary cooperation from the people of Rajasthan. I hope that, if this is found feasible from all angle, the Government will not hesitate to introduce Vayudoot service and will not deprive the tourists from viewing these beautiful artistic places. This proposition will also not cause any economic strain on the exchequer.

- (iii) Need to introduce Vayudoot Service linking Trivandrum and Cochin with Kumali in the Western Ghats region

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, the Vayudoot service was introduced in

[Prof, P.J. Kurien]

different parts of the country to supplement the existing domestic air services. This has proved a success and there is a great demand for the extension of this service to more and more areas. According to the latest decision of the Government Vayudoot services are being extended to 44 new stations in 1986-87. This is a welcome decision.

However, the State of Kerala has not yet been put on the Vayudoot map. The existing air-services are quite inadequate to meet the growing volume of inter-regional traffic within the State. The Government of Kerala has already submitted a proposal to start Vayudoot service in the State. The service could link Trivandrum and Cochin with Kumali in the Western Ghats region which has immense attraction for the tourists. If Kumali is linked with Vayudoot service, the tourist traffic will increase manifold and the financial gain will be substantial.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take immediate steps to introduce Vayudoot service linking Trivandrum and Cochin with Kumali.

14.00 hrs.

(iv) Need to declare Kalahandi District of Orissa as a 'No Industry District'

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi) : Sir, Kalahandi is one of the backward districts in Western Orissa. No step has been taken to set up industry in that district so far. Except the M/s. Vegetable Labour Complex, no other medium or major industry has been set up in that district. The policy of the Government of India is to remove regional imbalances by setting up of industries in the backward areas. Kalahandi should, therefore, be declared as a 'No Industry District' as it is still backward. The industrial entrepreneurs should be encouraged to set up industries in that district and all kinds of facilities be provided to them. The Central Government should assist the State Government to set up industries in Kalahandi district. In the case of major industry, World Bank assistance should be sought, if necessary.

The Kalahandi district abounds in forest and mineral resources. There is a tremendous scope to set up forest and mineral-based industries in that district. The cost of

labour is also cheaper in Kalahandi than the other districts of the State. The establishment of industry will go a long way in providing employment to the local people.

In view of this, I request the Government of India to declare Kalahandi as a 'No Industry District' and offer incentives for setting up of industry in that district without any further delay.

(v) Need to retain the Advance Flood Forecasting Division in Burla, Orissa

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Of the various natural calamities that the State of Orissa has to face, flood is one such recurring feature which occurs once in every two years, resulting in heavy loss of crops, domestic animals and human lives. Sometimes the people in the flood prone areas do not find time to evacuate themselves to the safer places at the time of flood in the absence of advance flood forecasting information. Therefore it is necessary to set up some advance flood forecasting offices in Orissa. After a lot of persuasion, the Government of India have opened an advance flood forecasting Division at Burla. This Division office is forecasting the flood information at the appropriate time and thereby helping the people to a large extent. But it is regrettable that a group with vested interest is trying to impress upon the high officials for shifting this office to Madhya Pradesh. The people of Orissa will be very much agitated if this proposal is implemented. Because they will be deprived of getting advance information regarding possible flood and will not be able to evacuate themselves to the safer places.

In view of this, I demand that the Advance Flood forecasting Division functioning at Burla should not be shifted to any other place on any circumstances. At the same time, I demand that one flood forecasting Division should be set up at Bhubneshwar. The branches of the flood forecasting office should also be set up at Banki, Tikarpara and other places in Orissa.

[Translation]

(vi) Need to take necessary measures to preserve 'Salar' trees in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Sir, I would

like to draw the attention of the Government towards indiscriminate clearing of forests in Chittorgarh districts of Rajasthan. Against the 25 per cent forest area in Rajasthan it is now 10 per cent as per the Government record but in reality, only 3 per cent jungles mostly in Kota and Chittorgarh Sirohi are left. At one time, Pratapgarh, Chhoti Sadari, Rawatbhatta and Basi Sad areas of Chittorgarh district were covered with thick forests but they are now being unauthorisedly cleared and no effective steps are being taken to check it. Not only this the Byapar Mandal of Rajasthan (which is a State Government department) is itself cutting green trees for making charcoal.

Recently in this district a contract for extracting gum from costly salar trees has been given by the State Government. According to some forest experts, the cuts made on the Salar trees to extract resin will cause damage to the trees and destroy them.

Therefore, I request the Government to intervene immediately to save salar trees and to stop the cutting of green wood for making charcoal. The Rajasthan is a drought prone state and brutal devastation of remaining forest will convert the Chittorgarh district into desert. The hilly and rocky desert is more terrible than sandy desert. The Central Government should immediately pay attention towards it and intervene in this matter.

[English]

(vii) Need to grant early clearance to the Super Thermal Power Project Proposed to be set up at Talcher in Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, because of some objections raised by the Environment Appraisal Committee of the Central Government to the proposed site for the 3000 MW Super Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa, undertaking construction of this essential power project for Orissa in the 7th Plan is being inordinately delayed.

Orissa State Pollution Control Board had given no objection certificate to this

project as early as 1984. The World Bank had also committed to fund the project.

Eminent scientists working in the Orissa State Pollution Control Board, meeting the objections raised by the Environment Appraisal Committee have said that the emission of sulphur dioxide could be controlled by high stack and if necessary by flame gas and by setting up a desulphurization plant. Appropriate furnace design could be thought of for taking care of nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen-dioxide.

In the face of the above noted existing scientific devices for pollution control, as the project is not being cleared, an apprehension is spreading among the people of Orissa that subtle efforts are being made to shift this project to some other State.

I urge upon the Government to remove this growing misapprehension from the minds of the people of Orissa that this project which is very vital for the rapid economic growth of a very neglected and backward State which is not at its final stage is not shifted from Orissa.

(viii) Need to build necessary infrastructure for the rapid economic development of Tripura

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, Tripura is a part of the North-Eastern Region. It is facing unprecedented problems political and economic and problems of national integration. This region is the most backward after 39 years of independence. To meet this challenge what is most important is to build up an infrastructure for rapid economic progress. Extension of railways not only to Tripura but to other States of this region is most important and vital from this aspect. Tripura has rich raw materials, plenty of gas and forest products; if utilised properly, can offer employment and living to 22 lakhs of its population. Even the formation of the North-Eastern Council was of no special benefit to the region. The Dinesh Singh Committee recommendations have not been implemented so far. The State of Tripura has at the moment only 34 kms of MG railways.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

Therefore, in order to emphasise the high importance of the railway extension work and for setting up gas—based fertilizer industry, spinning mill, jute mill in Tripura, students and youths of Tripura have undertaken a long journey of about 2700 kms from Agartala to New Delhi to place their demands before the House of Parliament which is in session, on 7th May, 1986. This is the culmination of their Statewide struggle which included civil disobedience and courting of arrest. Alongside, the State Legislative Assembly adopted unanimous resolutions in favour of these demands. In the Parliament also, Members have pleaded for extension of railways to all States in this region. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to fulfil the long standing demands of this region.

(ix) Need to grant *de jure* recognition to All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Association (AIKVTA)

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan have been agitating for the last three years, to press their 11-point demands which include, in the main, increase in promotion quota, participation in management, provision of housing facilities, improvement in pay-scales etc.

The Sanghathan has not been negotiating with their representative body, viz. AIKVTA on the ground that it did not have *de jure* recognition. On the other hand, it has granted *de jure* recognition to a paper association—Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh on 18th February 1986, even before the date of application for recognition was closed, and that too in total disregard of its own Standing Instructions of 9th January 1986. The hon. Minister of State of Education, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi has not yet honoured her assurance of 7th March 1986 to review the matter within one week.

The Calcutta High Court on 18th April 1986 has stayed this illegal recognition to

the Sangh. The Delhi High Court has restrained the Sanghathan on 16th April from constituting JCM.

This impasse is leading 25,000 teachers on the road to agitation.

I would urge the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to accord AIKVTA *de jure* recognition for harmonious employer-employee relationship. I call upon the Sanghathan to open negotiations with it immediately, for a satisfactory settlement of the long-standing grievances and demands of the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, which play an important part in our educational life.

14.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION—1986—(Contd.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao on the 6th May, 1986 namely :

“This House approves of the Draft National Policy on Education—1986, laid on the Table of the House on 2nd May, 1986.”

Now Mr. A.C. Shanmugam.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to make a few suggestions on the new education policy which has been placed before the House by our hon. Minister of Human Resources.

At the outset I would refer to the fact that there is no mention in this new

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

education policy about the financial outlay on education. Unless the objectives enumerated in this policy are supplemented by the proposed expenditure for their fulfilment, the new education policy remains a document of words and phrases. I want that the hon. Minister of Human Resources in his reply to the debate should give an indication about the financial requirement for implementing this new education policy.

After examining in great depth the pros and cons of having education in the State List of the Constitution, the Founding Fathers had unanimously incorporated Education in the State List. They were convinced that the States which are the nearest institutions of authority will alone ensure rapid progress in education. But the Central Government, which is constantly on the look out for augmenting its authority, through 42nd Amendment of the Constitution brought Education from State List to the Concurrent List. Now through this new education policy education is being taken indirectly into the Union List. I do not know what action had been taken on the recommendations of Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission which studied elaborately the problems of University Education and submitted its valuable report. Similarly, Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Commission examined the issues of secondary education and gave its detailed report. I want to know what action was taken on the recommendations of this Report. During 1964-66 Kothari Commission studies the problems of education and submitted its report on the basis of which the 1968 Education Policy was formulated. All these three distinguished Commissions had not recommended the shifting of Education from the State List to the Concurrent List. The Centre on its own has done this. Now there is a proposal to constitute an all India Education Service. If this is done, then it is tantamount to education being in the Union List.

Education will become a potent instrument of growth only when the medium of instruction is in mother tongue. Perarignar Anna used to say that the people are in direct and instant touch with the State Government only and not with the Central Government. I wonder why the Centre

should arrogate to itself all the powers on the earth. The centre should confine its field of work to Currency, Defence and External Affairs. All other activities should be transferred to the State Governments. It will be an exercise in futility if all powers are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. No tangible results will flow from this kind of concentration of powers in the hands of the Central Government. Therefore, I take this opportunity to demand that Education, should be taken back to the State List from the Concurrent List.

The National Policy on Education, 1968 had laid down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of expenditure of 6% of the national income as early as possible. Till the end of the sixth plan, the level of expenditure on education reached a level of just 3%. In the recent meeting of the National Development Council, our hon. Prime Minister has stated that this 6% of national income level would be reached by 1989-90. Here it is worthwhile mentioning how education has been neglected during the course of six Five Year Plans. During the First Plan, 7.5% of Gross National Product was spent on education and during the end of the 6th Plan this went down to 1.5%. The elephant cannot be tied to a poll and fed. It should be allowed to roam about and fetch its food. Similarly education should be left to the care of the States and not left to the mercy of the Central Government. Though free compulsory education has been assured to the people of the country in the Constitution itself, till today it has not become a reality because of this kind of apathy on the part of the Central Government towards education. I wonder how then the Government of India is going to achieve the objective of having all the children upto the age of 14 under the scheme of free compulsory education by 1995. The responsibility for the failure of achieving free compulsory education for all even by the end of 6th Plan should lay squarely on the shoulders of Central Government. Within its limited resources and crippled powers, the State Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Dr. M.G.R. has achieved the marvel of educational resurgence in the State by spending 30% to

[Shri A.C. Shanmagum]

40% of its annual budget. The new education policy talks about Plus-2 education free for girls. Tamil Nadu has introduced free education for girls many years ago. Even in many of the Congress-I ruled States Plus-2 system of schooling has not yet been introduced. There is reference to elementary education and nutritious meals scheme in this policy. From 1980 onwards the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Nutritious Meals scheme with an annual outlay of Rs. 250 crores. 85 lakhs of children are getting nutritious food for the growth of their brain and brawn. The enrolment has gone up and the drop-down has declined in the elementary schools. I suggest that the outlay on the nutritious meals scheme being made by the Government of Tamil Nadu should be given as grant by the Central Government to the State Government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has brought about a revolution in vocationalisation of education by establishing several hundreds of I.T. Is. and Polytechnics all over the State. More than 50 Engineering Colleges have been opened to meet the growing demand for technical education. Computerisation of admission for the courses of Doctors and Engineers has been introduced. This has removed all the possibilities for malpractices. Bharathiyar University, Bharathi Dasan University, Tamil University, the one and only Girls' University in Kodaikanal which was opened by Mother Teresa, Alagappa Chettiar University and so on have been opened to serve the needs of higher education. I suggest that the U.G.C. should recognise all these institutions of higher learning.

When our leader Shri Kolandaivelu was the Minister of Local self-government in Tamil Nadu, under the Self-Sufficiency scheme with an outlay of Rs. 300 crores, permanent school buildings with all comforts were provided in all the villages in the State. The State Government is giving free dress and free text books to all the children at the primary level. The establishment of University Grants Commission, which was expected to ensure uniform functioning of all Universities in the country, has created dissension among the Universi-

ties. The establishment of Central Schools has brought about discrimination among the State Government Schools and the schools being run by local bodies. The creation of Navodaya Vidyalays will further accentuate this discrimination among the schools. The Navodaya Vidyalays are just like the private sector public schools. Through Navodaya Vidyalays Hindi is going to be imposed all over the country. Instead of tinkering with the powers of the States so far as education is concerned, it may be good for the Centre to take away Education to the Union List itself. At least the States will be getting rid of every day poaching by the Centre in education.

During the Calling Attention Motion today morning the problem of Hindi was highlighted. It was claimed that Hindi was not being imposed and the three-language formula was not being pushed down the throats of the States. The hon. Minister also stated that Hindi is not being given any undue importance at the cost of other national languages. But what is taking place here? The Indian Tamils are being butchered and bombed in Sri Lanka. Our hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram led a Delegation to Sri Lanka for talks with the Government of Sri Lanka on this ethnic eruption. Our leader Shri Kolandaivelu demanded a statement from the Minister and also a discussion on Sri Lanka's violation of human rights. That request has been rejected. But a discussion on the spread of Hindi has been allowed. You see the partisan approach even on the floor of this House. There is this gap between word and deed. How do you expect justice in the hands of the Central Government for the development of other national languages? The Official Language Committee was constituted in 1976. During the past 10 years what is the work that this Committee has done? This Committee has squandered several lakhs of rupees by going abroad all over the world to assess the extent to which Hindi is used in our Missions abroad. I want to know whether any such work has been done in respect of scheduled national languages. I suggest that the Central Government should constitute a high-level committee to assess what amount has been spent for the development of regional languages in the country during the past 39 years and report to this

House. This House is the highest representative forum of the country, which is entitled to know what progress has been achieved in the growth of other national languages. Not even one-hundredth of the money that is spent on Hindi is being given to the development of other national languages. How many crores of rupees have been spent on the development of 14 national languages scheduled in the Constitution? During the Calling Attention Motion, one Member stated that only one language should be the official language. In Switzerland, which is a small country, there are four official languages. In Singapore, which is still smaller, there are five official languages. The official work is conducted in both these countries in all these languages. The international relations are conducted without differentiating the existing official languages of these countries. But, in our country with a population of 70 crores of people, with varying religious faiths and different cultures, with racial differences and changes in their dresses and bearings, all the fourteen scheduled national languages should be given equal treatment. Unfortunately this is not being done.

Please take for example Parliament itself. Some Members do not want English and they want only Hindi. But simultaneous interpretation facility has been provided only for English into Hindi and Hindi into English. I have to say that scant respect has been shown to the sentiments of people speaking 14 national languages in the country. Cannot we arrange 14 channels for simultaneous interpretation for the benefit of Members from different regions of the country to follow the proceedings of the House in their own languages? Could we not spend a few lakhs of rupees for honouring the feelings of people of the country? If this cannot be done in Parliament, how can you expect other scheduled national languages to grow?

It is atrocious to claim that India should be ruled by Hindi, which is the mother-tongue of people living in four or five northern States. Today morning one Member claimed that Hindi alone should be the official language of the country. I want to know whether Hindi is spoken

by all the 70 crores of people or by 90% of the population. Hindi is spoken by 35% of the population and 65% of the population of this country speaks other languages. We have our Telugu friends, Kannada friends, Bengali friends and Malayalam friends here. One hon. Member stated today morning why should not Hindi be learnt by friends in South. I would like to tell him that the people in the Southern States will not take to Hindi so long as the people in the North do not own any one of the southern languages like Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu or Tamil. By trying to impose Hindi on the South, you are acting as the superiors to the people in the South. By word and deed South is being neglected. The Coach factory which should come in Andhra Pradesh has now gone to Punjab. It is not that India belongs only to four or five northern States. India belongs to all the 22 States. The Central Government has failed to understand and appreciate the sentiments of the people in these 22 States. We have expressed our total opposition to the demand of Khalistan. But if you impose Hindi Khalistan, naturally the people will spontaneously resist it. Hindi cannot enslave southern people. We are totally opposed to that move. Is only one language spoken in India? Is there only one culture here or only one kind of dress or only one type of food habit?

Today morning one Member stated that if Hindi is not learnt by any one, then he will be considered as the enemy of the nation. I condemn this kind of Hindi fanaticism on the floor of this House. Some one said that we are protagonists of English. No, we do not say that English should continue for ever. We do not oppose Hindi. We oppose only the imposition of Hindi. If you say that English is an alien language, we also say that Hindi is also an alien language for us. We are totally and absolutely opposed to the imposition of Hindi on us. Some Members pointed out the political expediency in the language policy. One Member also referred to the political conspiracy in the opposition of Hindi. 5 crores of Tamil people will collectively and individually oppose the imposition of Hindi.

