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Sravana 5, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, July 27, 1983/Sravana 5,
 1905 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, we are on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Just a minute...

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha who was a Member of Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First to Fourth Lok Sabha from Bihar during 1946 to 1970.

Earlier he had been a Member of Central Legislative Assembly and Bihar Legislative Council.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in freedom movement.

An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was Leader of the House for some time and also Minister in the Union Council of Ministers during 1948-1970. He was also Governor of Madhya Pradesh during 1971-1977.

In his passing away the country has lost an able parliamentarian.

Shri Sinha passed away at Samastipur in Bihar in the early hours of 26 July, 1983 at the age of 83 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह हमारे लीडर-आफ-दि-हाउस रहे हैं, इसलिए हाउस एडजार्न होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा कोई प्रेसिडेंट नहीं है, फिर भी हमारे हाउस की जैसी इच्छा हो। Is there any precedent, Mr. Secretary?...I think there is no precedent.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं टेलीफोन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में कहना।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हमारा टेलीफोन ठीक नहीं है, हम काम कैसे करेंगे ? कहो, तो लोक सभा न चलने दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टेलीफोन न चले उसकी वजह से सभा न चले, यह कैसे होगा ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप हमारे अधिकार की रक्षा करोगे या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए बात करेंगे।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या कर रहे हैं, तीन दिन से टेलीफोन खराब है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Sir, every day in Sri Lanka hundreds of Tamilians are killed. Press reports say that more than 200 Tamilians are killed there. It is a burning problem. (*Interruptions*). We want a full discussion on this issue.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, a very serious situation has arisen in Sri Lanka where thousands of Tamils have been massacred...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You decide amongst yourselves as to who would like to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, it is an exceptional situation that has arisen in Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not understand under what rule you are raising this point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Not under any rule, but on humanitarian ground. An extraordinary situation has arisen in Sri Lanka. Thousands of people have been killed. Sir, you must take steps in directing that Government...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : There is a Calling Attention Motion on this point.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : This subject is to be discussed under the Calling Attention Motion only. How many times the House has discussed the Punjab issue? Because it is related to Tamils.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Calling Attention is not sufficient. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Calling Attention is not sufficient (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I thought Government would, *suo motu*, come with a statement and give a clear picture.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Are you in your senses? Are you in your senses? What are you uttering? What is he uttering?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This is a serious question. I requested him to bring an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The House should discuss...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : What Mr. Maya Thevar and others are trying to say, I think any man with a bit of fair sense and justice... will not say these things which you just said in this House. It pinches. If I had no intention, if I had no worry, I would not have given this calling Attention. And to speed up matters, I give it. Otherwise, we decided in the opposition leaders' meeting that it would be discussed on the floor of the House. It cannot be a case of adjournment motion, because Government and we ourselves have just to approach some other Government for this. And then we can have... (*Interruptions*). Just one minute; just listen. What I can do is this, either you have this Calling Attention, or if you want to have an 184 discussion, I can also give it. I don't mind it. (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is equally as important as Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, you must carefully weigh your words before you say them, because they can be very devastating and have far-reaching effects. What you said, if I let them go on record... would have been very damaging. Is it not so? That shows that we are supposed to be responsible people. We owe our allegiance to this land of ours. This is supreme. Nothing weighs more than the integrity and national unity. That is why—I did not know this fact, but—because I discussed it and I wanted to bring it to the attention of the House at the earliest, I admitted this Calling Attention; but if you want a discussion I can have it under 184, if you like. That is what I can do, because I am at your disposal.

I want to get everything discussed. I have got so many adjournment motions to-day. We discussed each motion that day. I told the Members that one by one, each subject I will have discussed on the floor of the House. Not a single one will be left. But it cannot be done in one day, all of them. So, that is my submission. So, we can just see...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You can allow the adjournment motion. Every party should be allowed to participate.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have it under 184. No harm in that. Right? After consulting Government, this party and you, I will put it in place of Calling Attention.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : No. I am one of the persons in the list. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you have to decide it. I am in the hands of the House. It is for the House... My option is clear.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Listen to my point of view. You can have Calling Attention. You can have many things in addition. But you cannot substitute the calling Attention by something else immediately.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : But in the form of Calling Attention, adjournment motion, 193 and 184 etc. the same issues are discussed in the House. Therefore, if you allow this Calling Attention to-day, you must allow 184 tomorrow...