Much is being made about the protection to minorities in the country. We

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

extended our support to the Muslim Women Bill the other day. When we do everything for protecting the minorities, should we not do something for developing the languages spoken by the different groups of minorities in the country? One hon. Member stated that his son has taken to Tamil. We commend this individual effort. We want that this must become universal in the country. There is a demand to change all the English names like U.P.S.C., Railways etc. into Hindi names. If the Centre conducts its correspondence in Hindi with the four or five Hindi-speaking States in the North, we have no objection. But the Centre should have correspondence with the non-Hindi speaking States only in the existing link language, *i.e.* English and in the language of that State concerned. Some friends talked about the enthusiasm shown towards Hindi by leaders like Rajaji, Kamaraj, Dr. Radhakrishnan and others who were the sons of Tamil Nadu. Kamaraj was a political institution by himself, who created national leaders. As I told earlier, we are only opposed to the imposition of Hindi. We cannot accept that Hindi should be the only mother-tongue of India. Christianity is the universal religion in Europe. But christianity has not created just one nation in Europe. There are different nations professing the faith of Christianity. If religion cannot compose the differences among nations, do you think that a language will eliminate the differences among the people? Hindi is developed to that extent that there is difference between the spoken language and the written language. Now there is an attempt to change the names of Central Public Sector undertakings into Hindi. If you change the names of State undertakings in U. P., it is all right. How can you change the name of I.T.D.C. or any other public sector undertaking in which the public money from Kanyakumari to Kashmir has been invested? We are opposed to this kind of fanaticism. Just by opposing Hindi we do not become the opponents of national integration. There can be no leader like our Dr. M.G.R., who is the most illustrious supporter of national unity and integration. He is committed to upholding the national sovereignty and integrity. We are his true followers. All of us are keen that India should not dissipate due to imposition of

any one language, particularly Hindi. We see the upsurge of sentiments of the people in Assam, in Punjab, in Andhra Pradesh, in Karnataka and in Tamil Nadu. The ruling party at the Centre has to blame itself for this kind of development in the States. The narrow partisan approach of the Centre is mainly responsible for this kind of emotional upheaven in the States in the country. When we are not willing to create a Hindu-India, can we create Hindi India? It will lead to dissipation of India. The 14 scheduled languages of the country must find their due places in national outfit. As much money as is being spent on the development of Hindi should be spent on the development of other languages enshrined in the Constitution. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing here the National Policy on Education. It is very necessary that our education policy changes with changing circumstances. In this regard our Government and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made it clear that Education Policy would be changed and that a comprehensive policy would be announced very soon. There is no doubt that National Policy on Education has been drafted very well. It is also well balanced and has precisely touched every aspect of it. Though it has covered all aspects of the Education, yet the question is that of priority. We all knew—it is not a new thing—that the gap between rural and urban areas in matter of education is widening and some practical steps are required to be taken immediately to narrow the gap. The draft has no doubt torched this aspect, but the question is of narrowing the gap. For this purpose, some positive and concrete steps will have to be taken. The Education Policy of 1968 envisaged propagation of Science and Mathematics all over the country. It was said that these subjects would be given priority in rural areas. We all knew that arrangements for teaching science subjects in rural areas are grossly inadequate and no lab facility is available and we have no teachers to teach science subject there. And if at all they are available, they are negligible...*(Interruptions)*...At present, I am speaking on education. How to implement the Education policy, on which so much of

emphasis is being placed, is real problem. The education is in the concurrent list, so it is the responsibility of States to run primary and high schools. But they often complain of lack of funds and express their inability to recruit more teachers. As we all are aware, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, wants that by 2001 A.D., India should become a developed nation. Therefore, as per this programme, the percentage of those living below poverty line would come down from the present 37 percent to a mere 5 to 7 percent. Again, our literacy figures are rather very low. I do not know how many people would be called literates by the time we enter the 21st century. Although the task that we have undertaken is a difficult one, yet it can be achieved if we could ensure that all such children, irrespective of their sex, as are of school-going age, attend schools compulsorily. For this purpose, we must make arrangement for more schools and teachers. Besides, Adult Education programmes must be given due importance. At least we must ensure this much that all eligible children do not find any difficulty in getting compulsory school education. Though all this has been mentioned in the draft education policy document, yet necessary preparations will have to be made. As there would be more schools, so more school buildings will have to be constructed. The teachers will have to be given training to suit the present requirements. In addition, the existing curricula for teachers' training will have to be re-examined. No doubt, full scale preparations are required to be made to see that children of school going age are not deprived of compulsory education. The main problem here is that of implementation and preparing good teachers. Unless the teachers are trained properly, our task would remain incomplete. Secondly, I would like to emphasise that our education policy must be linked with some constructive programmes. Unless this is done the task would remain incomplete. What I want to say is that it should be made compulsory for all students from primary to college level to participate in some constructive programme. They should be made to do some physical work like road construction and digging of earth. The education must be linked with constructive and developmental works. This sort of a programme existed in Kerala long ago, in the then princely State of Trivandrum. But this system does not exist any where in the

country today although there is a great need for it. At present we have about 5092 blocks and about the same number of colleges and nearly 70,000 high schools in the country. We have slums in urban areas and villages in rural areas. They have very difficult problems. There is need to draft youths to identify these problems. How to do this? This is of course, a difficult proposition. Still the students should go to the rural areas to help in developmental work. You must work out a system and prepare a programme whereunder the studies in schools should be suspended for one month every year, and students should be sent to rural areas to involve them in constructive work. Mahatma Gandhi had also laid emphasis on such programmes. Therefore, the children should be involved in developmental work so that they know the problems of the country, realise the dignity of labour and develop a sense of respect for labour. Unless labour becomes a part of our education, the latter would remain incomplete. There is a great difference between Western and our system of education, which would continue. Hence, attention must be paid to this matter. I cannot give the exact figures as yet, but it seems that when we enter the 21st century, only 5 to 7 percent of the people will be living below the poverty line and 70 to 75 percent of our children will be literate. This would be a tremendous achievement for us. But, we must earnestly start our efforts right now on this direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen that not much attention is given to the education of girls. There are certain districts in some States, where barely 2 percent women could be found to be literates. Unless our Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs monitors Women's Education properly and records its percentage progress blockwise and district-wise. We will not be able to make any real progress in that direction. We see today, the parents either engage their daughters in some work or for some other reasons, they do not send them to schools. Therefore, we would have to create an environment conducive to the education of girls and we must give greater emphasis on this aspect.

Again, the girls who pass out of high schools, from rural areas in particular, and want to go in for college education in the

[Shri Chandulal Chandrakar]

cities have to face the difficulty of finding accommodation. Therefore, there should be at least one women's hostel in every town and block. Unless this is done our programmes for women education will not be successful, I would request hon. Shri Narsimha Rao to pay attention to this. Time and again it is said that we do not have adequate funds for building so many hostels. We are aware of financial constraints. The resources we have need to be utilized in other areas. But, the more we invest in education the more we raise our standard. We must invest more on education, even by diverting from some other heads.

It is mentioned in the draft policy that if there are two teachers in a primary school, one would be a male and one female. This is a good thing. In several countries women are entrusted with the responsibility of teaching. If we could do the same in our schools from the primary upto the secondary level, then the indifference which is visible at present will disappear and a new dynamism will emerge. When the women teachers teach the children study with greater attention. Again, we all know that most of the primary school teachers do not reach schools on time and are engaged in some other work. If women teachers are recruited in primary schools, they would be punctual and maintain better discipline.

Again, in the draft Education Policy, I understand, there is no mention of libraries. It is essential to have libraries for the drop-outs and for those children who are interested in increasing their general knowledge. Since 1947, children are required to study the prescribed textbooks compulsorily. Children are able to read very little outside their syllabus. And if they do it is mostly about cinema. If library facilities are available in every Gram Panchayat of our country the children would be able to learn a lot of general knowledge, pertaining to agriculture, industry, geography, history and about our freedom fighters who have made great sacrifices. Along with this, there is imperative need for circulating libraries as well. This can be done by providing financial assistance or under the IRDP or by providing incentives.

In our Constitution a number of provisions including the provisions for Schedule

Caste and Schedule Tribes and they are being implemented according to rules. But the provisions in respect of Backward classes have not been implemented so far. I hope the hon. Minister would pay attention to this area and take progressive steps in this regard without much restrictions. This is all what I want to say. The policy is good but we must pay more attention to its implementation part. With this, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy Speaker, when the draft National Education Policy will be implemented, it will be an other spectacular achievement of this Government under the leadership of our esteemed Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development.

The Educational Policy was decided last time in 1968. Since then, there has been a clamour for bringing about a radical change in this Education including that the workload of school children to be reduced.

This Education Policy which deals with Elementary Education envisages education to be universalised retaining children up to 14 years with substantial improvement to quality of education.

Then in the Secondary Education also, it has been envisaged that vocational education should be introduced at this stage. 10+2+3 is now the common structure of education throughout the country. As per the 10 year programme, there will be a further break-up comprising 5 years for Primary Education, 3 years for Upper Primary Education followed by 2 years of High School. This is a new feature that is stated in this Policy and, more so, the national curricula will be with a common cord which includes history of India's freedom movement, Constitutional obligations, national identity and to promote India's culture, heritage, democracy and secularism, equality of sex, protection of environment, removal of social barriers and superstitions, observation of small family norms, inculcation of scientific temper that is science and technology and national integration.

It is also stated that Education will be imparted for world peace and progress treating the whole world as one family as envisaged in Geeta. The national and integrative character will be maintained together with quality and standards.

Major emphasis has been laid on womens' participation, so also vocationalisation, technical and professional education at different levels.

Since the growth of population should be checked, importance should be attached to the need for small family norm and family planning.

Stress has been given on non-formal education which is also important. It has been stated that the voluntary agencies and the Panchayats also will be involved. But I want to caution the hon. Minister that when these voluntary agencies are involved, it must be seen that the amounts granted for these schools are properly utilised; not that more posts of officers should be created thereby bulk of the amount going to the establishment and only a small portion going for education.

Similarly with regard to the Teachers' training programme, the programme must be such that the right type of person should be selected to impart education in the institutions and get the right type of training. The task is for the teachers to teach and the students to study.

As for higher education, it is going to be dynamic. The system of affiliation of the colleges requires a thorough examination. I want to state in this context that there are colleges in the States where education is imparted both by the private colleges and the Government colleges. Capitation fees are being collected by these private colleges especially for technical and management education. When it is said that that there should be no disparity and education should be equally based, it is seen that in these private colleges rich family students getting low percentage of marks get admission by paying thousands of rupees and we also know how they get the degrees. So this should be stopped. The cry in the country is to stop the collection of capitation fees in private colleges and while

affiliating the colleges this aspect should be taken into consideration and affiliation denied to such colleges.

Law students are getting admission only on getting 40% of the marks. Similarly for admission to technical colleges and management, Colleges, whether private or Government, a minimum percentage of marks should be fixed so that students getting low percentage of marks cannot get admission into private colleges by paying huge amounts.

As for the University Grants Commission, I would suggest that the practice of the University Grants Commission giving grants to State Universities on the condition of a matching contribution being provided by the State should go as what happens is that the States do not come forward to give the matching grants due to financial constraints and in the result the Universities are not getting the grants. Whatever grants are to be given by the UGC for the Universities should be unconditional.

It is heartening that there is a specific proposal in this policy to cover 10% of the higher secondary students by vocational courses by 1990 and 25% by 1995. This proposal is certainly spectacular.

It was stated in the 1968 Educational Policy that 6% of the national income should go for education but it has not been done. The National Policy on Education of 1968 has laid down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of expenditure of 6% of the national income as early as possible. But since it has not been done, now attention should be given to make sufficient funds available for implementation of this policy. Unless funds are made available, the policy cannot be implemented.

I will conclude by saying, reading from the report :

"The main task is to strengthen the base of the pyramid, which might touch a billion people at the turn of the century. Equally it is important to ensure that those at the top of the pyramid are among the best in the world. Our cultural well-springs had taken good

[Shri Somnath Rath]

care of both ends in the past; the skew set in with foreign domination and influence. It should now be possible to further intensify the nation-wide effort in Human Resource Development, with Education playing its multi-faceted role."

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat) : Sir, in the 40 years of humble service in the field of education and 55 years of service in the field of Music, Art and Culture, I have seen, read and heard about countless plans, platitudes and Commission Reports, policies on education, art and culture. All these appear quite well-meaning, welfare-oriented and even futuristic. In fact, all policies appear good at first sight. Policies are not ends in themselves. These are means to achieve a particular end. This policy is one of the lot. But I do not consider it to be just another high-sounding document. There are high-sounding words in this document. Even the very first sentence is one which could have been made easier. It is "Education is a continuum". It has an elitist smack in it. (*Interruptions*) What I mean is that although full of high-sounding words and platitudes, I find something new in it. At least in its perspective. A welfare policy holds out a vision of hope and cheer but to be really effective, it must not lose sight of the dirt and dust of reality. Unless one spells out a pragmatic approach towards achieving the new ideals a policy becomes just another document. Unfortunately, for us, the operative part of it is still absent in this otherwise well represented book.

In course of our long working in education, cultural field, in our bid to build schools and colleges, we have always been discouraged by the oft-repeated dictum 'education is an unproductive venture'. For the first time, however, we have seen embodied in a Government policy document a statement which I quote :

"Education is an unique investment in the present and future and this is the cardinal principle and key to the new Education Policy."

I confess that when a few months back, the earlier Ministry of Education was re-

designated as the Ministry of Human Resources Development we were struck by its significance. It is in the fitness of things that a Document has been made out by that Ministry headed by an astute scholar-cum-linguist with an enviable record of administration—both in the Centre and in the State where, for the first time in a Government publication, the age-old adage has been recalled and reconciled that a human-being is a positive asset and precious national asset which needs to be cherished, nourished and developed with tenderness and care coupled with dynamism. This trend is a deviation from what has been practiced so long for the last 39 years since independence and I welcome it.

Sir, change is the crying need of the hour. As someone in an advanced country said "what we must reconcile with is change"—change from misery to prosperity, from ignorance to learning and wisdom... change from darkness to light."

15.00 hrs.

Sir, I repeat education is an instrument of social change but this has to be relative and all pervasive. "Education cannot function in isolation. Mere change of educational policy with serve no purpose, Politics, economics and social values must also change. We many have the best system of education but if our economy is in bed shape; if the political atmosphere remains vitiated and surcharged with high tension, destructive and divisive tendencies; if social values are not properly pursued and established the system will not work." I am glad that the new policy tries at least to a certain extent to highlight—though not quite adequately—a few of these related ingredients for social change like value education. One particular thing which is worth mentioning is the stress on mathematics education which was not so far stressed in any of the policies. Then a concept of rural university finds place in this report which is quite welcome. There is also special emphasis for education of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But here I was struck by one thing as to why the Ashram type of education is being stressed only in respect of scheduled tribes and not for scheduled castes and other backward classes and even so-called

advanced classes. A UNESCO report says "in the third world educational system is geared to general studies—least functional so far as development needs of the country are concerned particularly rural people". In this report we have something to deal with these aspects which were so far absent.

What has been result so far of the educational system that we have been following? From a World Bank Report, we have the horrifying figure of 52 crores still illiterate in this country. Out of 126 countries only 26 countries have lower literacy rate. We have 1.23 crore educated jobless in this country. Out of 26 crore work force 15 crores are not educated. Out of 5 lakh lower primary schools, 2 lakh lower primary schools have no accommodation. 1.5 lakh schools have no black-boards. 2 lakh lower primary schools have only one teacher each. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that dealing on this aspect has been termed as 'operation blackboard'. We only wish that 'operation blackboard' is not on a white-washed blackboard.

Educational has been taken to be in the Concurrent List. I must confess that we in Assam are afraid of anything which has a Delhi stigma. With host of physical, geographical, ethnic and other peculiarities, we have a fear psychosis about anything controlled from Delhi. We must confess that we are afraid of losing whatever identity we have in these matters. Therefore, we always feel that Delhi is too far from us to be faithful in all our futuristic plans. We are given a note no National Core curriculum. But the core extent must not exceed 50 per cent. Integration is a process which must come from within and it should not be imposed from outside. In respect of the freedom movement; in respect of the development of the Indian society we always salute Gandhiji, Tagore, Tania Tope and Bhagat Singh. But must we forget our own freedom fighters and leaders like Kanaklata, Piyoli, Phookan, Mani Ram Dewan and Kushal Konwar? Sir, I could not resist the temptation of saying a matter of great resentment that Assam's foremost reformer religious preacher and saint Shri Shankar Dev has not found a place even in the Saints of India Series,

not to speak of in any National Text-book.

Then, Sir, about the Indian Education Service, we have similar apprehensions. You will be surprised to know that we have not been able to have even one Assamese as a Joint Secretary in the Government of India so long, not to speak of a full-fledged Secretary. This is because of higher facilities and stronger wire pullings in such services elsewhere. This new Indian Educational Service may swamp whatever we have in our own State Administration.

The adult education and media orientation should not lose sight of the regional characteristics and peculiarities. Navodaya Schools are planned as a pace-setter, but it smacks of being elitist urban biased. In a society with 80% live in villages, urban bias must be avoided. In fact, the ideal thing would be that every school should be a Navodaya School. The teachers are the pivots around which the wheel of chain moves. In the UGC report, it has been mentioned that "the teacher should have a commitment to a society based on justice and should therefore thrive for the inculcation of these values and extension of knowledge and skills to the society at large. In effect, the teacher should become an effective instrument in the process of development and social change. He should be the key figure in the transformation of our value system. The teacher, as an agent of social change, has to work for realisation of the objects it holds that education should be related to life's needs and aspirations of the people". But what do we see around? We find that in Assam, particularly when we talk about the increase in work-load in teachers, there have been agitations. But the teachers are the only lot that are always tied with a stagnant life. There is no promotional prospect for them.

Now, coming to the point of management, nothing has properly been spelt out here in this book. The politicians are always asked to keep off from the educational field. But is it possible? The idea should be to have minimum involvement of politicians in this field. In the end, I would say that I strongly feel that what will succeed if education fails and what fail if education succeeds.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Education Minister. The need for change in our education system was being felt for the last many years, so that it serves a more useful purpose in our national and social life, and from this point of view, it would be necessary to bring about radical changes in this system.

I am glad that our Government, particularly our Prime Minister, has adopted a new perspective on several issues which were ignored earlier. A new draft Education Policy has been prepared and placed before this House, and efforts are being made to implement the new policy.

I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the fact that howsoever pragmatic and useful the Education Policy may be, it would not benefit the nation unless a good academic environment is created.

Presently, religion, language, region, parochial feelings, etc. are emerging which tend to create disruption and unrest in the country.

In ancient times, the 'Acharyas' proved very useful for social life and in the convocation address, the need for creating such an atmosphere in institutions and schools as would make the students very useful, both for the society and the nation was reiterated. In the convocation it was also said and I quote :

"Madhu manye nishkraman,
madhumanye parayanam
Vaya vadami madhumuha,
bhuva ya samadhu Sadrisham",

'Sweet be our coming here, sweet be going back, sweet we speak and sweet be our speech'. Our forefathers made laudable efforts to achieve this. They endeavoured to create such an environment in educational institutions as would create world-wide impression. This was the reason that India had progressed so much in this field. I do not mean that the present education system should essentially be like

that obtained in those days. Today, the trade unions and unions in schools and colleges are destroying the very fabric of our educational institutions. These unions have become centres of casteism and parochialism and we are drifting away from the basic aim of education. Therefore, it is essential to evolve a system, to create a sense of national unity, integrity and brotherhood among the students so that they work for the welfare of the nation. Today morning we heard many things about Hindi and our friends expressed much anger. There are certain factors which cause political malice. Today, the fibre of teachers being recruited do not fulfil our expectations and it affects our students. The teachers are not imparted proper training. The system of training teacher will have to be changed and only then can the educational institution be improved and good citizens turned out.

The students of rural and tribal areas feel shame in staying in villages after receiving education. They try to migrate to cities. In these places employment oriented residential schools should be established so that the students, after completing education do not have to run after employment in cities.

We have noticed that the children of farmers in rural areas are deprived of right type of knowledge due to lack of educational facilities. Government must set up schools for them where they can receive proper education. Then they will be able to play a good role even by staying in villages.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are still 70 Members on the list. I, therefore, request the hon. Members to take only 4-5 minutes each.

SHRI K.S. RAO : We should at least have five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then, we have to reduce the number in the list.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : We should have sufficient time, otherwise what is the use ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members may not repeat the points already made.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : We are discussing education policy. Should we give only our points ?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Time for this can be extended. If we can sit for the whole night for the Muslim Women's Bill, what is wrong in giving more time to Education Policy ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take only a few minutes each. Now Shri K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Sir. The day it was decided by the Government of India to change the name of this Ministry from that of Education to one of Human Resource Development, our hopes were roused. We felt Government had realized the importance of education. The country is rich in human resources. The whole problem is that these human resources are not trained in a manner whereby they can convert their natural resources into useful property or wealth—by which we could certainly have become by now on par with any of the developed countries of the world.

As Government hopes to go faster and faster, and by the 21st century to prove that we are no less than any developed country in the world, this human resource development must attain the foremost prominence.

However, even we on these benches are yet to be convinced that adequate budget has been provided for this purpose, because I always feel that all the ills of the nation are there only because of lack of prominence or adequate attention to this Department.

The National Development Council and various other forums have already discussed these things in depth. Many of the recommendations of the National Development Council are very reasonable, and certainly indicate that they are keen about it. This will certainly result in a better growth of education. But the problem always comes in respect of effective implementation and

the commitment of the Government in doing so.

Many objections are put forward by several people. I just want to concentrate on a few things. The other day I heard that some States insisted that the medium of instruction from kinder-garten to post-graduate levels must be the mother-tongue. We have to treat India as one nation, considering that the interests of the entire people are alike. States have been formed only for administrative convenience, or to see that local languages or cultures are not neglected, and certainly not to consider States as independent units. In case any State were to adopt its mother-tongue as the medium of instruction from KG to PG levels, I suspect that in course of time, the tendency will be that it will think of itself as an independent unit; or, the people of that State will get stuck in that area alone. They will not be able to spread out for employment or other forms of growth, outside.

I certainly do not under-estimate the importance of the mother-tongue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Learning many languages is different from stressing the medium of instruction.

SHRI K.S. RAO : That is what I am trying to say. I am speaking about the medium of instruction. Arts, Management, History and such other subjects can certainly be taught through mother-tongue. But when it comes to science, technology, engineering, research etc., they cannot be restricted to the mother-tongue or the local language.

When the country and the world are going very fast, when development is taking place very fast, and when today's technology is becoming obsolete by tomorrow, in that situation, considering the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction for every course right up to post-graduate level will not be in the interests of the nation. But subjects which reflect the local culture, and those through which they can learn or improve skills suitable to their area, can be taught in the mother-tongue.

Keeping in view all this, the common curriculum, mainly for the important

[Shri K.S. Rao]

subjects must certainly be there. The curriculum cannot be left to every State. Even the Indian Education Service suggested is a must. I have my own experience as a student of the Engineering College in Warangal where students from all over the country came. In those days, in view of the national integration, Nehruji had introduced that in a room of three beds, one boy used to be there from South India, one from North India and one from Andhra Pradesh. I have rich experience in it. Whatever might have been our feelings earlier, by the time we came out of the Institution we found the importance of it and we all felt that we were much better compared to the other boys who were educated in the local institutions. In this way also national integration can certainly be achieved. But some of our friends have reflected their suspicion that by virtue of their lacking behind in education, they may not find a place in Indian Education Service—I mean the boys from the State who studied in local institutions. In that context, the Government of India can think of giving proportional representation in Education Service also so that no State is deprived of this benefit.

Similarly, Hindi, we all want as a link language. Yesterday, we conceded to the wishes of the minorities as our policy not to hurt anybody, not to impose anything on anybody. The same feeling should be there for those people particularly in Southern States, If you are to press for all these things and impose Hindi on them, they will once again resort to tough attitude where they will only say that mother tongue will be there and nothing else. The government has taken a right step yesterday or day before. Similarly, let the other States feel or learn Hindi on their own accord and we must encourage them in a chery way so that they also feel that it is a must to learn Hindi and we must have a link language in our country for our growth. They should not feel that it is being imposed.

The encouragement that is being given to Hindi is certainly reasonable; that is appreciated by every one but not further imposition or a feeling that it is pressed

upon them or they are forgoing their privileges elsewhere to get employment and other things. The system of education, as envisaged, is commendable. In addition to that, I wish that the Government of India should concentrate on rural education centre for rural technology wherein even those people who did not study earlier, or had discontinued, their studies must be given the total training in the skills which are useful to their areas like fishery, poultry, farming, sericulture, in all these things, they can be given training and they can be linked to the financial institutions. Then only thousands of crores of rupees which are being spent under various programmes of poverty, alleviation will yield better results, we can generate more and more wealth and we need not feel that we are lagging behind. In this way, I support this Policy *in toto*, but I only request the hon. Minister and also the Prime Minister not just to be content with bringing out the policy but to see to it that the bulk of the budget is allocated to it and implementation regularly monitored to see whether the desired results are there or not.

From the Eighth Class itself, I wish that the vocationalisation must be there. Learn while you earn should be encouraged. It is not a degree that is going to give food to the people. Only people with innovative thinking must be allowed to go for research or for higher studies. Even for allowing admission to Graduation and Post-Graduation, strict screening must be done and only competent people must be allowed and not everybody who seek admission.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a mythological story that the great Shankaracharya blew his conch and whosoever heard it became Hindu. Shri Narasimha Raoji should also blow his conch of new education policy and its sound will solve all current problems of the country. The question before us is that even today only thirty six percent people of the country are literate. Our Prime Minister is sitting here. In our plan there is resource gap of fifteen thousand crore of rupees even today. Could be

assure us that the education policy Government have decided and the challenge we have accepted will remove all the problems of illiteracy, drop out rate and unemployment? The vital and most important question is that the country has thought of developing the spiritualism. So far as the question of personality is considered, whether the students will be cast with the hammer of knowledge of the present day teacher, the teachers of rural areas? What is the condition of the present day teachers? I would like to draw the attention hon. Education Minister to one thing; "Kismat Phuti Faticar ho gaya, koi naukari na mili to teacher ho gaya." When luck does not favour, a person becomes pauper and when one does not get any other job, he becomes a teacher. This is the condition of teachers. Do you want to cast self respecting persons with the hammer of knowledge? The person with bright knowledge and attractive personality are needed for this job. But I want to ask, what is the position and status of a teacher in the society? Today the mechanics, doctors or Vaidyas are getting handsome salary, but what is the salary of a teacher? So please appoint such teachers as will be able to produce enlightened and learned students. Government want to establish moral values. The future foundation of India can be laid only by building the character through education. But do you know that you are short of resources and you are not getting good teachers in rural areas?

You very well know the situation in colleges. We have here great person like the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister and Education Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao. But are the people of our states are enlightened and educated? And, the Secretaries sitting in the Secretariat are educated through books but the ability is nowhere near them. I mean to say that before making a person a teacher, make him honest, he should be enlightened with pleasing personality...(*Interruptions*). They would be asked how the inner beauty has surfaced on their face? How they have controlled their desire? Earlier you wanted to develop the inner spirit. Now you talk of developing spiritualism and you expect this from your secretariat; inspectors and teachers. Shri Narsimha Rao ji you have been a teacher. The village teachers do not

have books and villagers do not get newspapers. In whose hands are you giving their lives? Shri Chagla Sahib was also associated with education policy. Educated and learned people like you are Ministers. Government have developed this policy under your supervision which is being acclaimed widely. But this does not mean that you will be able to produce citizens of Rajivji's dream. To develop inner spirit it is necessary to control materialism. Good teachers are needed for education. Government must increase the salaries of the teachers equal to that of IAS officers. Then see their lives. You want to establish Model schools... You have a smile on your face, then why are you ringing the bell. We have learnt a lot from you. You can do wonders... You are again ringing the bell... You have enumerated all the reasons and you have proposed it in a meticulous way. You have done hard work in preparing this draft education policy. Thank you for doing it. Your drafting is very good. You have meticulously chosen words and every single word is full of meanings. You want to make education job-oriented. If you can bring this revolution in 50 thousand schools, 5 thousand colleges and 150 universities then the unity and integrity of the country will remain intact. So, the people say that there is something which saves us from extinction. When you want to produce people like Vivekananda, Swami Ramtirtha and the like intellectuals the existence can never be erased. You have said that education policy has been framed and everything will be all right. I have gone through it and come to know that eleven percent women of Rajasthan are not educated but they are talented.

AN HON. MEMBER : They will not work after being educated.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If they are educated, it will improve their skill. One more thing I would like to point out. You pray Saraswati. You are Home Minister and the house-wife is also a home minister. This is a coincidence that the Minister of State is also a house wife and she knows how much affection is there in mothers heart. The teacher will teach the children with respect which will make them great. They will cultivate self-respect. They will speak out their inner

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

thoughts. Wherever an Indian will go, he will add to beauty of the place. In this way, you beautify the draft of education policy. Honourable Narsimha Rao has presented it in beautiful words but large amount is needed to implement this policy. It is a good augury that our hon. Prime Minister is sitting here and if he gives a call to voluntary organisations, crores of rupees can be mobilized for education purposes and with this money you can build good school buildings in the villages.

I also want to say that most of the schools do not have libraries and whatever libraries are there, are in very poor condition. I read in news papers that, in Trichur, books in the library are placed on benches or packed in sacks. This is the state of affairs. Where there are no libraries, people do not read and their knowledge in stale. Even teachers do not read dailies. We have seen hon. Prime Minister and hon. Minister reading while travelling in cars. That is why I say that there should be libraries. There should be books in libraries. The policy formulated by you is very good but when are you going to implement it as a national programme. Your policy is very welcome but you must translate it into action as soon as possible. Please take immediate steps to give it a practical shape and for this we shall be grateful to you and Rajiv Gandhi. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, it will be a feat for anybody to discuss the National Education Policy within 5 minutes. Therefore, I consider this discussion to be a mere ritual.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a ritual. Time is allotted for it and we are having discussion.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If the Government is really serious about working out a new education policy and wants the involvement of Parliament, for that, the best method will be the appointment of Parliamentarians Committee which, like its predecessor in Mid-60s. can go in depth into the matter and present a suitable, concrete draft.

With very little time at my disposal I can just mention a few concerns of mine.

Just look at the policy statement. It is full of rhetoric and verbosity; and has no focus. The most fundamental flaw of this document is total absence of any mention to our country's perspective of national development, Education policy flaws from this perspective. I have no time to elaborate it. Earlier, the main problem was not the absence of a proper education policy; the main problem was lack of its implementation. That question has not been discussed properly. Not that there needs to be no change in the earlier policy. But the most important thing was to examine the failure of implementation and to draw lessons from it.

I have tried to understand some of the new thrusts in the field of universalisation of elementary education. After National Development Council meeting's targets have been fixed. But my question is : In which way those targets are sought to be achieved ? It is said :

"It shall be ensured that all children who attain the age of 11 years by 1990 will have had 5 years of schooling or its equivalent through the non-formal stream."

Now, to my mind, this is the new thrust : Non-formal education. I absolutely dispute the idea that the non-formal education in the present set up among the children of elementary a can be really an equivalent to regular schools. It can never be. Therefore, I am afraid that it will become an orphanage for the socially backward communities and economically weaker sections, as they constitute the bulk of the drop-outs. It will become two types of education for children the concept the former educational reformers and committees have rejected. I totally disagree with the idea. I am afraid that a few crores of rupees of tax-payers' money will be wasted in this misadventure and inequality would be perpetuated.

I come to the problem of drop-outs. If drop-outs have to be eliminated, everybody would agree that it should be through the material incentives. It is not only that, but it should also be through the productive

process, the economic process and the concrete economic activity so that the parents can feel schooling to be purposeful. Here, I will just give an example. For example, in Vietnam, even in the elementary education stage, the laboratories are attached to schools and the students have their own activities and go in for better scientific knowledge of agricultural operations as to what they have to produce. I have no time; otherwise, I can give very many examples.

The curriculum is very much important. With regard to curriculum, what is the new thrust that is given? The new thrust is, core curriculum. Now, this has become the catch word—national core curriculum. But even after going through the entire document published by the NCERT on this subject, one is unable to grasp as to what is the Government's intention with regard to this national curriculum. Of course, the goals of secularism, socialism, democracy, national integration and values attached to this have been mentioned and there can be no objection. But the question remains how it will be really translated into action. Now, there is already standard curriculum. What new will be put into it? Two important points emerge in this respect. If the education, particularly university education is to be purposeful, then, as I said, earlier, that must be according to concrete conditions of the economic and social life of the localities, regions and States. In the name of core curriculum, if there is over-centralisation, that will become counter-productive—not only from the point of view of rights of the States but also from other aspects. This is the sphere where the initiative must come from below, by the teachers who should be the instrument of change, which is very necessary. So, I think, this new thrust is also not very productive. Of course, I agree that the idea of scientific curriculum should be there. But it should involve broad participation of the State bodies as well as through concrete initiative of the teachers, which point really has not been provided for.

Now, another thrust is given to Navodaya Schools. I will not go into that again because many hon. Members have already expressed their reservations. Despite that, the Government is bent upon it. In my

opinion, in the name of excellence, it will create further disparity and in the bargain it will also create a Central sector in the secondary education. I believe, both are intended by this drive of Navodaya schools which point has been criticised by so many hon. Members.

Then, the question of language comes in. This document has not gone into it. The question of language in our country is very important. Here, itself so many opinions are being focussed. That should have been properly discussed and the three-language formula and all that should have been clearly spelt out. Are you keeping these things into consideration? It is not clear.

Now, the other point is about the organisational support. I am afraid that this organisation support structure is also another drive for, centralisation which is not really what was thought over when education was taken in the concurrent list. It was understood that the concurrent list would be more or less notional. But with the great emphasis on all the Central bodies, not having even one word about what will be their relation etc., with the State bodies, I think, it is not just an accidental one. This is a further drive towards centralisation of the management. In the management again, nothing is spelt out about the question of teachers and students involvement and the involvement of their elected representatives. I do not know why. How do you expect the teachers to be really dedicated both with regard to duty and accountability unless you associate them in the management of education? It is not clear to me. I am not saying whatever teachers are doing is all good. But it cannot be said that whatever teachers are doing are bad. It is not their responsibility alone. The situation created must be reversed. I don't think this document has given us any idea with regard to what has been proposed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : No new educational policy can be discussed like this, within a short time. I will come to last point. One point I would like to

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

say because hon. sister Sushilaji is here. At least, a lot of thing has been said about women's education. I like that. But the test of pudding will be in eating. We will see what comes out. I am afraid that with the financial provisions as they are, as they are being proposed, we do not know what will happen.

There is an interesting situation. The Government of India in its own document said that, they will show greater determination for giving finance. Now, I am not going into this question—who are the communities, who are the persons in the society who are supposed to donate, how will they contribute etc. It is said that it would be a marginal resource etc. I will concentrate on the other part *i.e.* the Government resource. No doubt, that the Government's share will have to be the main resource. After all, that is going to be the principal source. That is admitted by everybody. When the Government is so determined, why does it not give adequate allocation? If the Government of India is determined and telling the Government of India that we are determined, I don't see what is keeping them back from providing 10 per cent of Budget allocation. It is being repeated all the time but not acted upon. I am afraid that this determination is shown more in words than in deed. That must not be the situation. With regard to autonomy of colleges, delinking of degrees with jobs, there are very many questions. This document really needs to be gone into depth to which I have no time to elaborate. That is why, I once again reiterate my proposal for a parliamentary committee to go into details, as it happened after '60s document and then, it may be finalised. Without that, I think, it will be hotchpotch, show-manship and again producing wastage.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views in regard to the National Policy of Education presented before the House.

During the last 16 to 17 months since Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister

of the country, we have made efforts to take radical measures in every sphere. So far as the education and the phase through which it is passing, is concerned we thought that some revolutionary changes should be brought about in the education. With this perspective in view we have formulated a National Policy on Education. The features contained in the policy are praiseworthy. But we are afraid that they may not be implemented in a proper way. Education is a state subject. We have adopted ten plus two plus three formula in education but all the States have not adopted it. At present, we are not sure whether the eleventh and twelfth standards in the formula will remain under the school or the college. The Government should take decision in the matter. These two standards should remain only with the school. On account of these two standards remaining under college as well as school, students are not available in sufficient number in schools and there is great rush for admission in colleges. Therefore, I would request the Government that in the plus two plus three system, the eleventh and twelfth standards should remain with the school.

I would like to raise one more point in regard to the education. In the metropolitan cities private educational institutions are being run parallel to the educational institutions run by the Government or some other way. At present the students are more interested in joining some private institution rather than joining some school or college. In the private institutions, the students are given guarantee that if they attend the classes, they can pass and can get degrees. The private institutions are making money. First of all, they should be banned. Such institutions have lowered our educational standard. It is imperative to check those people who have made the education an industry for minting money. They complete the course in two to three months and then blackmail the students. They should be checked first. I would like to say one more thing. In the education policy, it has been said : "We are no the cross-road." Really we are on the cross-road. If we do not take care to follow the right course in regard to education now, we are likely to go astray. We would not be able to prepare ourselves

to enter into the 21st century. Permission is not granted to open new schools in some big cities and in some states. At some places if there are schools, students are not available in sufficient number and at other places if there are students, we find no school there. I request the Government to issue instructions that permission should be granted to persons who want to open charitable institutes or schools. At present, children have to strive hard to get admission in schools in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It can happen in Delhi also. A few persons come to us daily with a request to issue recommendatory letters to them for admission of their words, I would like to say that permission should be given to open more and more schools. Besides this, the most important thing needed in our education policy is to acquaint the new generation of students with details of our independence struggle and the names of those great leaders and personalities who sacrificed their lives to achieve Independence because students have little knowledge about them. In our new National Education Policy, stress should be laid on imparting knowledge about our freedom fighters and the freedom movement. It will inculcate a national feeling among the new generation. Mention has been made about the peaceful co-existence in this national policy. The national unity and integrity are as important as the need of peaceful co-existence. If we follow three-language formula, the medium of instruction should be in the mother-tongue. One hon. Member said that if the present education system continues, it would be difficult for a Maharashtrian to express himself in Madras and for a Gujarati to express himself elsewhere. Therefore, Hindi is our national language. In our national education system, education should be imparted only through the national language. It can be given only in the official language. It should not be given through the medium of English. The national language can be given importance only by imparting education through it.

So far as woman education is concerned, Maharashtra is the only State in the country which took lead in this direction. Now the Central Government is also working towards imparting woman educa-

tion. The woman education was first started free in Maharashtra. Similarly free woman education should be given in the entire country. The Central Government should take initiative in this matter. I support the new education policy which have been presented with a new direction. We should keep a strict watch on the States to see that this new education policy is implemented in right earnest.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT (Bombay North-West) : I am very grateful that time is given to me to speak on the National Policy on Education.

This is a very vast subject...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And the time also is very short.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT : I would like to be short and brief. But the subject is so vast and the time given for this subject is also less while it needs more.

I would talk only on primary education, education of small children than going into details of higher education because as we are making such a beautiful pyramid, the foundation of this pyramid has to be very, very strong; otherwise it will fall down.

I am very happy to go through this report and I must admire that it was beautifully written and this can be a dream of any nation. If this goes through and if this entire interpretation becomes a reality, I think we are the finest country that we can give such a beautiful education to our children. For that I admire our hon. Prime Minister who visualised and foresaw the importance of education and he realised how important education is for the young and youth of our country and how important it is to eradicate ignorance from our nation. And for that I generally feel that the most important part in this is that we must educate right from the beginning, on grass-roots level and on an equal basis, the masses of the country and the children of the country. I emphatically say that so

16.00 hrs.

far we have been totally dominated by the style of British Education. When the

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Britishers came over here, the new style of education was started. They wanted to please the Rajas, Maharajas and they built up beautiful schools. In Ajmer we have a college and I remember in that college, some of the princes used to tell me, some people used to go on elephant-back, some people used to go on horse-back and some people used to go in Rolls Royce whereas in the schools in small villages our poor boys and girls used to go bare-foot. That was a great disparity. I generally feel that this disparity in a democratic country, in a secular country, should not be there. If such a disparity exists today then this education will be of no use because we have in our country great people, low people, the rich people and the poor people. I remember when I put my son in Lawrence School, one of the most beautiful schools—it has 150 acres of land—I was reminded of my own childhood when I used to go to my village school where during the rainy season we used to have a holiday because the roof used to leak.

To a total contrast I was putting my son there in Lawrence School. There is a sprawling ground to play and beautiful dormitories and beautiful teachers are also there. Can this all be provided and happen to the millions of our children. *(Interruptions)* and beautiful staff, yes of course and that is one of the reasons why I used to go there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur): Now I believe that Dagaji must have been convinced that whatever he had said was said correctly.

[*English*]

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: So, my humble submission is that there should be equality in education and equality in schools. We might have a beautiful house. But when my child goes to a school he is equal to the child of a Harijan child or the child of a Kisan or the child of anybody. If this equality is not there, then there cannot be any growth in our country. This is what I emphatically feel. This should be the greatest foundation that our country can

create for the future generation. That is how we will enter the 21st century.

My submission is that as long as there are schools on religion funded by religion, as long as there are Islamic Schools and as long as there are Khalsa Schools and as long as there are Sanathana Dharma Schools, they will only breed religion and fundamentalism. So, I suggest that these should also be eradicated. If you want to breed Indianism, if you want to breed nationalism, if you want to breed national integration, then you have to make schools where everybody can stay together and study together—whether he is a Harijan, Muslim or Sikh or anybody. Why should there be disparity? Why should there be Muslim schools only for Muslims? Why should there be Sanathana Dharma schools only for Hindus to study? This is what is required. This goes against the concept of secularism.