MR. SPEAKER : Then we will have to take it up later on. Then Business Advisory Committee's meeting will decide it.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I have already requested you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : He has already given... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House... (*Interruptions*). You always try unnecessarily to take the time of the House

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The Prime Minister is here.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : As you have kindly observed, the issue stands admitted, but we do not stand on that. The whole House and especially the government are at your disposal, in whatever manner you want to bring forward this issue in consultation with the Leaders of the Opposition...*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I had said and it is objected to.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You started it. We have nothing, this and that. This is our case; they are our people, this is a national issue. Please sit down. Calling Attention will come up.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरी टेलीफोन की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह करवा दिया है ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हमारा टेलीफोन खराब है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : You started it. I will not allow this and that. That is how he had to put it. You started it. That is why I admonished you. You set the ball rolling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Don't do like this. We have to solve everything by consensus.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Those words should be taken out.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Crisis in BHEL

+

*41. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the editorial of Economic Times dated 2 July, 1983 titled 'BHEL in doldrums';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the order book of the Company is all time low and the company is in serious danger;

(c) What is the amount of money due from the State Electricity Board to the company; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The value of orders received by the BHEL has gone up from Rs. 1990 crores in March 1981 to Rs. 3550 crores in March 1983.

(c) The amount due to BHEL from State Electricity Boards was Rs. 261.68 crores in May, 1983.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

BHEL is closely following up with the State Electricity Boards for realisation of the dues. The matter has also been taken up with the concerned Government agencies.

Timely completion and successful operation of a power station depends

upon the combined efforts of the project authorities, their consultants, the main equipment manufacturers like BHEL, a number of other equipment suppliers, as well as skills and discipline of the operational staff. On the part of BHEL, determined efforts are being made to contribute its best to this joint endeavour. By adhering to sequential committed delivery, and providing integrated after-sale service, BHEL has been able to secure high levels of customer satisfaction. Its efforts in this direction are being further intensified.

The company has instituted a rigorous system of Quality Assurance both in its manufacturing plants and at project sites, and has undertaken a number of programmes for diversification and technological upgradation, so that its products may continue to compete effectively with the world's best.

Efforts are also being intensified to ensure that while fresh orders for new power plants in the country are placed on BHEL, the company also improves its market share in the industrial sector and secures export contracts too.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : In reply to my question (a), the Minister has admitted that he has read the editorial of *Economic Times*. In reply to my question (b), it is stated that "The value of orders received by the BHEL has gone up from Rs. 1990 crores in March 1981 to Rs. 3550 crores in March 1983." But it is not clear for how many years this amount has been there. I want to know what is the capacity of BHEL? How many sets can be produced by them? What is the order book at the end of this year and for the next year? As per this report, the capacity of the BHEL is to produce 23 Hydel sets. The order for this year is only for 14 sets and for 1984, it is only for 16 sets. Out of them, for seven sets the order has been deferred by the people who ordered them. Therefore, it is evident that the order book is on the decrease and the company is facing a crisis. Will the Minister state

clearly the number of orders and the amount involved? Is it due to increase in the prices of the sets or due to increase in the number of orders got by the company.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The Hon. Member must have seen the statement sent to him. The order book has steadily increased from the 1st April, 1980 from Rs. 1,972 crores to Rs. 3,350 crores on the 1st April, 1983.

As far as the number of sets goes, the total number of orders outstanding on 31-3-1983 is 45 in the case of thermal sets, which would be 9,295 Megawatts power of the value of Rs. 2,269 crores; in the case of hydro, the number being 40 which would be 1,860 Megawatt valued at Rs. 1,238 crores. Other miscellaneous orders amount to Rs. 1,043 crores.

I may assure the Hon. Member that the order book position for the coming two and a half years is satisfactory and as far as the capacity utilisation goes, we are sure that we can meet the orders for the next two and a half years, after which we want new orders. And it is expected that since the Planning Commission has cleared many other schemes and the only constraint is of resources with the State Electricity Boards and other authorities as soon as resources are available, further orders will be taken up and we hope that there would be no problem.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The State Governments have made certain complaints against BHEL about their inefficient servicing and inability to supply the machines in time. They are also not keeping themselves abreast with the latest developments in the technology of making transformers. Also, the Central Government and some State Governments also go in for foreign equipment while our indigenous equipment is available. Therefore, may I request Government to discourage the tendency being shown increasingly by the Central Ministries and the State

Governments to purchase capital goods from abroad, instead of procuring their heavy equipment from indigenous sources, because they do not have the savings with which they may buy the local equipment? That is one question. Another question is, will the Government see that the efficiency of BHEL is kept abreast with the developments in technology that are available today the world over. An efficient servicing of the machines can also give some satisfaction to the consumers.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I want to assure the Hon. Member categorically that as far as technology goes BHEL has tried—has been and will continue to try in the future—to acquire the best of technology that is available in the field of power generation.

As I have stated earlier in this House many times; and I have laid statements and all that, our basic policy regarding foreign collaboration is that BHEL tries to acquire the appropriate technology so that BHEL can serve the nation properly. And, BHEL has taken all possible measures to improve quality. There are about 223 Energised circles today functioning in the various parts of the country where major undertakings are located and these qualitative surveys have been very effective in upgradation of quality as far as BHEL equipment is concerned.