Sir, when the Muslim Personal Law was discussed, one of the most honoured Members of Parliament Shri Syed Shabbuddin said 'I am a Muslim, I will live in this country as a Muslim'. How can an hon. Member of this Parliament say like this? He may be a Muslim but he must live in this country as an Indian. He was in Foreign Service. Is this the way how he was representing our country? Is this the education that he has got in this country? Is this how he takes the country to the 21st Century? Our Prime Minister with all this vision, has made this policy on paper for it to come a reality. But if people, like my hon. friend, are there in this country and Parliament, then this will not become a reality....*(Interruptions)*

One thing more I would like to say. There are many people like this. I would like to say, Sir, that from one year to six years is the time for the development of child's brain and I feel children should not be burdened upto six years of age. They must live in their natural environments and enjoy beautiful study of nature. Let them talk to the birds around. Let them be good human beings. Let the parents not teach them politics or tell them that they are Hindus, Muslims, etc. Let them grow as the finest human beings.

Sir, from six years till tenth standard they should not be taught history of Mughal

period or any other period. They should be taught history of India's independence. Our children must know who were our leaders who sacrificed their lives for the independence of our country. They must know were who those great leaders who united the country. But, Sir, at present our children do not know much about our leaders who fought for the independence of our country. (Interruptions)

Sir, it is my humble submission that children upto tenth standard must know the national history of India. When they go to colleges and want to do honours or research in history then they may study ancient history, medieval history, Mughal history or other histories of the world but till then we must prepare them as right people.

Sir, we must have one syllabus, I am not against any language. I believe our great leaders did the division of the country on the regional language basis because they had a great vision. Panditji and other great leaders realised the importance of all languages of our country. All the languages have their richness, beauty and poetry. We never wanted to deprive those languages of that beauty. We wanted the local people must enrich themselves and translate their thoughts in all the languages of India so that everybody knows about the cultural aspects of our life. This was vision of our leaders on the basis of which different States were formed, we never knew that the local politics will take this aspect in their hands as a tool to achieve power. But on the other hands this was a great vision of our great leaders that they gave this chance to every State to establish its beauty and culture and translate it to the world.

Sir, there should be one syllabus and one thought process. Well it can be translated in any language of the country but it should be the same. If my son is speaking in Hindi it should be the same thought as is being spoken in Tamil by a son there in Tamil Nadu. That is how we can unite India and make our country one otherwise no matter how much we may try this country cannot be one because there are fundamentalists and regionalists who are trying to destroy the beauty of our country.

Sir, till matriculation there should be one syllabus. Everybody should be taught the same syllabus in his or her own language. I do not want to waste the time of the House because my friends in the opposition are not very happy with my sayings because they are never happy when we say something good. But Sir, when they say something good we always applaud them. When we say something good for all of us, they are shouting. It is unfair. It is not a fair game.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to convey that this disparity should be taken away. Our Prime Minister has a vision about modern schools, I would like to point out here my personal knowledge gained in the Soviet Union. Sir, I attended one of the pioneer camps there. The pioneer camps are meant only for children up to the age of 13 or 14. Every year, during the summer vacation, all those Palaces of the Czars in Russia, are open for students and every child—whether he is a son of the President or the Prime Minister, whether he is a son of a labourer or a worker—has to go to one of these camps for two months and in those camps they are to run their own kitchen, do their own work so that a feeling of self-discipline is inculcated in them, a feeling of self-identity is created in their minds. There are observers at that time and those observers see and watch the interest of the children. Everything, right from science materials to agricultural and poultry farming materials, etc. are provided to them. Those observers keep on watching them and they give the reports that such and such student is interested in agriculture, in science and so on. Afterwards, those school authorities call the parents of those children and tell them that their children are very much interested in science or agriculture or History or music or dance and so on. Then on the basis of those reports, the parents prepare their children for higher studies in the subject of their interest. That is why when these children grow up, they become the masters of a particular subject. Therefore, I say that in our country in all the public schools like Doon School, Lawrence School or Mayo College, modern system of education as is being obtained in the Soviet Union should be started during the vacation period so that as they grow they can become

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expert in a particular subject in which they showed interest in the school curriculum.

In conclusion, I would like to mention a very very important point, that is, education at the lower level which is most important. I would like to give an example here. Sir, I was going round in my constituency and I met some people there. Some of them were rag-pickers from the road side. They earn about Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per day and I met a family having three children and asked the head of the family how much he earned by selling rags. He said that he would earn Rs. 10 per day. Then I asked him "What do you eat?" He replied, "We eat, 'dal' and 'chawal'." I asked him whether he eats fish or mutton. He said it would cost Rs. 20 per kilo and he can't afford it. But he said once in a way he eats fish with 'chawal'. Then I put a question to him whether he gives milk to his child. He told me,

[*Translation*]

Yes, Sir, My children have, of course, tasted milk, but it is only mother's milk.

[*English*]

So, Sir, we should be very much concerned over this and we should try to raise the living standard of these poor people. It is a most important and vital thing and here I feel that education should play a vital role and should have a thrust. Sir, I am very happy to know that this book has been conveying everything and it contains many good things. I feel that this book is a precious one and there should not be any kind of opposition from them because their own children will also benefit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on going through the draft of the education policy which has been presented here, feels concerned for the development of the country. If we want that our country should rise above secessionism, separatism, feelings of high and low and sectarianism, we would have to have a sound education policy to achieve

this end. The draft shows as to how the lives of harijans, adivasis, the upper class and the rural people can be influenced through education. Besides this, we had announced that we would bring about a change in the education policy and this draft reflects that change. This is a basic change. The old education system will be changed and there will be a revolutionary education policy in the history of education. Nevertheless, a doubt is lurking in my mind. I would like to know from the hon. Education Minister as to how he proposes to implement it. You have put everything in it. In this policy the Government have taken care of higher education, technical education, education to rural people, women education etc. The lower strata of the society has also not been ignored. All these good things have been selected meticulously and incorporated in the policy. But under which system will you implement this policy? May I know whether you will carry all the systems into execution at the same time? Unless a single system is adopted for the implementation of the whole education policy, its success will be doubtful. I have tried to comprehend it fully.

Therefore, I would like to make a suggestion. Unless self-reliance and employment are included in the education system, the education will be meaningless. The education policy should contribute its mite to the development of the country. In the present education system, education is the part of a student till he studies. But after completion of his education, he finds himself alien to the society. He is of no use to the society. This has been the main lacuna in our education system and it is still there. While introducing the new education policy, will you kindly ensure that this lacuna is removed from our education system. But in the draft we find that no effort has been made in this direction. In a village, a boy belonging to farmer family helps his father in farming but after acquiring degree in any branch of education, he gives up his profession. It has been seen that most of the students, after completing their education, leave their ancestral profession. Our education system should aim at fulfilling the present requirements of all. You have shaped it in a particular way. Will the employment oriented system be given a trial

anywhere ? My submission is that you must impart scientific education. Khadi gramodyog symbolises the need for providing work to all. You should make the education system, work-oriented. To implement the Education system, more funds are required. Those who have studied the matter deeply are feeling it. They should also consider it from the economic point of view. It is my firm belief that by imparting work-oriented education on the basis of basic education, Government can make up the shortage of funds. Today the ambitious people want their children to become engineers and doctors directly. They do not want them to become fitters and turners first and then move ahead. Unless we work as labourers, we cannot achieve that elevated position. At the time of implementation, the Education Policy will have to be changed entirely. You should open schools in rural areas and provide them facilities for becoming self-sufficient. A school in the rural area will not in any way be less than the University. Our Prime Minister has visited such areas. The school in Bustar is being run on the ideals of Gandhiji, where children are learning lessons of life. From the day they are admitted to the school, they are taught under various systems. When they are at home, they take the cows for grazing but when they come at the school, they become Gopalak. When they are at home they work in fields but after their schooling they become agriculture experts. Persons who live in the forests come out as horticulturists. They learn the specialities of their calling and the art of promoting it. If we adopt the new technology on the lines of our traditions, we will not only help them become self-sufficient but will also bring about rapid development of the country. This will be the direct result of the improvements sought to be effected in our education system.

I once again reiterate that we propose to make rapid strides on the strength of technical know-how. We have given a clarion call for moral consciousness as well. But it does not mean that we want to include in our education policy a programme for imparting religious instructions. But the philosophy of labour must form part of our education policy.

One thing more. You should show no leniency to people who try to preach religion

in their own camps and thus try to divide people on religious lines. Secularism should find place in our education system in proper perspective so that our students may feel from the very beginning that in our country all religions are given due respect. We would not let any religion fade away. With the development of our education system, the feeling of protecting all the religions would get more and more intense.

As we are advancing in science, so should we advance in the field of spiritualism as well. We may advance to great heights if science and spritualism join hands. We have found science and spritualism in this draft. I have every hope that when this education policy is implemented, it would not only generate employment for all but would also provide an opportunity for the integration of our nation.

With this hope, I support this draft and congratulate you and the framers of this draft heartily.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and Education Minister for presenting the policy statement on National Education Policy in the House. I remember the day when our Prime Minister, soon after taking oath, had stated in an interview on T.V. that he will bring about radical changes in the Education system. At that time the opposition leaders said that every Prime Minister had been talking of bringing about radical changes in the Education Policy but none could do it. The Prime Minister deserves congratulations because the draft on the subject has been presented here and it has been resolved that all over the country the aims of primary education and the compulsory education upto middle standard will be achieved by us by 1990 and 1995 respectively. These aims may possibly be achieved in other parts of the country but Madhya Pradesh is a very poor State. At present only 9% Harijans, 11% tribals, 12% women and in all 27 to 28% people are educated in the whole country. Then in such a situation if you wish to achieve your targets by 1990 and 1995 then to those States which are poor and backward and could not achieve their targets hitherto, you will have to provide extra funds. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister that he has visualised a

[Shri Rameshwar Neekhra]

National System of Education in this draft document.

I also wish to tell you that at present there is a proposal to introduce a syllabus at State level but it is instead introduced at school level, sometimes it is drawn up at district level and sometimes even at department's level. There is no uniform syllabus for the whole nation. He visualised this rightly because if you want national unity and integration, then a uniform system of education was very necessary for the entire country. The children of today will become leaders of tomorrow. They should be fully imbued with the national spirit and be familiar with the past and the present of the nation. They should know about the sacrifices made by the elder generation for achieving the Independence of the country. Their elders never bothered about the fate of their families. They even gave their whole life to the nation. Hon. Prime Minister wants the children to learn all these things and he deserves congratulations for speaking about a National System of Education as he feels the present system is faulty. We got rid of Union Jack on 15th August 1947 but we are still following the Examination system evolved by the British even though they themselves have abolished this system in their own country. The point of changing the Examination system is also mentioned in this draft. He deserves congratulations for this. In the present system, we find that the boy who scores 32% marks is asked to study in the same class again while the boy who scores 33% is eligible to appear in the next examination with the boy who scores 95% marks. He may continue his further studies. You are bringing a new education system by abolishing this system for which you deserve congratulations.

Sir, the minimum facilities should be provided to remove the shortcomings in our general education system and examination system in the urban and rural areas. These facilities have, of course, been provided to some extent. It is heartening to note that in the draft a provision has been made to have at least two rooms and a black board in each school in the country. Many schools have no buildings or furniture or black boards. All these deficiencies should be removed.

Hon. Education Minister has fulfilled the promise through black-board operation. He deserves congratulations for this. I wish to bring to the notice of the Education Minister that there was strike in a shoe factory in Japan but the factory was not closed even for a minute during that strike. The strike was a success. After that people went to the factory and found that all the workers in the factory were manufacturing shoes for one foot only and thus the strike was a success in that factory. In the same way the teachers in the State have also been following the same policy for the last so many years, and are falling far short of our expectations from them. The main reason for this, as Mr. Daga also pointed out, is that a person who could not become anything in life became a teacher. We have not provided even the minimum facilities to these teachers. The teachers in Delhi and Bombay enjoy all facilities.

While preparing a report or bringing about some change in the education system, have you ever thought as to what is the difference between what is taught by a teacher who has been teaching in a village for the last 25 to 30 years and what you want him to teach? He is not implementing what you want him to implement. This thing we do not take into consideration. The result is the present sorry state of affairs. You have at present set up NCERT on which Rs. 9 lakhs are spent daily. You have done elaborate arrangements through NCERT. In certain fields it has done very good work but 90% of the books published by it are in English whereas 95% children of the country get education in their mother tongue. They have nothing to do with these books. I will give you an example of Madhya Pradesh. NCERT sent 10 thousand copies entitled 'Handbook for science Teachers' which was in English. All these books went waste because not to speak of students, even the teachers or anybody else could not study them. In such a situation, what will the teachers teach and what will the students learn? You can go and see that books worth crores of rupees, which have been written in English, are gathering dust in NCERT.

I submit that whenever a teacher is appointed in NCERT, he is of the level of university teaching and he is highly educated person. In our country there are 50 lakh

teachers, out of which 40 lakh teach in primary schools. A few of them might have been consulted by the NCERT. These teachers are the specialists of children education. When you are imparting teaching to the school children through NCERT, you should consult their teachers. Though they live in far-off areas, people living in cities are able to approach the authorities. They write articles in the newspapers and this way come to light but those teachers who live in distant places, cannot do all these things. It is your duty to contact them. I am hopeful that you will definitely pay attention to this aspect.

I would request the Education Minister—Hon. Prime Minister is also present here—that the way we have a national bird and a national flag, we want to have a conception of a national language also. Everything is national. Education is a very important subject; through education, we propose to enter the 21st century and we contemplate to build our country and to educate everyone. Then why should not we declare education as a national profession? For this, you can lay down the qualification that most educated, most patriotic and most democratic persons only will enter this national profession and to insult the national profession will be an insult to the nation. Through this, you can help improve matters in the country.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Prime Minister that attention should be paid towards the rural teachers. Under the 20 point programme, houses or funds are proposed to be given to the homeless people. It is a fact that 80 per cent school teachers are without houses. Where should they live and how should they teach? They should be provided with houses. Similarly, these teachers are unable to send their grown-up children for studying in Block level or tehsil level schools and colleges for matriculation and onward studies. If you want that the people working in the field of education and teaching children may go on doing so in the villages with sincerity and honesty, then you will have to make arrangements for the education of their children. You will have to arrange for their education in the colleges and if they want lodging in Delhi, you will have to do that also. You will have to

arrange school education for those who want to study in schools.

(Interruptions)

In the end I want to submit that the way hon. Prime Minister is trying to give shape to his conception, the way he, by going to the backward areas and in the houses of the poor, is assessing the situation, the way he is studying the problems of the country, I am fully confident that after studying thoroughly all the problems relating to education, he will create an atmosphere in consonance with his conception, and when the youth of the country enters the 21st century he will proudly say that our ancestors, our elders have done so much for us that we are getting all those facilities which are available in other countries and we are getting all those facilities for which we had to wander earlier in foreign countries.

With these words, I support the National Education Policy presented here and thank you.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I rise to speak on this discussion, I must say that the most striking feature of this Policy Report has been the high-flown manner in which it has been rated. First of all, if you want a policy to be successful, you must be able to communicate with the masses. With this kind of high-brow high-flown Report, I do not know how they are going to communicate with the common man, with the masses or make them able to understand the implications of this and then to implement it.

This Policy Report, however, makes interesting reading in certain parts. Paragraph 1.11 reads, I quote :

“India’s political and social life is passing through a phase which poses the danger of erosion to long-accepted values. The goals of secularism, socialism, democracy and professional ethics are coming under increasing strain.”

Again, paragraph 8.5 on page 22 reads, I quote :

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

“In a culturally plural society, the values that are to be fostered through education should have a universal appeal, and should be oriented towards the unity and integration of our people. Such value education should help eliminate obscurantism, religious fanaticism, violence, superstition and fatalism”.

I have always held the hon. Minister for Human Resources Development in a certain esteem. We are grateful and glad that at least he has brought into this Policy Report certain words which had been forgotten, and certain terms which had lost their sanctity. How credible is all this is a different question. Just the other day we saw the kind of Bill that was passed, and here, in this paragraph on page 22, it is mentioned ‘value education to help eliminate obscurantism and religious fanaticism’. Sir, first of all, any Government, to be successful with any policy which they are going to pursue, has to lend some credibility to it. It is not only by high-flow policy decisions like this, but, by certain actions that one has to demonstrate that this is what they need and this what they would like to do. That has to be demonstrated also in practice.

Sir, Education was brought into the Concurrent List in the year 1976. But what has been the contribution of the Centre for Education? In every plan outlay and in every State Budget, the allocation towards Education is less than 2 per cent and even 1 per cent at times. So, what was the necessity to bring it in the Concurrent List? It has no meaning unless the Centre can make substantial contribution, unless you can have certain control over this particular field of this subject. Otherwise what is the purpose behind spending lot of time and making these kinds of policy decisions? Government must make some efforts and these efforts must have to bear fruits also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to touch upon a few points which to my mind, are very basic and important. I cannot cover the entire gamut of the whole Education Policy over here. The hon. Minister for Human Resource Development comes from my State and he has also been a Chief Minister. He very well knows that at the primary school and at the upper-

primary school level, the whole responsibility vests not only with the State Government but the local bodies. Sir, in certain matters, even the State Government has no direct control over the educational system. From my experience I have found this at the primary school level and at the upper primary school level. You have mentioned about various schemes like Anganvadi Schools etc. Most of these things come under the control of the local bodies. Their functioning is entirely different. So I would like to know the views of the Minister when he replies to this. At this stage the teachers are used for every other purpose except for teaching. Unfortunately, these teachers are election agents and they are hanging behind some MLA or MP or some local samiti Chairman and this is one of the main reasons for the deterioration of education at this level. So, this is one of the reasons for the dropouts. Sometimes there are two groups. The teacher also becomes a party to it and some people take their children away. I think education has suffered severely at the hands of the local bodies.

Different States have different ways of functioning. But this is how these things are taking place. I think Prof. Ranga also knows about it. I know this comes under the purview of the States. But I would like to know from the Minister whether he is going to take it up with the State Governments. If he has taken up, what reaction he has from them? Let him kindly tell us at least what he feels about this thing because I feel very strongly about it.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

First of all, unless these teachers and the schools are emancipated from the clutches of these unscrupulous people, Education at that level will have no meaning at all.

Secondly, Sir, you mentioned about having these Central schools and model schools and Novodaya schools. What is going to be the medium of instruction in these schools? We have different regions in our country. These regions are big regions by themselves, even as physical entities. So, there are regional aspirations with these people. At least up to the upper primary level the medium of instruction should be the regional language. The

children should also be taught their regional history, local history, apart from the Indian history. They must know not only the history and background of other States of the country but they must first know their own history and they must be proud of their own cultural heritage and so on.

So, Sir, it is very necessary that students of different regions should be given a deep insight into their social background which will also make them proud and make them feel relevant in Indian society. Sir, it is not that we only go on talking about what happened in some other part of the country when so and so did some heroic deed and all these things. But these things should start from the very roots. So I would like the Minister to make it clear whether in these Navodaya schools the medium of instruction is going to be Hindi or whether it is going to be the regional language.

Then as far as the model schools are concerned I would like to make a suggestion. Certain schools can be picked out from the existing schools and treated as model schools. You don't have to waste money, creating an infrastructure. I do feel personally that there is no point in having a school just at district headquarters. Because, district headquarters are more developed than other parts of the district in most of the cases.

Again, I do feel, having this kind of a central school and elitist kind of approach only at the district headquarters will not serve the purpose. If you want this scheme to have some meaning you have to select the backward areas of every district and have the particular school in the backward region. If there is already a building and a school, that can always be expanded and developed and used for this purpose.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I am going to approach you !

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Certainly Sir, certainly we will find buildings. Certainly we will do it.

So, I think, the backward regions and

the local regions should be given some kind of special consideration.

Sir, I also feel that wherever such areas exist in these various districts or States, there, priority should be given to see that these tribal areas or backward areas have this facility.

Then, in page 26, a lot has been mentioned about the teachers. Unfortunately the teacher is the most unenviable class though he is the person who is to mould the future of our country in the sense that citizens of tomorrow are being moulded by these teachers. Unfortunately lack of commitment is there on the part of the teachers especially at the lower levels. The teaching profession is not one of the most sought after professions today. Especially these backward regions, economically backward regions, and tribal areas are there, where these teachers don't want to go. They think that it is a punishment. When they are posted there, before they go to take charge, what they do is, they approach several people to get the appointment cancelled. So, they should be given incentives and better facilities and good teachers should be there from among the staff who should be sent to these backward areas, tribal areas, and scheduled caste areas, to make whatever contribution they can in the field of Education.

Then, Sir, you have mentioned in page 23, para 8.13 as follows :

"The media has a profound influence on the minds of the children as well as adults; some of it has encouraged consumerism, violence, etc. and thus had a deleterious effect. Radio and TV programmes which clearly militate against proper educational objectives will be prevented."

I entirely agree with the spirit of this paragraph. But what are you going to do to stop this? You are very right that today the media, especially TV, is a very powerful instrument. This aspect of consumerism is definitely increasing especially among the rural masses. As you rightly put it, there is violence also because of this. Today also there is lot of corruption. There is a desire for luxury, for having something

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

which is beyond one's own means. This is only because of this reason which you have rightly mentioned over here. This is something which you have to take up with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I don't know what their policy is and what they have thought over it. We would like to know the steps that you have taken and the response that you have got from this Ministry, to prevent this media which is going to be dangerous especially for our growing children.

A lot has been mentioned about the language policy. This is very controversial. I don't want to go into the details. I feel that there are so many other things besides language for us to look forward. But, I don't want Hindi to be thrust upon the students. As it is, you are aware of the fact that students in Andhra and even in Tamil Nadu—a State which was so vociferous against Hindi—are learning Hindi today. Many of us—thought no fluent—understand Hindi and speak Hindi, Sir, out of necessity, students are definitely learning Hindi. This formula is there in all the States. I don't think there is any need to go on harping on this thing again and again.

But one thing I would like to mention. Unfortunately many Members of this House have said that English is a foreign language. The main opposition to English is just because English is foreign language. Now, Sir, English is a language which is spoken by the Anglo Indians of our country. You have given them membership in the House. You have nominated them to be here because you consider them as Indians. That is the thing. How can you use English as the foreign language?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You have indianised it sufficiently.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : What is wrong? Even Urdu and Hindi have come from abroad. Only intrinsic languages are the Dravidian languages. So, I don't think we should make much noise about that and there is nothing that we lose by using English. I only request that during the reply, you mention your views regarding the aspects which I have specifically mentioned.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, attention of the entire world today is concentrated on the subject we are discussing in this House. India is the biggest democracy of the world and the people are thinking as to what is the new Education Policy that India has formulated and how that will be implemented so that this country which has been lagging far behind in literacy, gets a place of respect in the world.

I would like to submit before the hon. Members of the House that Education is not a subject which may relate only to one State; it relates to the entire country. Therefore, we should view it with a national approach; that will be proper for us. We come here from every corner, every region and every district of the country wherein different languages are spoken. If we move with the approach that we should prepare the best policy which could be implemented at the earliest and within the stipulated time, that will be good for all of us. We all want that all the backward areas which are lacking in resources should be brought at equal level and education should be propagated so that the light of education may dispel darkness and conservatism in their life. The misgivings among us because of which we are unable to understand each other may be removed and we may march forward by stringing together all the citizens of India into the rosary of goodwill. It is possible that when the hon. Prime Minister changed the name of this Ministry into the Ministry of Human Resource Development, he might have thought about the meaning of this term. We the poor or rich—rather I am of the opinion that the poor have more strength to sharpen their art but as they do not get the opportunity, they remained deprived—we want that every one should get equal opportunity to show his art, his inner strength, courage, capacity and efficiency. If this is not delayed, a new light will kindle in every one's heart and he will march forward towards a new direction with new courage and energy.

Our culture is the oldest in the world. People came and went, countries emerged

and sank but our 5 thousand years old civilisation remained intact. It is the speciality of the Indian culture that there is unity in diversity in it and this is the force which is taking us forward. We were attacked many times here attack does not mean physical attacks, here it means attacks on our culture because attacks are of many kind—because of which our culture was fading. Today we have to create equal opportunities by testing all those values like gold, by making the old values more brightening and by adjusting them with science and technology so that our people in villages, cities and in every nook and corner of the country may draw full benefit of them. If a part of our body gets afflicted with some disease, the whole body becomes sick. Therefore, we should pay equal attention to all parts of our country. If because of some reason there is any deficiency somewhere we should have a wide perspective and through education we should remove that deficiency. Today we have got an opportunity to do that.

Sir, after assuming office, the hon. Prime Minister had, in his first speech, announced that we want to formulate a new Education Policy for the entire country.

The new Education Policy which we want to formulate should provide to all equal opportunity—an opportunity to sharpen one's capabilities lying latent and with that sharpened talent, to spread light in all directions.

What is needed today? I come from Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. You all are very well aware that even in the fully developed places there are areas where poverty and ignorance exist. Being from Kanpur, I have seen every inch of it and I would like to say that there are skyscrapers there but at their feet jhuggi-jhonpris are also there. The children are born there. They do not get anything. A small girl looks on helplessly. So do the other children. In the scorching sun of 'Jyeshtha' she has to put up with many things. She remains in the hut and just heaves a sigh of agony. If she is given the same opportunity, she too can do something. I would say that first her mother should get a chance.

During pregnancy if the child is provided with vitamins through the mother, the child can be saved from becoming handicap for the whole of life. By giving vitamin-A to the mother, the eyesight of the child can be saved. This education should be given during mother's pregnancy. When the child is born, he remains deprived of these things. From that time onward, he should get all these things. Later on as he grows, he should get the opportunity to go to school but he should not be burdened with a heap of books. Nowadays we see that the public school-going children have to carry such a heavy satchel even at the tender age of 7 to 10 that not only the student feels shy, even the viewers also feel shy to see such a heavy burden on his shoulders. What will that poor chap study? The naughtiness which should have been there in his eyes at this age is buried under that burden. What right do we have to deprive him of the time that he should have spent in playing and burden him so much? We have thought over it very deeply and would also like to know your views in this regard so that the child is not deprived of his childhood. Later on, we should impart knowledge to him according to his stage of growth; we should teach him science and also moral values. We have referred to moral values in our policy and we are trying to find out, with your cooperation, the shortcomings in it. In life, there comes a time when one has to find the path oneself. At that time our culture stands us in good stead but it is also waning these days. Therefore, we have to revive those values. We have to function and adopt an approach to life according to those values. We must have mutual understanding, respect and toleration and live together in amity.

Today an atmosphere of fear and violence is prevailing around us. Love and peace is disappearing from the society. We have to root out these evils and have to enter into an era of new technology. Besides, we have also to preserve our old values and rich heritage. For this purpose, we have to adopt a middle path between the two so that we may live peacefully as we have been living for the last 5000 years. We have to take all these things into consideration.

I would say that a greater responsibility

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

falls on our teachers in this respect. Many of our hon. Members have rightly pointed out that the status of our teachers in the society is not upto the mark. The teachers have very limited opportunities and are low paid. They are not getting the needed recognition in our society. After a thorough and deep consideration, all these aspects have been covered in this draft.

We also find that in so many rural areas, the children do not study even upto 8th class. The drop-out rate is so high that if 95 per cent children are enrolled, only 24 per cent complete their studies and the remaining 76 per cent drop out. One thing is very clear in this policy that we shall ensure that the children admitted to the schools complete their studies and get maximum benefit from it. They should also get some vocational training so that they may enter a new stream and lead a life of self-respect and self-sufficient.

17.00 hrs.

Besides, if the people who go in for higher studies do not obtain degrees as a matter of routine, their higher education does not get any recognition. What is the reason that a man without a degree has no value? A girl wants a degree for her marriage in a good family.

Now, time is ripe for us to think that our children, after obtaining degrees have to go door to door in search of employment but that piece of paper does not help them in getting employment. Therefore, to remove the unemployment and keeping in view the satisfaction of having a degree and its utility, the proposal of delinking of degrees from jobs has been seriously considered and after considering all the pros and cons, it has been duly incorporated in the education policy and how the degree may be considered essential for the test for a job for which the person concerned is fit and after joining the service there would be no use of the degree. This aspect has been considered very seriously and delinking a degree from the job would be a revolutionary step and due thought has been given to it.

I also would like to say that unemployment, disease, ignorance, darkness and poverty are inter-linked. If we look at the map of our country, it would be clear to us that in which part of the country these things are prevailing. In the states where the literacy rate is higher, we find that people prefer to have small families there.

Yesterday, there was seminar in Shillong on 'Women and Development'—the role of the women in development. The women are 50 per cent of the total population and most of them are illiterate. Therefore, if we do not bring them into the mainstream, how will they contribute to the development of the country?

I would like to bring it to the notice of my brothers that no woman wants many children. She wants to keep fit and be healthy and lead a happy life. She does not want to look old in her young age and does not want any tension in her family life. Therefore, I would request my educated brothers to go to their constituencies and ensure that more stress is given on population control programmes through education.

You will be surprised to know that 5 to 7 years back, the ratio of man and women adopting birth control measures was 50 : 50. Today though new technology of sterilisation has been developed, yet man do not come forward for this. At present, more than 80 per cent are women who have extended their cooperation to this programme by undergoing tubectomy operations. They go to the hospital in the morning for tubectomy and come back by the evening and from the very next day, they start attending to their domestic chores. I would like to ask my brothers as to where their courage has gone and why they do not come forward for sterilisation. If population is not controlled, all our development efforts will be neutralised and the benefits of our development will not reach us. I know that some people are taking it as a joke but it is not a joke but a reality. To face this challenge, our educated youth should think over it.

SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL :
We are talking about religion.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :
I do not want to inject religion into it. I would like to keep it far behind the religion. To my mind, the analysis of religion is that a man can rise to any height without any restriction.

If our hon. Members pay more attention towards the implementation of our programmes in their constituencies, that would help remove illiteracy and ignorance in the country. The women would like to lead a happier life alongwith their children and husbands. In this regard, they want co-operation of their husbands. You all should think over it.

Some of our hon. Members have also asked as to why the education has been included in the concurrent list. In this regard, I would like to mention that though the subject of education has been in the concurrent list for a long time, yet nothing tangible has been done. This shows our political will. We were to implement the policy that we have formulated not by confrontation or by imposition but with the mutual consent of the centre and the States. For this purpose, we had called two conferences of Education Ministers, one conference of C.A.B. which held its deliberations for two days, constituted two committees and a meeting of Prime Minister with N.D.C. Besides, the position would be reviewed from time to time and some committees would also be constituted to monitor the implementation of the policy.

Some of our colleagues have also raised doubts about Navodaya Schools. Shrimati Geetaji, who is very intelligent and a good speaker, have also some misunderstandings about it. Today the intelligent children of the rich and the poor have equal opportunities to get admission in any good school.

One hon. Member has also suggested to abolish all public and private schools and to start new chapter in education. Will this help us serve our children better? Our draft education policy provides golden opportunity to the promising students of rural areas also to get education.

I hope this education policy would prove to be a boon for us. We had received about 10,000 suggestions from every nook and corner of the country, from every state and every region of the country for this purpose and on the basis of these suggestions, this draft education policy has been prepared and presented before the House. I hope we shall get cooperation from all hon. Members. It is being said that so many wise people will be born in india by the end of this country. It will surely come true. Therefore, we have to undertake work in a phased manner and have to implement this Education Policy so that we may show to the world that India has the potential and the efficiency.

With these words, I conclude.

***SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN** (Palghat) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the draft on national education policy. I also congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Narsimhan Rao and Shushilaji for preparing a very excellent document. I have no doubt in my mind that the new educational system, under the stewardship of a very experienced sagacious and wise Shri Narasimhan Rao, will be made a potent instrument to enable the country to enter the 21st century. I take this opportunity to congratulate our Prime Minister who is engaged in the noble task of bringing about fundamental changes in the education system and thus bring about social revolution in the country.

Sir, the education system that we are following has always raised controversies. There have been differences of opinion with regard to the practical utility, the aim and the achievement of our educational system. Lord Macaulay had formulated the education policy with a sole object of creating clerks for the British Government and we have followed the same policy without much change. Before independence Mahatama Gandhi, the father of the nation had expressed himself clearly as to what should be the education policy of free India. Basic education as it was called was a system laying emphasis on vocational aspect of education. The father of nation had a clear perspective about the economic, social and cultural problems of the country. But we could not implement that policy. It

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

is true that we have been able to produce a very large number of engineers, doctors and other technically qualified people. We are in fact in the forefront of country's which have a very large percentage of technical man power. But at the same time we have a very large number of unemployed engineers, doctors and skilled technicians. This shows that there is something wrong with the education system as well as the process of economic development. Although we have been able to bring about far reaching changes in many other sectors of national life we have not succeeded in bringing about fundamental changes in the education system.

Many commissions were appointed and reports have been received. But due to a variety of reasons a fundamental change could not be brought about in the field of education. As soon as Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power efforts were commenced to bring about basic changes in the education system. The Prime Minister was convinced that a new education policy is required to enable the country to face the challenges of the time and accelerate the pace of socio-economic changes in the country. That is the reason why this document was prepared in record time.

The policy formulated in 1968 laid emphasis on the need for bringing about fundamental changes in the education system. That policy laid stress on the quality of education. Besides the objective of that policy was to promote national integration. The present policy document attempts to assess the achievements and failures of the policy of 1968. This document says that India's political and social life is passing through a dangerous phase and that a situation has arisen which can destroy the values that this country has been adhering to. It also says that the great ideals like secularism, socialism and democracy are coming under great strain. It has also been admitted that although we have achieved some measure of progress we could not bring about much improvement in the quality of education or its practical utility or its reach. Therefore the document says that India's education is standing at the cross roads and in order to meet the requirements of the time fundamental changes should be brought about.

First of all, it is essential to have a common structure for education. The Government says that the 10+2+3 system has been accepted by all States but in the document entitled "Challenges of Education—A Policy perspective", it has been admitted that States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab etc. have not implemented this system. Similarly, we have not been able to pay proper attention to the formulation of curriculum. We are facing the consequences of this failure. Since education was a State subject it has always been used as a weapon by the political party or parties which come to power in the States to serve their narrow sectarian interest and thus education was losing the national perspective. It was against this background that education was put in the Concurrent List. The new policy visualises a national curricular frame work. It is a welcome proposition. This frame work contains a core which would consist of India's freedom struggle, the Constitutional obligations of the citizens and other elements which will foster a sense of nationalism in the minds of the students. At the same time the Central Government must have a proper control over the preparation of the flexible part of the curriculum which according to the policy will be prepared entirely by the State Governments. If in a particular State, for example, there are exaggerated accounts glorifying a particular caste or community or religious group find a place in the history book, the Central Government must have the power to get such portions removed. Otherwise needless prejudices will be created in minds of the children. This is happening in many States. I would cite an example. Some years ago I was told that in the text book of social studies taught in certain schools in Delhi it was written that the North Indians are Aryans and the South Indians are Dravidians and that is why the former have fair complexion and the latter are dark. This is quite absurd. What I mean to say is that there are textbooks taught in many schools in different parts of the country which contain such historical absurdities. It is very dangerous to have such things written in text books. Therefore I would request the Government to pay more attention towards preparing the syllabi and text books.

Next comes the question of literacy, India is one of the countries which have very large number of illiterates. According to an

estimate by 2000 AD the number of illiterates will be over 50 crores. This is a frightening situation indeed. I would remind the Government, that we have to fulfil the obligations of providing free and compulsory elementary education for children upto the age of 14. The new policy gives great importance to non-formal education as well as adult education. Similarly the Government has also said that great attention will be paid to the problem of drop out of children from schools. I welcome the announcement that all children upto the age of 14 will be provided free and compulsory education by 1995. This problem is very acute in many of the northern States. Therefore, the Government should concentrate its efforts in those regions.

The education policy mentions about Navodaya schools for providing quality education to talented children. This is a new step and I welcome it. This signifies the beginning of a process for ensuring quality education in all schools in the country. In this context I would request the Government to set up such schools in all districts.

The policy document says that Government will pay proper attention to higher education. There are 150 universities and over 5000 colleges in the country. Therefore this sector occupies a place of great importance. A major problem being faced by this sector is mushrooming of educational institutions due to political or other reasons. There are so many colleges which do not have qualified and competent teachers or well equipped libraries or laboratories. It is these institutions which bring down the standard of education. Recognising this truth the policy document says that emphasis will be laid on improving the facilities in the existing educational institutions rather than increasing the number of such institutions. Similarly, the policy document says that more and more autonomous colleges will be established and present system of affiliation will be replaced by a new kind of relationship between the universities and colleges.

I welcome this decision. However, I want to sound a note of caution. The Government must ensure that the standard of examination or instructions given by such institutions do not fall.

The policy document says that the present examination system will be changed and a new system will be introduced aimed at achieving a total assessment of the personality of the children. The present system lays too much stress on memorisation and therefore is not a proper system. It is a measure of the clear perspective the Government has about this vital aspect of education. I want this reform to be introduced as quickly as possible.

It is proposed to set up the Indian education service in order to promote a national perspective at all levels of education. This is quite welcome. However, the document does not spell out in detail the various aspects of this service. I hope the hon. Minister will deal with it while he replies to the debate.

Finally the most important problem being faced by the educational sector is lack of resources. The policy of 1968 had envisaged a spending of at least 6% of the national income on education in a phased manner. But we have not been able to spend even 3%. We could not make much progress in education because of constraints of finance. In this context I want to tell the House that Kerala is spending 40% of its budgetary allocation on education.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Sir, give me just one more minute. I want to say that Kerala should be taken as a model in this respect and more money should be provided for education.

Sir, the future of the country lies in the children. If you want to make India's future bright there must be an all round development of personality of the child. The Government has formulated the policy on education whose aim is the total development of the personality of our children. I once again support this policy and conclude.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, I am very glad to welcome this Draft National Policy on Education presented to the Parliament by the hon. Minister. At the

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

outset, I must congratulate the Minister for presenting such a comprehensive and exhaustive policy statement on education. True, it is a projection of our policy stated in 1968 itself. In the policy statement of 1968, it was stated that every five years a review would be conducted. Such reviews were conducted, but they did not help much. Now, there is a total review and after going through the pros and cons of all the aspects of the question, the weaknesses have been discovered and finally, the Government has come forward with a document which, I am sure, if implemented in letter and spirit, will go a long way in achieving our cherished goals.

I must also congratulate the Prime Minister for his announcements and initiative with regard to new Education Policy. The crux of the problem is that education should reach everyone irrespective of caste and creed, sex or religion, and what is basically required is resources for that. Lack of resources, according to me, was one of the reasons why we could not achieve the targets set in 1968 resolution. But, here, I see a silver lining. In this policy statement, a mention has been made about meaningful partnership. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1976 had brought forward a constitutional amendment by which education was brought in the Concurrent List. That means that it is not only the responsibility of the States, but it is also the responsibility of the Centre. I think, the Centre has not been fulfilling its responsibility to the extent required. But I see a commitment referred to above in this draft policy. It is said that this amendment has far-reaching implications, substantive, financial and administrative. Further, it is said here that while the role and responsibilities of the States in regard to education will remain essentially unchanged, the Union Government would accept a larger responsibility to reinforce the national and integrative character of education. I welcome this step.

Some of the hon. Members have criticised the role of the Centre and have said that the education should be totally in the State List and the Centre should have no role in this. I object to that. The Centre should have its say and in fact, the

Centre should bear a larger share of the expenditure with regard to education.

Kerala is a State where 40 per cent of the revenue earnings is spent on education and we have almost attained our targets with regard to elementary education. Ninety-three per cent of the children in the age group of 5-11 years are going to the schools and the number of dropouts is much less in Kerala. But we are spending forty per cent of our income on that without any financial assistance from the Central Government for education. If we have to achieve our targets, the Central Government should provide more assistance to states.

Sir, I am very happy to note that today education is going to be used as a tool to achieve equality by improving the quality of life of different sections of people—women, scheduled castes, tribals and so on. All these categories are mentioned here. I have only one point to make that with regard to the tribals and scheduled castes, the Central Government itself should take up the direct responsibility. The Central Government should meet the entire expenditure to be incurred in those areas, not only for maintaining schools, but also in the case of non-formal education provided to the drop-outs. I say this because the percentage of drop-outs will be much more in the tribal areas as also among the scheduled castes naturally because they are from the low income groups and also due to many other infirmities and weaknesses. Therefore, the total expenditure on education to be spent on the tribals and the scheduled castes as also their drop-outs should be borne by the Central Government. Then only, we will achieve the desired goal.

Then, coming to minorities, this policy statement has stated about the protection to the minorities. I welcome the constitutional protection guaranteed to the minorities, which is reiterated in this document. But I have to say one point which is very important. There should be provision for checking irregularities or corruption in the name of minorities. I am sure, at least in some schools and some institutions, this is what is happening. At the same time, while the provision of protection to the minorities to establish and run their schools should be maintained, there should also be a provision to check irregularities,

You have mentioned the aspect of adult education. This is very important. The main reason for the failure of many of our programmes is the lack of literacy among our adult citizens. Knowledge about family planning or small family norm, consciousness about our environment, etc. do not reach our people and the desired results are not achieved only because of this illiteracy. I suggest that in addition to all the measures that you have mentioned, each college and each university should be treated as an adult education centre. Each college can take up or adopt a village around it, say within a radius of 5 km and the teachers and students of that college should spend certain time during vacations or otherwise in a week and go to the selected villages and help in the propagation of adult education. There are 5000 colleges in our country. In all these 5000 colleges you should start this extension of adult education programme. Without much expenditure, you will achieve a lot in this respect.

With regard to primary education, you have set a certain target and the policy document says :

"It shall be ensured that all children..."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : How many minutes more can I have ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Well, one or two minutes more.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Then I have to skip some points.

Sir, with regard to the pace-setting schools, I have to caution the Government because our education system has helped in creating two classes of citizens already. This pace-setting school should not be an addition in this regard. Care should be taken to see that the weaker sections, Harijans and Scheduled Castes as also economically backward people should get admission in these schools. There should be reservation not only for scheduled castes and tribes and economically backward people, but there should also be reservation region-wise. These schools, as far as possible should

be located in the villages and not in district head quarter or in the urban areas, so that they do not contribute to the creation another class of citizens in the society. If these precautions are taken, I am sure the idea of pace-setting schools is a very good and I welcome this step.

With regard to higher education, there are already 150 universities and 5,000 colleges. I do not advocate for more colleges, but most of the colleges in our country are ill-equipped, especially the rural colleges. See the difference between urban colleges and rural colleges : an urban college will have all facilities, but in the rural ones where poor, backward people study, the facilities are much less. So, you should bridge this gap by providing more funds in rural areas. Though I said that there need not be more colleges, I suggest that in backward and tribal areas, and also areas where scheduled castes live, you should start more colleges. Those colleges, as I said, should be run under Central norms, and the Central Government should bear all expenses on them.

Coming to the teacher-student aspect, I am very happy that it is mentioned here that the teacher should teach, and the students should study; and that a better deal to teachers, and a greater accountability from the teachers would be there. But how is it to be achieved? You have not mentioned it.

There was a National Commission on Teachers. No mention is made of it. It had made its recommendations. They should be accepted and implemented.

Again, there is a provision for improved student services and insistence on the observance of acceptable norms of behaviour. How can we expect such norms from the students? In the colleges in Kerala, the system of elections is vitiating the atmosphere. When the colleges open, for about

17.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

2 to 3 months, all the students are engaged in an election campaign, and the system of elections contributes to indiscipline very

[Shri P.J. Kurien]

much. I would suggest that something should be done to have indirect elections among students. Of course, they should be trained in democratic process but elections in the college, to the College Union and Students Unions should be indirect, if you want to maintain discipline in the colleges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : College elections are more powerful than our elections. They spent a lot on propaganda and posters.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The root of indiscipline in colleges lies in elections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are posters and imposters.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : These students are spending thousands of rupees on elections in the colleges. This is at the root of corruption.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What I have heard is that after the students are elected, they become corrupt by seeking to secure admission for candidates. They get income thereby.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't give expert advice, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Now about teachers. There should be perfect accountability. It is not there now. There is no monitoring, and no scrutiny. Some of the teachers are also encouraging politicking in students' elections. So, you should put an end to all these, if you want to maintain discipline.

Coming to scientific education, I would say that technological education, science education, education in latest technologies or computerization should not lead to the production of a set of students who are more Westernized. Unfortunately, I find that most of our medical graduates, engineering graduates.

And our highly educated persons are a little westernised; they should take pride in our country. Modernity is not a question of the West or East; modernity is not a question of time also; it is a question of

attitude and outlook. Indian ethos, Indian philosophy and Indian thoughts are more modern than the so-called Western, ideas and thoughts,

The syllabi should be so oriented so that the product of our universities should take pride in Indian ethos. He may be a master of anything, computer, medicine, this and that, but he should take pride in being Indian.

You should consider about the medium of instruction in primary classes; whether it is good to have medium of instruction other than mother tongue in primary classes. To my mind it is dangerous; it will hamper the development of mental faculty of the child.

About language policy, it is stated here that the three language formula will be implemented. But, unfortunately, it is not being implemented now. The three language formula means; Hindi, English and one more language and that should be of the South in the Northern States and Hindi in the Southern States. Hindi is being taught in the Southern States: of course not to the extent required, but a southern language is not taught in many of the States in the north. This will not contribute to national integration. Therefore, I would suggest that greater emphasis should be given to the propagation of Hindi in South and at the same time one southern language should be taught in our schools in the north. It should also be ensured that the importance of English is in no way reduced. Then only the spirit of three language formula will be there and that will contribute to the national integration. Sir, I have to say more. For want of time. I cut short with these words. I support the draft policy statement.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would first like to tell the hon. Education Minister that some of our educational projects are pending with him and that lakhs of our children whose economic condition is very poor, work in the factories and roadside restaurants when they should not work basically or according to law. Yet those lakhs and crores of innocent children work

in the factories in order to earn their daily bread and to keep their parents alive and are exploited. I would like to offer an example from my own area. In Kashmir, thousands of children who are deprived of education work in the carpet units for Rs. 5, 10 or 20. You have a look at their hands, and see that their waist bones are also broken and their entire body has become prone to diseases. This situation can be found all over the country. Today, we talk of big things about children's education and we have been also saying that there are certain norms or laws, according to which children should not be allowed to work and should not be exploited. Yet they are working and are being exploited everywhere in the country. I would like to say that unless the inequalities in our society and the gap between the rich and the poor are removed, no solution can be found to the problem of lakhs and crores of our children. Therefore, I would like to know your plans about these children. The education policy of our Government suffers from lack of planning and, therefore, there is no information as to how many engineers, doctors, agricultural scientists and technocrats will be required from time to time. So what is happening is that the doctors, engineers and technocrats are increasing manifold. However, they are still getting sufficient opportunities in society because they are economically well-off. Their children are also becoming doctors, technocrats and scientists. But there is no such planning in the entire country which would enable us to absorb and make use of these people. Then you talk of brain-drain. There is a shortage of doctors in our country. You should make an estimate of the per capita need for doctors in every State. Thousands of doctors are taking advantage of the Government. They are being provided with ample opportunities. The Government is providing them loans and other facilities so that our poor and rich people could get proper medical treatment. But these doctors are going to the gulf and other foreign countries. They are reaping benefits but the country is not getting any benefit. What could be the solution? In this manner, the number of doctors is increasing and a liberal attitude is taken towards them. There are powerful lobbies in our Parliament and in our State

Legislature. Whenever a step is taken to prevent them from going abroad, this powerful lobby stalls the process. There is so much of influence..(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Whatever you are saying is correct and it is being fully considered. Manpower resources are being fully studied by the Planning Commission. You have mentioned the issue of brain-drain. It is often heard that brain-drain has greatly increased. But it is not so much as it is being made out. Besides steps are being contemplated to check it. To check this, we should grant more facilities to the people in our country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I want to submit that there is no solution to this problem. All the departments of our Government should be directed to restrict people from going abroad. I would relate the situation in my own State. We are not getting any good doctors. Those good scientists who could have been beneficial for our country are going abroad for one or two years to earn Rs. 8 or 10 lakhs at our cost. Our poor masses have to bear the burden. I would request the Government to pay due attention to this problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This trend would change in the 21st century.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : We have seen with our own eyes the situation in the Government schools. Drinking water facilities are not available and during rainy season the roofs are always leaking. The children suffer a lot during the hot summers and cold winters. Playground and other facilities are also not available to these children. Many members are demanding that more schools should be opened but the already existing schools also need attention. There are lakhs of middle and primary schools in our country but I humbly inform the Education Minister that the children are not getting proper education due to lack of facilities. Unless you provide them some help in concrete form, you cannot ensure their proper development. You have to provide them the basic necessities. We have many languages and we should provide all protection to the mother tongue

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

in the country. These languages preserve our culture and we are identified by them. Our centuries-old culture is passed on to the coming generations through these languages. There is need to encourage the mother-tongues of people. All emphasis is being laid on English and Hindi. Government is not putting in the needed efforts and is not taking due interest in promoting mother tongues. I want that Hindi should be the national language of this country. We need English also for the purpose of science and technology and for international communication. That is why English cannot be ignored. But besides it, the mother-tongues should be preserved. We will have to study four languages in our States, namely, English, Hindi, Urdu and Kashmiri. When a student is under the pressure of four languages then what can he achieve.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SHARMA :
Include Dogri also.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
Dogri is spoken in one zone and I am talking of Kashmir where Kashmiri is spoken. Urdu is also spoken because it is the official language. English too is used because it is the national language and Hindi is used because it is official language. Then Kashmiri is our mother tongue. It is our misfortune that we are studying English, Hindi and Urdu but no attention is being paid to Kashmiri language and we are doing nothing for its development. The Government should pay attention to it. The Urdu language is spoken in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi but it is not our official language. Urdu is a link language in Kashmir. Urdu is not getting its due place in U.P., Bihar and Delhi. Complaints to this effect are pouring in. Crores of people speak Urdu. It is their Indian culture and it is a language of India and not of Pakistan. Unless Government recognises it, it cannot be developed. Hindi is our national language and we have to carry it forward but the states where crores of people speak Urdu cannot be ignored. If we do so, we shall be doing great injustice to those states. Urdu and Hindi are called sister languages. The injustice being done to Urdu should stop. This leads to tension and increase of irrigation zones in our country.

In the end, I wish to state that it is our misfortune that we cannot improve upon our education policy so long as these private institutions are in existence. Our bureaucrats have been educated in an English atmosphere. People who are well-off send their children to English medium institutions and when they come out, they speak very good English. But lakhs of children study in Government schools.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :
Will you support Navodaya ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
This is injustice and we want justice in this country. In the competitive examinations held by public service commission, the students knowing Hindi or other regional languages, however knowledgeable and intelligent they may be, lag behind while the students educated in English-medium private schools and with better knowledge of English do better and succeed because their parents have spent a lot of money on their education and they are in a position to get their children educated in English medium schools. That is precisely the reason why those children attain high positions in these competitive examinations while the children of the poor people lag behind. I want to know what type of justice and socialism is this. You should devise some method to remove this disparity in the country.

In the end, I want to draw your attention to the history books. You should pay due attention to our literature and history. Unfortunately during the British rule history books had been written in our country with the intension of separating the Hindus and the Muslims. Misunderstandings were created about religion so as to divide the two communities. I regret that all such history books should be revised and a composite culture of all religions be taught to history students in the whole of country so that people may have feelings of respect for one another and the Muslim children may learn about Hindu and other religions and Hindu children may learn about the Muslim culture. This will help them understand that though the people of different religions live in our country, they are one in spite of their different traditions and customs. I request

the Government to pay attention to this matter.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : You have spoken quite long on the injustice but have not made any suggestion. If you have any suggestion to make, please send it. The thing you mentioned last has been included in the new policy. If you care to go through it, you will find its solution in it.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, first of all, I... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is cautioning you, the time is not good.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : First of all, I would like to congratulate the State Education Minister and the Cabinet Minister Shri Rao Saheb for their having presented before us within less than one year the draft of the new education policy. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had soon after assuming office, declared that the Government will make fundamental changes in the Education Policy of the country and for that purpose last year only the document about the education policy was published. Soon thereafter, country-wide debate thereon started. Today I am happy to know that within a period of one year, many ministerial level conferences were organised, educationists were consented and the suggestions of about 6-7 thousand people were considered and presented before in a consolidated form in a booklet. Though it is a small booklet to look at, yet it is full of information. There is a saying also.

“Dekhan Men Chhote Lagen,
Ghav Karen Gambhir”.

This booklet is definitely going to have a good impact. For all this, I want to congratulate them.

Sir, the first of all, I want to say that the education was included in the concurrent list in 1976 in our country, but the needed

attention was not paid to it. This shortcoming is sought to be removed in this book and in my view they would certainly bring about an improvement in the educational standards of states.

Sir, man is the most valuable resource of a country. Our Prime Minister has also said that 75 crore people of our country should not be burden on us but should be an asset of the country. They should contribute to the progressive, economic and social development of the country and for it we have to make preparations right from now. The system of technical education in our country besides that of primary, secondary and higher education is commendable. Primary education is the very base of the education. The condition of primary education in the States is worse there. We have neither schools, nor mats, nor black boards, nor teachers.

So the first thing I demand is that if you are providing funds and the resources to the States, then you should have a monitoring cell of your own. In my district and state, the informal education centres exist only on paper. No school has ever been opened and no teacher ever went to teach there. All the funds have been swallowed up.

Sir, I am saying all this because there is a provision for the education of two crore and fifty lakh persons in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the majority of them belong to tribal and backward areas. So we are going to be affected directly. So I do not believe in all this. In the informal education centres, the names of those boys are enrolled who are day scholars. You ascertain the position of Mirzapur informal education centre and get it checked. I confidently say that no such school has been opened there and lakhs of rupees have been spent by Education Department in the name of informal education at Mirzapur. The same is the situation in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and all other States. All work is done only on paper. So my first demand is that you set up a monitoring cell and increase the number of your officials so that you may get a correct report.

Sir, through this education policy you are going to provide education to the

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, handicapped and the adults but for some unknow reason, you have not paid attention to the obligation of Constitution. I would like to draw your attention towards Section 340 of the Constitution. When Shri Arjun Singh became Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, he categorised backward classes like most backward and backward classes but no mention has been made about them in the education policy. It is not understood as to how the backward classes have been left out. If a person who has sympathy with the backward classes becomes the Chief Minister in a state, a lot of confusion will be created. Therefore, I would like to demand, and probably Shri Yadav ji had also mentioned about it, that as per section 340 of the Constitution, the backward classes should also be included in it.

Besides this, I would like to say that your proposal to open schools based on Ashram System, particularly for the tribals and one centre in every district for the handicapped is indeed commendable. But Sir, I would request you to see the pace of development in education, We cannot say that the Macaulay pattern has changed but the unemployment is increasing due to the policy we have adopted.

Today in the morning, there was discussion on Hindi in the House. I am pained to say that we adopted a policy making Hindi or the local language the medium of instructions. As such, an atmosphere in favour of Hindi was created in Uttar Pradesh and people started studying Hindi. Now the situation there is such that students of Hindi have become D. Lit. and D. Phil. but even then they are not getting clerical jobs. Therefore, the Government should adopt such an education policy as may help people in getting employment. The three-language formula may be implemented and the national language should be developed. You will have to take concrete steps for its development. If you want to establish national integration and want to bring a sense of unity and amity in the country, at least one language out of the national languages enshrined in the Constitution should be taught in one state or another. This will create cordi-

ality among the people. We should also respect the sentiments voiced against the imposition of a language on unwilling people. It is undemocratic to impose any language on any one. Unless the people are prepared to learn it, it should not be thrust upon them. But we should not slacken our efforts to prepare them to learn the national language.

Sir, a lot of hue and cry is raised that injustice is being done to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. On the one hand, the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have to suffer violence and outrage in the country and on the other hand, they are deprived of the facilities. I would like to say that whatever announcement is made, it should be fulfilled. It is true that our Constitution provides right of equality but unless they have the capacity to utilise this right and means are available to achieve it, it is certain that their lot cannot be improved. As just now one of our colleagues said, if we want that there should be no IAS and PCS and the education should be propagated in the far-flung areas, a uniform educational policy should be adopted for the whole country and there should be uniform programme and curriculum whether it is primary education or secondary education or senior secondary education. There should be uniform standard of education in the whole country. The concept of public school runs counter to this policy. The students passing out from public schools develop a sense of bureaucracy and feudalism. We do not subscribe to this feeling. This is why the son of an IAS officer also become an IAS officer. Sir, now there is no British rule in the country where the son of a Collector used to become Collector. If we want to respect the democratic traditions and to take the country forward in a constitutional manner taking all the people together, we will have to definitely adopt uniform educational policy.

18.00 hrs.

Recently, I visited South Korea. You will be surprised to know that the population of this country is 3.80 crores. They have imparted such education in 10 years that now there is no unemployment there. But we could not evolve such an education

policy in 40 years as may help people in getting employment and achieving national integration. There is great unrest prevailing everywhere in the country and the incidence of unemployment is increasing. I would like to say that the education policy which is going to be implemented from next year should be employment-oriented.

As regards Open University or the Indira Gandhi University, I would like to say that if we want to remove regional imbalances in the country, we should open such centres in places like Uttar Pradesh as it is lagging far behind in the field of education.

I wanted to raise so many points but I have been allotted less time. Therefore, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even if you continue to speak, nothing will go on record because we have not extended the time of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, we may extend the time of the House by one hour.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Why do you go on extending the time ? This can be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : If we do not extend the time, how will the hon. Members speak ? How will the Minister reply ?

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : You can take it tomorrow.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Tomorrow we cannot take. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to speak, then the House has to be extended. There are about 30 Members. How can we accommodate all in one hour ? Therefore, I request the Members to take the time factor into account. Everybody is feeling that we

want to finish it early but at the same time everybody wants to speak on the same subject. Whenever a Member is called, he takes 10 minutes, forgetting the chance of other hon. Members.

I think, the House will accept extending the time of the House by one hour.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Tomorrow, there is no heavy business.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : We have three Bills for tomorrow. We have allotted full day for these three Bills. We are not extending it for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are extending the time by one hour. I strictly allow only two minutes each. You tell your points and then take your seat.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : We cannot do justice in this way. You can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : You ask your leaders. We have already taken the consent of the Party leaders.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma. If you do not understand the feeling of the House, then nothing will go on record.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : I will take only 5 to 6 minutes.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the change in the National Education Policy has been on the anvil for the last many years. We would like to convey our thanks to the young Prime Minister : Shri Rajiv Gandhi who took initiative to bring about change in this education policy. In his first national broadcast, he said that there is need to bring about radical change in our education policy and our education policy should be in tune with the present needs of the country and should be based on the moral values. Besides, it should ensure social justice to the people and should be employment-oriented.

I am happy that in the draft which has been presented before the House, the sentiments of all the people have been taken care

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

of. Through this draft, efforts have been made to mould the education policy according to the present needs of the country. I would like to congratulate him for this also.

The most important thing has been said about the Navodaya Vidyalaya. Through it competent and promising students will be given sufficient opportunity to develop their ability. This step should get support from all sections of the House. Students will be given admission in these schools irrespective of the section of the society to which they belong and whether they are rich or poor. It is proposed to establish such schools with a view to giving chance to those promising students so that quality education is provided to them. That is why this is a welcome step of the Education Ministry.

The Education Ministry has also taken care of employment-oriented education. The problem of unemployment has been persisting for many years. It is also necessary to solve it. The Government have made an effort to solve the problem of unemployment through different schemes. According to the available figures, there are about 47 lakh such people at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan who are unemployed after receiving education upto higher secondary or matric. There are 20 to 22 lakh such people who are graduates but are unemployed after completing their education. No means of employment are available to them. We hope that employment will be provided to them under different schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan. A new education policy is on the anvil in the Ministry of Human Resource Development which lays stress on vocational training for providing employment. If there is no practical training and vocational training for the subjects taught in the schools, the education remains incomplete. Therefore, special importance should be given to the vocational training. Till now, we have been giving attention towards industrial and vocational education through I. T. Is. and many other training programmes. Now our Government have given attention towards this which is a welcome step.

There is a direct relationship between employment oriented education and training. The Employment and Training Department is still under the Ministry of Labour whereas

it should have been under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. When the Department of Human Resource Development has been constituted, education and employment should be strictly linked with the human resources. Therefore, it should be brought under this Ministry.

There is need to bring about quality improvement in the technical education. The Central Government should implement the modernisation scheme of the education speedily. In 1960, open door technical education policy was adopted by our Government. That policy of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was right and proved very useful. But at present it is necessary to modify it according to our changing requirements.

The number of Indian Institutes of Technology is still five. If we upgrade all the Regional Engineering Colleges to I. I. Ts. that will definitely go a long way to improve our technical education. The Engineering Colleges which are sub-standard and where standard of education has been professionalised and commercialised, should be eliminated. We should pay attention towards higher education and the quality of education.

In the end, I would like to say that you have proposed to open some development centres in many Engineering colleges. The rural development Centre, Energy Development Centre, computer Centre and Science and technology centre are proposed to be opened at different colleges. In this regard, I would like to suggest that the new technology, practical experience and new know-how acquired from these centres should be fully utilised in our education. I hope that in new Education Policy, these suggestions will be included for implementation. With these words, I once again support it.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : I have many things to say about this policy statement. First I should say that I am not very happy about the drafting of the Policy. I shall not go into it because there is no time. I will touch only a few points.

First of all I must say that I am totally in favour of keeping education in the Con-

current List. I was one of those who proposed this at the time of putting it back in the Concurrent List.

The first item on the agenda of any education policy is eradication of illiteracy. This cannot be done except through a mass campaign in which everybody should participate—political parties, social agencies, administrators, students, teachers and everybody, all literate persons should participate and the Government should organise a mass campaign. Only through that illiteracy can be removed. Otherwise, formal and non-formal education cannot do it. Here TV and AIR also can play a very important role.

The question before us is: in which direction our education should go and what are its basic objectives. Education, I must point out to the hon. Minister and the Government, can be used as a very powerful instrument for social transformation. This must be kept in mind.

The first and foremost is to educate our children on the basic ideals and principles accepted by the nation and enshrined in our Constitution like democracy, socialism, secularism, national unity and integrity. Unless these ideas are inculcated at the formative period of the mind of our children, it will be impossible to do so after they grow up and attain adulthood. So if we want to achieve these goals we have set before ourselves, we must train and educate our children right from the beginning on these lines.

Apart from that it has become most urgent to develop a scientific temper from the childhood. Scientific temper essentially means a rational outlook. This can be developed only through education in Science. In my opinion science teaching can be started immediately after the learning of the mother tongue and the three rules of arithmetic in Class I and II of the Lower Primary stage. This is my opinion and I have already given my opinion in writing to the Government. At the beginning science for these children would only mean an acquaintance with nature around and the elementary ideas about the functions of nature. Unless we develop a scientific temper we cannot catch up with the modern world.

I will come to the third point...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please come to the last point.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS ; Not the last point. I was going to say something about the diversification of the courses. I think diversification is very important. The Policy Statement has suggested diversification only after class-X. I would humbly submit that diversification can start even at the stage of class-VIII when a student will complete the higher Primary Stage. That is the first stage where diversification should start. The second stage is class-X and the third stage is after higher secondary course is completed.

Sir, the ideas that I have suggested about inculcating democracy, socialism and national unity and integrity and scientific temper, these can be implemented through three channels—Curriculum, Textbooks and Teachers. All text-books, in my opinion, should be thoroughly revised with a view to removing all antiquarian, obscurantist, revivalist, reactionary, casteist, communal, chauvinistic and anti-national ideas and thoughts from all text books including Literature, History, Sociology and even economics. Unless you do that, if the boys go on learning all reactionary and divisive ideas right from the beginning through the text-books and if the teachers are not trained, ultimately you blame the people for creating all the situation in the country—tension and conflicts. They are not to be blamed. We have not trained them right from the beginning. We have to do that through the text-books. Then the curriculum follows accordingly. I will not go into that. Curriculum must follow the same pattern and the same line and same philosophy. The teacher is the nucleus around whom the entire education system revolves. So, the teacher also must be trained thoroughly so that he can educate our children on the lines suggested by me already. If the teacher holds opposite views and teaches against the basic principles and tenets, then our objectives cannot be achieved.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Parents also must be given education—adult education.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Parents do not come into the picture now. I can go on explaining the whole thing.

Sir, efforts should be made to attract the most-talented men and women for the teaching profession. That is very important. Otherwise, it will not improve.

The essence of educational policy should be to train students in three 'Hs' instead of the three 'Rs'. The formula three 'Rs', a British formula, must be given a go-by. The three Hs means the Head, the Heart and the Hand and these three, I think, are the essence of Gandhian teaching of basic education. The head must have intellectual equipment. The heart must have human compassion, sympathy and sentiments and culture. The hand must learn to work. The head and hand must go together. Only then it would be the right type of education and that will be useful for the development of our country. Therefore, in my opinion, that is the essence of Gandhian concept of basic education.

Sir, controversy has been raised about the concept of Model Schools. Model School is totally different from the so-called public schools to which I am opposed. I totally oppose the existing public schools. The Model School is meant for boys and girls of any caste, any community, any sex or class. The only criterion for admission into the Model School should be merit and merit alone. Of course, we may show some relaxation to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe people. That is a different question. The main question is merit and not social status, not upper-class, middle-class and not the moneyed-class. That should be the objective. This is necessary. Why is it necessary? I am one of those who proposed this Model School concept to the Government. It has become necessary to build up our boys and girls on merit and excellence. It will be necessary ultimately to make them man the highest jobs and offices in the country, in the administration, in business, in Science and Industry, in Agriculture, in Medicine and so on. Unless we build up such a category of excellence right from the beginning, the nation will end up with the rule by mediocres or by below mediocres. It will tell heavily on the front of efficiency.

So, at least one model school in each district is a must if we want to march into the 21st century shoulder to shoulder with others.

About diversification I have already said. As a teacher I have to say more things about the university education, the system of teaching, the system of examination, research and all that. But you are not giving me time, so I am concluding.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak in Bengali.

(Spoke in Bengali)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : No translation is coming Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I am seeing. Then, let him wait. Shri Chitta Mahata.

[Translation]

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA (Purulia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great relief that today National Education Policy is being discussed in the House. A country can move ahead only when it has a sound education policy and its benefits are available to the common people. A look at the record of the last two decades shows that the expected improvement in education could not be made because various commissions were appointed in quick succession and experiments on children were conducted. The report of Kothari Commission and the Education Policy of 1968 could not be implemented for want of resources and means and this fact has also been admitted in this draft.

Before presenting the National Education Policy in this House, our Prime Minister and Minister of Human Resource discussed it with the State Chief Ministers and Education Ministers. The Education Ministers of some States have opposed the proposal of Navodaya schools. But it is surprising that the Central Government has initiated action to open Navodaya Schools in every district even before the discussion. It is right that some most intelligent students would get facilities in these schools and a set-up other than the Central Schools would come into existence.

There will be reservation for the children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but actually those children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would get admission whose parents are well educated and high-ranking officers. It would be difficult for the children of agricultural labourers and farmers to get admission in these schools.

The second drawback is that these schools will be of benefit for only a few intelligent students and the other intelligent students who are twenty times more in number will have to study in the ordinary schools. So in reality these Navodaya Schools will fulfil the needs of some rich and educated people only. Crores of rupees will be spent on these schools. Therefore, it will benefit only a few people and will cost heavy burden on the poor. Therefore, the idea of Navodaya Schools should be dropped.

A special survey conducted in 1978 revealed that 80 per cent primary schools are functioning in mud-houses, 40 per cent schools are without black boards, 35 per cent schools had only one teacher, and in 60 per cent schools, there was no arrangement of drinking water. Therefore, even after spending crores of rupees on Navodaya Schools, the general public will not be benefited. The Central Government has allocated less than two per cent of the Budget for the education. During first five year plan, 7.5 per cent was spent on Education and afterwards it was reduced gradually in other five year plans. Therefore, at least 10 per cent of the Budget should be provided for this purpose to make this Education Policy successful and to give it a practical shape.

One thing more. More than 75 per cent children drop out of the school between 1st and 8th class and this percentage is even higher in the case of children of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In our country, about 50 per cent people are living below poverty line. Therefore they engage their children in other work. I, therefore, suggest that free books should be provided to the students and mid-day meals and attendance scholarship should be arranged for them. The atmosphere in the schools should be improved so as to attract children. The Central Government has to provide funds for these things.

Among the children, we have 50 per cent girls but they are being discriminated against in the matter of education. It is right that at the time of admission, the number of the girls in the schools is quite sufficient but later on their number gradually dwindles. It is not proper to ignore half of our population and take forward only the remaining half. Therefore, it is necessary to give due stress on women education.

There is great disparity between urban and rural areas, as far as standard of education is concerned. It is a general belief that the standard of education in urban schools is much higher than that in the rural schools. There are two types of schools—public schools and common schools. Therefore, there must be the same type of schools for all categories of people.

The Central Government should delete the subject of education from the concurrent list and include it in the State list in deference to the wishes of our Constitution makers. The allocation of funds should be transferred to the State Governments. Ours is a vast country and we have different cultures and different languages. Therefore, the State Government will draw up the curriculum after taking all these factors into consideration.

In National Education Policy, we have 10+2+3 system, but plus two classes are introduced in schools as well as in colleges. More and more students try to get admission in colleges because of the availability of library and laboratory facilities there. Therefore, plus two classes should be either in colleges or in schools. This has to be considered seriously because college teachers get more salaries than the secondary teachers. Therefore, plus two classes should be in schools and adequate facilities of library and laboratory should be provided there.

Non-formal education and adult education should also be encouraged but it should be on realistic basis so that farmers, agricultural labourers and workers are benefited.

If Education Policy is not implemented properly, the number of illiterate people will go on increasing in the country and in 21st century the number of illiterate people will exceed 50 crore.

With these words, I conclude.

***SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** (Arakonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be referring to only one or two points briefly about the new Education Policy that has been introduced by the Hon. Minister of Human Resources in this House.

I extend my whole hearted support to this new Education Policy. The biographic sketches of all the freedom fighters should be taught as lessons of Indian history in the schools. The details of freedom struggle should be taught at the primary school level itself. The three-language formula should be imparted throughout the country. The Navodaya Vidyalayas should be set up throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. An exclusive Director should be appointed in each State to supervise the functioning of these schools. In each District there should be a College in which the three language formula should be introduced compulsorily. Arrangements should be made for the introduction of science subjects at the University level compulsorily. The I.I.Ts. and Engineering Colleges should be set up in each Parliamentary constituency. The donations and capitation fees being collected by the colleges in the private sector and also in the Government recognised colleges should be statutorily banned.

In my young days I had participated in the freedom struggle. When I was in the primary school, the students were to sing in the evening a song in English, which meant that 'God save the King and the King save the people'. The Britishers were strengthening their rule in India by making the students sing compulsorily this song every evening. We should ensure that the students in primary schools regularly sing a similar song. It should be—Let God save the people of India and the people of India save the country. The sense of nationalism should be inculcated in the minds of young children. As Bharathiyar used to say, from Himalayas to Kanyakumari India is one nation. Our education should impart this concept of one nation to the young children at the primary school level.

In some places in our country nearer to primary and secondary schools there are

country liquor shops. I want that such country liquor shops nearer to centres of learning must be removed, if necessary even by law. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given the assurance to the non-Hindi speaking people of southern States that English would be continued so long as they want. That assurance should be implemented in letter and spirit by the Central Government. I also suggest that incentives must be given to the students wanting to learn Hindi. Free text books upto secondary school level should be given to the students wanting to learn Hindi. The Centre should give such a scheme of incentives in Tamil Nadu for the benefit of those who want to learn Hindi. Even if a student has taken Hindi as an optional subjects, his marks in Hindi should be added to the total marks obtained by him for declaring him successful in the examination if any such contingency arises. This will enthuse students to take to Hindi. Hindi is national language and it should be taught all over the country in the interest of unity of the country. When Shri Kamaraj was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu such a scheme was being implemented in Tamil Nadu. I was a Member of the State Legislative Assembly then. That is why I suggest that a scheme of this nature should be implemented in Tamil Nadu for propagating Hindi.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support the resolution on the National Policy on Education, 1986.

First of all, I would say that about Early Childhood Care and Education, it has been said that nutrition, wealth, social, mental, physical, moral and emotional development of the children would be taken care of, but nothing has been said as to how it is proposed to be brought about.

The foremost thing is that you want to educate the children for primary education for which these facilities are proposed to be provided. At what scale will you provide these facilities and how much money will you spend thereon ?

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

You have made a provision of Rs. 5000 crores only which is not sufficient for this huge task. I would like to know as to how you propose to implement the Early Childhood Care and Education programme and whether all the children of urban and rural areas will be covered thereunder. Do you have the necessary resources for making all these arrangements? We have already pointed out that for elementary education we neither have schools, nor mats, nor teachers, nor other arrangements. In Rajasthan, schools have been opened but at least 10,000 posts of teachers are lying vacant for want of funds. As a result, primary schools are running without teachers. Besides the shortage of teachers, other necessary facilities have also not been provided in these schools. You assured to provide at least two rooms in every primary school, but how will you do that? Under NREP you pay only wages to the workers and material components are not included in it. Then how will you build two rooms for every primary school? Have you made any provision under which you will build two rooms for each primary school? Similarly, the members of the staff employed in these schools are merely to provide them employment. Teachers do not teach the students properly. There is no arrangement of Refresher Course to educate the teachers without which how will they run these institutions and how will they prepare those children for whom you have made arrangements in this Policy?

Thirdly, I would like to say about Model Schools. Just now one of the hon. Members was supporting it very strongly but I fear that only the children of district officials will get the facilities in these schools. The children of the rural areas and those of the poor people will not get admission in such schools. It has been said in the education policy that the talented children will be admitted to these schools on the basis of merit but whose children will be admitted on merit—the children of the officers in the district or the children of the poor, and the farmers? The children of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will get admission on the basis of reservation but what about other children? It is impossible for the child of the poor farmer to come on merit.

You have said that the arrangement will be made without taking into account any caste or creed but I want to know as to how such an arrangement can be made. There is a population of 11 to 12 lakhs in each district. If admission to the farmers' children is given on the basis of percentage of their population in the villages then it is alright, otherwise only the children of the officers in the district will be admitted to these schools. The poor will have no right to go to these schools. Therefore, the system needs to be streamlined so as to ensure that the children of the poor also get admission in them.

One thing more. Presently you are saying that you will universalise the education without any discrimination. How will you do this? Now-a-days the children of the big people and big officers study in public schools and these very children get through IAS, IPS, Foreign Services, Allied service State Services examinations. The children studying in Government primary schools, middle schools, secondary schools do not get selected. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are able to get selected on the basis of reservation. One or two candidates from general public also get selected but usually in these services the officers' children who study in public schools are selected. If you want to give them equal rights, then you will have to streamline the present system in a definite way. If you want that the public school system should continue, then you will have to fix a percentage of admission in the public schools for the children of the poor and all the expenditure in this connection will have to be borne by the Government. Only then this system will work properly. Otherwise all the arrangements mentioned in the policy will be of no use. Therefore, these arrangements should definitely be streamlined.

About vocational education it has been said that it will be given more and more impetus and people will be imparted vocational training so that they do not have to face the unemployment problem after completing their education. But how will you do it? Wherefrom will you find resources for it? What provisions have

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

you made for imparting vocational education in the existing higher secondary schools? Even today there are many educational institutions where you have started teaching subjects like Science, Agriculture, and other technical subjects but they are not properly being taught because those institutions neither have laboratories nor tools and implements. Even rooms are not available there. In such a situation how will you impart vocational education to provide employment opportunities to the people? I doubt its success. Resources are limited and you have formulated the Education Policy on such a ground scale as if you will create heaven on earth. I do not think that you will be able to implement it properly.

I want that technical education should be expanded more and more. Instead of giving theoretical education, you should stress more and more on expansion of technical education in ITIs, Polytechnics and engineering colleges and it should be expanded to the maximum extent on tehsil, block and district levels. This will provide employment opportunities to the people and we will be able to prepare more manpower too. The problem of employment which you want to solve through education will not be solved in this way. The technical education should be expanded more and more. Besides, industrialists should also be instructed to prepare people for employment by giving them practical training in their industries. I wanted to say many things but as you are repeatedly ringing the bell, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, I just want two minutes please.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, No. You have to wait. I my quote the rule for your benefit. Rule 115 A (3) says that the speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by parties or groups or individuals directly. The lists shall be for his guidance only and it shall always be open for him to make changes whenever necessary in order that the debates are regulated in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Speaker from time to time.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I want only two minutes and nothing more.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Education Minister for presenting the draft of the Education Policy in the House for discussion. Time is short. Therefore, I want to express my views in brief. Today it is a matter of concern for all of us that the national character is fast declining. Assassination of late Prime Minister two years back is a glaring example of it. In her case, the protector became the killer. This clearly shows that today the character of the country is nosediving swiftly. A cursory glance at the social, political, professional or administrative milieu of the country reveals the people representing these fields are not above board. The progress of the country has been hampered. What is today needed is to impart such education to the children as may help build their character. Someone has rightly said :

[English]

When Wealth is lost, nothing is lost.

When health is lost, something is lost.

When character is lost everything is lost.

[Translation]

I will insist that in education more emphasis should be laid on character-building. Regarding the teachers, as was being discussed just now, their standard has surely come down. That aspect too is connected with character. In our holy books the teacher has been eulogised and his importance has been aptly described in the following couplet.

*Guru Govind dou khade kake lagun payen,
Balihari guru aapne Gobind diyo dikhaye*

It has further been said in the scriptures that :

*Gurn Brahma, Guru Vishnu,
guru deva Maheshwara,
Guru Sakshat Param Brahma
Tasmai Shri Guruval Nama*

Today, we should recall those words and present that ideal image of the teachers before the society so that our teachers may educate our children in the right direction which may lead to the building of character of the people. Then the problems and difficulties we are facing today will automatically vanish. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Government towards advancement of the primary education. The condition of the primary education is such that in villages the school buildings are in dilapidated condition, the children study under the trees and in winter, rainy season and in scorching sun they cannot study. Therefore, their miserable lot must be ameliorated. In our Education policy, more emphasis should be laid in providing education in the rural areas as because in cities, children somehow get education but in villages even today the children, specially the girls, do not have this facility. We are little conservatives and we do not like that our girls should go 10 to 12 kms away to get education. Therefore, their schools etc. should be at lesser distance and it should get priority in rural areas. I also submit that to get employment one has to be either a graduate or a post-graduate. A large number of such people are unemployed.

We should make a provision of technical planning in it for them. In rural areas electricians, carpenters, T.V. and Radio mechanics are not available. Therefore, education should be brought at every level. There is improvement in agricultural methods but tractor mechanics are not available there. That is why the villagers have to go to the cities. I am in favour of imparting technical education to the rural students so that less educated students also get this technical education and run their own business for the facility of other people.

With these words, I express my gratitude towards you and the Government and hope that the Government will take full interest in New Education Policy and implement it vigorously so that education system could be improved.

[English]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to

support the Education Policy, 1986. In this context, I would like to say that education is of paramount importance for nation-building activities. In this context, education is not only a key to success but it is a life-line of our society. It is a pity that millions and millions of people are illiterate in this world and majority of them live in India. It does not mean that we have not done anything important.

AN HON. MEMBER : We would like the time of the House to be extended by one more hour for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No; let him finish. Don't waste time. (Interruptions)

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : You are not facing the problem. We are facing the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to give a chance to everybody. The extended time is still there. Mr. Singh is on his legs. Let him continue.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH : Our programmes under science and technology, Space and those for utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes all have made progress. I would say that our new Education Policy will add new dimensions to these programmes. We are at cross-roads. We want to go to the 21st century, with a quantum jump. This is our young Prime Minister's desire. To ensure this, our new Education Policy says that informal education will be there for weaker sections especially in tribal areas where formal education is not very practical. This is a laudable thing. I feel that this should be practised in all areas, and especially where tribals reside.

In tribal areas, there are many single-teacher schools. There one teacher teaches and manages all the five classes. This is a very pitiable state. I think that under this Policy, they will be able to give at least two teachers to every school. If this is done, it will be helpful some extent.

I know our resources and knowledge are limited, and we have to go a long way. We have already made long strides and

(Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh)

achieved towering heights. Still I maintain that we should do something to see that our people living below the poverty line are elevated.

The need of the hour is to strengthen our national integration. We are seeing that human values are getting degenerated day by day. It is high time evolved a sense of discipline. We should arrange NCC camps properly for our students. We should have Scouts and Guides, so that we develop patriotic feelings among our students.

I would like to add that we should have more technical school. We should have them in backward areas, where the facilities are meagre, and where there is a lot of scope for development. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was kind enough to visit these backward areas. I am sure he will agree with this suggestion.

Female education is another important pity thing which we have to take up. It is a pity that in tribal areas only 13 per cent of our women are educated. Unless women are educated, we cannot reach the 21st century with the speed which we desire to go.

For improving the quality of education and taking it to more and more people in the tribal areas, we should have more facilities, more infrastructure and more technical education all over the country. We should not close down public schools; we should take inspiration from them and we should make it a point to visit public schools; and all the facilities that they have, we should try to create those facilities in our schools slowly and then keep on maintaining them. We should always look for the best.

With these words, I congratulate our hon. Minister for introducing this Draft Policy. It is a beautiful draft and I hope if it is translated into practice, it will be a very useful thing for the coming generation.

[Translation]

***SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL**

(Joynagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while discussing the national education policy, we should first know what the basic objectives of education. Our education policy should be such that education may reach the largest number of common people extensively. That education should help the common man to understand the framework of production and to participate in the production process with social consciousness. It should inculcate the feeling of national integration and patriotism in him. It should also develop a scientific mentality and attitude and help him to realise and appreciate democratic values and norms. If that is the national objective of education then the present education policy that has been placed before this House by the Government sadly fails in realising that objective. It leaves much to be desired. This is what I feel. In the name of expansion and extension of education, actually educational opportunities are being reduced and shrunk. Sir, what is condition of primary education today after 38 years of independence? We had pledged in our Constitution that we would provide free and compulsory education to all boys and girls upto the age of 14 years by the year 1960. We have failed to do that. Why have we failed? The education policy which we are discussing, all the documents that have been presented in this connection, do not give anywhere the reasons for our failure to achieve that objective. It has only been stated that there is lack of consciousness and for this reason a campaign is necessary. But I feel that this has been stated to hide other unpleasant facts. In West Bengal we have evolved an education system out of the land reform programmes which are employment oriented. We have seen that the number of boys and girls upto 14 years of age who attend the primary schools is increasing gradually. Now in this education policy document we are speaking of model schools and Navodaya schools etc. I do not know who are those that will get an opportunity to study in these schools. From our experience, we think that the children of the so called privileged classes and those belonging to the affluent sections only will get admission in these schools. The children

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

of the common people will not get an opportunity to enter those schools. The Kothari Commission has clearly said that instead of setting up these model schools, if the existing traditional schools in which we have studied, are improved in working that will be better. If we can effect improvement in the working of these existing schools all over the country and if we can increase their number substantially and open more such schools in every locality, that will help in providing better education to larger number of children. But that path is now being abandoned and dual education system is sought to be run side by side. Now the Central Government could use its powers in the field of education in other ways. They could allocate more funds in the 7th five year plan for extension and expansion of the existing education system and for improving the same. They could strike a balance and coherence in the education system prevailing in the States and in the Centrally administered territories. That would have been much more effective and beneficial for larger number of students. But instead of doing that they are reducing and shrinking educational opportunities for the masses in the name of expansion of education. Due to these reasons I am naturally opposing this new education policy. With that Sir, I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : This is a very important national policy. You give some time tomorrow. A number of Members are yet to speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow we will see. If the Members want to speak now, let them speak.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : You are not realising the importance of this. This is the national policy on education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I feel that everything is important. Whatever is discussed in Parliament, that is important.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : You please have it tomorrow. We are tired and we are not able to bear this burden.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the pleasure of the House? Do you want to continue or stop it here?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Continue.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : You are mistaken. On a matter like this, it is not the majority or minority which counts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In democracy majority counts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It was announced already that the House would be extended by one hour only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can we extend it by half-an-hour?

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Do not act like a ** (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot say like that. You withdraw this unparliamentary word.

You are dictating me. Please sit down. I am asking the views of the House. If the House feels I will extend the time. That is all. You cannot dictate me. If the House is not willing to sit, I will adjourn it. How can you say that I am a dictator? Why are you arguing like that? You are a seasoned man. Why do you use such a word? Now, we extend the time by half-an-hours. After that we will see... (*Interruptions*) Now Mr. Ram Singh Yadav, (*Interruptions*) Are you speaking or shall I call the next speaker?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : We are here to express ourselves so that the people may hear in silence.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution regarding the Edu-

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

Education Policy, presented by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Minister of Human Resource Development in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, while framing the National Education Policy, not only a particular area but also the social, economic and political conditions of the country have to be kept in view. The historic step in human development of this country, taken by the Hon. Prime Minister, before framing the present Education Policy was to establish a new Ministry. To my mind, it is for the first time after independence that Education Policy has been discussed at every level from rural level to varsity level and everybody has been given an opportunity to express his views on it. From this angle, it is a valuable and comprehensive policy. Its contents are in tune with the aims and objectives of our Constitution. This policy contains our Prime Minister's philosophy and Shri Narsimha Rao has given it the necessary shape and form.

Sir, in the preamble of our Constitution, a socialistic pattern of society has been envisaged for our country. But the words "Socialistic pattern of Society" have nowhere been mentioned in this policy, which is a serious lapse. The base and objective of our society should be socialism. Unless we try to achieve that aim and objective through education and our ways of working, we can not reflect the spirit of our Constitution. The new resolution does not reflect this spirit.

Apart from this, I would like to say that the moral values should get due importance in our education policy but, as my previous speakers also pointed out, the same have not even found mention in this policy. Under our present education system, the education upto the college or university level is subsidised by our farmers, labourers and others living in our rural areas. Even today, the higher education is subsidised by village people. You propose to provide incentives and sources for education. For this, I would suggest you to set up a financial pool at national level for education, for which all tax payers should be asked to pay an education cess. This education cess should be imposed on the industrialists whose turnover excess

Rs. 35 lakh. Besides, the sale proceeds of the escheat properties in the States should also be deposited in the said financial pool.

Lastly, physical education should also have been included in the education policy, which has not been done. Besides, the incentives to be given for manual work have also not been enunciated in the education policy, which should also be done. With these suggestions, I support it.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Education is the most important instrument for national development and individual development and national integration. It has been rightly said in the policy that Education is a unique investment in the present and in the future. We congratulate our Prime Minister, as he gave expression to his concern for this when he emphasised in his first National Broadcast the need to review this educational policy and to reconstruct the educational system as a dynamic force for national growth and integration.

Education is in the Concurrent List. The Union Government would accept now a larger responsibility to promote excellence at all levels of the educational pyramid throughout the country. The National System of Education that is to be ushered in by this New Educational Policy, is more a matter of harmonisation of educational objectives all over the country. The case of common cause curriculum and acceptance by Union Government of responsibility for ensuring the national and integrated character of education are the most desirable thing today. In order to go towards national core curriculum and perform integrated functions, particularly at the level of higher education, each State should have at least one Central University where English and Hindi would be models of academic excellence and would promote inter-regional mobility of scholars which would go a long way in national integration.

Sir, in the field of higher education, a disproportionately large portion of UGC assistance goes to the Central Universities. The State Universities, those in economically backward States who cannot find matching contribution do not get much. For this

reason, for more equitable distribution there should be at least one Central University in each State. This will be a model for other State Universities to follow. At the school level also establishment of such model schools on a wider basis will achieve similar objective.

Sir, we know that the Government will initiate appropriate funding programme. The economically backward areas are handicapped for funds to accelerate the programmes of lower as well as higher education. The scope of mobilisation of additional resources in economically backward States is very limited and hence the Centre should come to their aid. One can think of levy of 'educational cess' by Central Government on industries and business so that a divisible pool of funds is available for education. Allocation to States from the pool can be made on the basis of educational backwardness.

Sir, in our national perspective education is essentially for all. Sir, this policy has stressed universalisation of primary education and literacy. But, Sir, this is the most important thing that the children should continue in schools and the high drop out rate should be tackled. You must emphasize on these two things because low school retention and high drop out rate have neutralised educational expansion and development. Women's illiteracy and illiteracy of tribal children contribute a lot to this problem. This is the thing we have to think of and for this in this policy, provision of special support services, setting of time targets and effective monitoring have been suggested. Besides, employment and self-employment of educated women requires similar priority and this should be the basis for their education and this should be linked with productivity. Vocationalisation of education at the secondary school stage for women is extremely important. Sir, support services like ICDS also should be universalised and linked with primary education. High drop outs among the tribal children should be tackled as a special problem. Otherwise it will be a great problem. For this also we should think of establishment of at least one residential school in every tribal panchayat, as has been done in Orissa. Removal of illiteracy among the adult illiterates is to be achieved with a coordinated involvement of

Government agencies, educational institutions and voluntary agencies on a mass scale. For this, area specific and occupation specific teaching modules and separate curriculum for women need to be developed.

Sir, vocationalisation of education at the appropriate stage is extremely important. Vocational education should upgrade skills for self employment and should fit into rural life situations. At the block level training institutes should be set up for rural life vocations.

Sir, my last point is that there should be a synthesis between the formal system and also the tradition and culture of our country because if the Japanese have beautifully integrated western science and technology with their own social and cultural systems, there is no reason why we cannot do so.

Sir, we are marching towards the 21st century. So, we should evolve a model system for our country.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :
Sir, hardly 20 Members from the Ruling Party are present in the House. This proves that this new education policy is not acceptable even to the Ruling Party.

[Translation]

SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN (Betul) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my views on the National Education Policy, being discussed in the House. I want or mention one or two points only. The inclusion of games and physical education in it by the hon. Minister is commendable. You want to encourage games in the schools. But it does not appeal to me much because unless you make it compulsory for schools, due importance cannot be given to the games. The situation is that there are no grounds in schools for children to play and the necessary accessories are also not available there. Unless you make it a compulsory subject, these things cannot become available. As you are going to frame a new Education Policy, it is high time that you make the sports a compulsory subject.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this document which has been presented by our hon. Minister for Development of Human Resources is a very honest and very useful document. It is being discussed since this afternoon.

Before giving my reaction, I would like to say that my colleague on the other side, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli said, Kashmiri and Dogri have been neglected. That point is not relevant here. This document has nothing to do with this. It is for the State Government to do and they are already looking after those languages. The medium of instruction at the elementary level has got to be mother tongue. But there is not one mother tongue in a region but there are hundred mother tongues. These undeveloped mother tongues have to be developed. Otherwise, you cannot achieve what you want to achieve through this document. Under the circumstances every mother tongue has to be developed. Dogri and Kashmiri will also automatically get proper attention.

He also said, Urdu is not given its proper place in other States. It is not only Urdu, even Hindi which is supposed to be the common language of India is not being enforced. How can we enforce Urdu on the unwilling people in the States? I am a lover of Urdu and I speak Urdu. But nobody can enforce Urdu or any other language for that matter on anybody else. A similar assurance is given with respect to Hindi. The same applies to Urdu and other languages also. Moreover, Urdu is not spoken everywhere.

I would like to say that as far as the backward areas are concerned who will look after them you can give this document, you can give programme policy and philosophy and also financial resources to the State Government, but who will give the will to State Government to implement this programme. This cannot be implemented unless there is a strong determination. You announce good programmes but they are not implemented. For instance, the Prime Minister has said that all the girls in India will be given free education up to 12th class. But there are girls in India, specially

in hilly and backward areas, even in most of the rural areas who want to get education up to 12th class but are denied the opportunities. The facilities are not being made available. Your announcements creates difficulties for us. This document rightly says that the disparities are to be removed. And if the disparities are not removed, we are not in a position to face the people. There are certain officers who think that only the developed pockets of this country form India. But they ignore the people living in the neglected areas, backward and hilly areas who are as much Indians as others.

This is what I wanted to say. I cooperated with you.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, article 45 of the Constitution says :

“The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.”

Again, in 1965, there was a revision of education policy. Once again, after 10 years, in 1975, there was another education policy. Now, again in 1985, this Government has come forward with another education policy. All these announcements are centering around the same policy. We are going to see the 40th anniversary of independence and the Congress Government is ruling the country all these years. What is the position of our country in the field of education? The rate of illiterates in the year 1947 was 30 crores. In 1951, it was 33 crores; in 1971, it was 37 crores; and in 1981, it was 43.7 crores. In the year 2,000 A.D., it is expected to be 50 crores. Our Prime Minister says that he is going to jump into the 21st Century. Is he going to jump into the 21st century with 50 crores of illiterates? The Government, instead of concentrating on the actual problems, has a mania for announcing policies. What is the condition of our schools? 53% of our primary schools are in thatched sheds. 40% of the primary schools are without black-boards. 33% are without benches and mats. 77% are without library facilities,

61% are without drinking water facilities. 85% are without toilet. 35% of the primary schools are with single teacher schools. What are you going to do with the wretched conditions of schools in India? These things you have not spelt out in your educational policy.

The Nobel Prize Laureate, Gunnar Myrdal told in the sixties that "India is ruled by upper class citizens. In contrast the masses in India are illiterates and inarticulates."

You are interfering in the State's right even in the field of education. The central allotment to the States in the Five Year Plans is very, very meagre. In the First Five Year Plan 7.2% was allotted. In the Fourth Five Year Plan 5.16% was allotted. In the Fifth Five Year Plan it has come down to 2.8%. In the Sixth Five Year Plan it was only 2.2% and in the Seventh Plan it is going to be only 1.5%. I am afraid that the Centre will never be able to successfully monitor the implementation of the new education policy.

The Central Government is unable to monitor the implementation of irrigation projects or power projects. The lack of monitoring and supervision has resulted in cost escalation to the tune of thousands of crores of rupees. After 38 years of independence, for the first time, a Minister for Implementation has been appointed at the centre. He does not know where to begin and where to end his monitoring.

The implementation of the New Education Policy will meet the same fate. I want to say that this New Education Policy will not foster unity and integration. India is a sub-continent and I am afraid to say that this new education policy is the beginning of the end of the Indian mosaic of multiple culture...

AN HON. MEMBER : How much time is given to him, Sir?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Indian democracy survives on the diversity of our culture. The moment Hindi is imposed on all the people of the country, through this new education policy, then the democracy is decimated. The assurance of Pandit Nehru that so long as the non-Hindi speaking people want the continuance of English as

the link language, it will continue, has not yet been given the constitutional sanction though the non-Hindi speaking people have been demanding this for so many years.

Instead of doing this under this policy, Navodaya Schools are being started all over the country in which Hindi will be the medium of instruction. The Central Schools all over the country are now the Centres of Hindi fanatics.

Sir, education through one's mother tongue will ensure the building up of the human resources in the country. The people having Hindi as their mother tongue are living only in three or four States. In order to increase the number of Hindi-speaking people in the northern States, the Punjabi Hindus were compelled to declare Hindi as their mother tongue. To-day you are witnessing the flare-up in Punjab. I am compelled to refer to this because the imposition of Hindi directly or indirectly will see the Punjab situation all over the country.

In 1965 in Tamil Nadu there was a great agitation against Hindi imposition which compelled even Union Ministers like Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. O.V. Alagesan to resign from the Cabinet.

I want to stress that the new Education Policy should not be the vehicle for imposition of Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people.

I take this opportunity to demand that education should be brought back to the State list. As attempts are being made to take education to the Union List, the demand arises for taking it back to the State List.

The founding fathers of the Constitution put education in the State List, realising fully that the State Governments alone would ensure progress in education.

Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission on University Education, Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar Commission on Secondary Education and the Kothari Commission on Education did not recommend including education in the Concurrent List. The Central Government which always wants to have more powers decided to have education in the Concurrent List.

I suggest in all seriousness that education should be taken back to the State List and

[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

the nation saved from Hindi terrorists. I would call this as Hindi terrorism and not merely Hindi imperialism. There is an office memorandum of the Home Ministry dated January 28, 1986 which says.....

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : You have no right to term the use of Hindi as "Hindi terrorism". You should not use such language. Hindi is the national language.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through it.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : I am handicapped by time. Let him reply tomorrow. Sir, although the Union Government has been giving repeated assurances that Hindi would not be imposed on anyone, it has employed subtle methods to promote its use. An office memorandum dated January 28, 1986 from the Home Ministry to all Ministries and Departments has invoked patriotism as its sales pitch. Para 3 of the memorandum says :

"If our officers in foreign countries and members of Indian delegations visiting other countries use Hindi during their conversation with their counterparts, it will enhance the prestige of the country".

The Memorandum says that the External Affairs Ministry has already given an assurance that should the visiting leaders abroad feel the urge to speak in Hindi with their counterparts, facilities for interpreting can be provided by the Indian Mission. You are not only compelling Indians to study Hindi, but you are also compelling the foreigners to learn. Once Stalin asked—I quote KPS Menon :

"Stalin asked whether 'Hindu'—he said Hindu and not Hindi—was our national language. I said, yes, Hindi was the language of the majority of the people of India. 'What was the common language before independence?' asked Stalin. I said that a language called Hindustani had been evolving itself as the language of the people, of both

Hindus and Muslims, but after partition Hindi was becoming highly sanskritised and Hindustani or Urdu was becoming highly Persianised; it was taking a large number of words from Persian and Arabic. Stalin said "Then it cannot be a real people's language".

That was the opinion of the foreigners.

Sir, before I conclude, I want to submit that Mahatma Gandhi had said about Tamil, my mother-tongue :

"What the Tamils have done in the struggle, no other Indian community has done. So, I thought that if for no other reason than to show my sincere gratefulness to them, I should seriously read their books. So, I spent the last month attentively studying their language. The more I studied, the more I felt its beauties. It is an interesting and sweet language, and from what I read, I saw that the Tamils had in their midst, in the past and even now, many intelligent, clever and wise persons."

Again, Mahatma Gandhi says :

"If there is to be one Nation in India, those who live outside the Madras Presidency, must know Tamil".

If we are true followers of Mahatma Gandhi, let us follow his advice.

Sir, finally I would like to quote what our famous Poet Bharathidasan has sung :

*"Mangkuyil Koovinum, Poonjolai Emal
Matta Ninaithidum siraichalli
Theengulla Hindiai nam ethirpom—ooyir
Thithipai ennidap povathilai"*

The English translation is :

"We will oppose Hindi imposition
Sweetness of life has no matter
We consider the prisons as the
Gardens where we can enjoy the
Sweet music of Nightingale."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 8, 1986.

19.33 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, May 8,
1986/Valsakha 18, 1908 (Saka).*