There have been other measures taken in the organisational matters, from the plant level to the corporate level to upgrade quality and I agree that we have to do whatever is possible to maintain the highest quality and we have also to achieve more excellence. That is the policy of BHEL also.

As far as the question of imports goes, I do not think that the imports as yet have posed a serious danger to BHEL but we are trying our level best to improve the execution of the orders being placed on BHEL, but some times if there is some shortage or if there are bilateral agreements between friendly nations, then of course we have to

agree to import. But by and large, generally speaking, there is no policy of encouraging imports of power equipment.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Azmi.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Minister in reply to a supplementary put by our friend, Mr. Balanandan, has expressed satisfaction over the BHEL equipment. I quote from the editorial of 'The Economic Times' dated 2 July, 1983 :

"The Prime Minister the other day drew attention to the complaint made by the Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr. Solanki, that the power programme in the State had been held up because of dependence on indigenous equipment. Gujarat and West Bengal are not the only States which have taken up cudgels against BHEL."

This is not the only state of affairs. What is happening today? Due to acute power crisis, hundreds of industries have been closed down and lakhs of workers have either been laid off or lost their jobs. We are losing every year thousands of crores worth production. This is the position. We know from West Bengal as to what is happening there. BHEL has supplied sub-standard equipment for Santhaldih power project.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He does not know that BHEL has Soviet equipment.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Whether it is from Soviet Union or West Germany or America, it does not matter. We want better performance and we want that the public sector should contribute to the progress of the nation. The nation is losing thousands of crores every year. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will look into the complaint made by the Hon. Prime Minister and other State Governments. What are the remedial measures that you are going

to take to improve power plant equipment manufactured by BHEL, its servicing and quality so that we can tide over the power crisis of our country ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Well, it is correct that the Chief Minister of Gujarat did mention about the mal-functioning of two thermal plants at Ukai and Gandhinagar and he suggested import of power generation sets to meet the domestic demand. We went into the complaint in some detail. It was found that the rotor of the Ukai plant that was damaged, was an imported one. The BHEL got it repaired at its Bhopal workshop. Now the plant load factor attained after repairs, is 67 per cent which is quite satisfactory if you keep in view the Rajdakshya Committee's standard of plant load factor. Gandhi Nagar Plant after its repairs, has attained 72.8 per cent plant load factor. As far as West Bengal goes, perhaps, the Hon. Member has not been appraised of the facts correctly. The West Bengal Government do not have any major complaint regarding the equipment supplied to them. BHEL has supplied five turbo-generator sets at Santhaldih and Bendel. These sets have been commissioned. And the confidence re-imposed by the West Bengal Government in BHEL has been reflected by their latest request to BHEL asking them to execute on turnkey basis the Kolaghat extension project. Still I want to assure the Hon. Member that we do not want any quality mal-functioning. It is the endeavour of the BHEL that the customer's satisfaction is the quintessence of the matter. Therefore, BHEL has taken into confidence all the State Electricity Boards, other major public sector undertakings and customers. BHEL has been organising customers' conferences at different levels so that BHEL comes upto the standard and expectations of its customers.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the gap between the requirement of power generation sets in the country in the Sixth Five Year Plan and what is the total installed capacity

of BHEL and whether in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government, to upgrade the technology with modern design parameter, is collaborating with the best design parameter in the world ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : BHEL is fully geared up to meet all the requirements in the Sixth Five Year Plan. As far as equipment is concerned, I may assure the Hon. Member that there is no gap as far as BHEL is concerned.

Accumulation of Finished Products Including Stainless Steel in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

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***43. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :**
SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur is on the verge of closure and a majority of the 7000 workers could not be allotted jobs while the accumulated finished products, including stainless steel stood at 20,000 tonnes;

(b) if so, reasons for adopting a liberalised import policy in respect of special and stainless steel when the special steel producers in the country were in dearth of orders; and

(c) how Government are going to save the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has a stock of finished products of about 14,000 tonnes (and not 20,000 tonnes) as on 1.7.1983. Though there has been accumulation of stocks, the plant is in regular production with full

complement of workers there being no problem relating to allotment of jobs. The accumulation of stocks is due to curtailment of certain orders placed earlier on the plant and the market position. Efforts are being made to reduce the stocks through sales promotion and other measures.

Import of only those items of alloy steel including stainless steel are allowed which are not available indigenously in requisite quality/adequate quantity, in time. The Import Policy coupled with Tariff adjustments have been adequately protective for the indigenous producers of alloy steel including stainless steel. The imports of stainless/heat resistant steel are canalised through the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the policy is constantly under review.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Sir, the Minister has totally denied that there is any problem in the Alloy Steel Plant. But the fact is that there is problem. The Government has been allowing import of alloy steel in the form of rolled coils from Japan and other such countries and some private firms have been allowed to import scrap alloy which is also duty free. They are rolling them in their own factories and selling them in the market. So, this being cheaper, other factory owners are not interested in purchasing the material from the Alloy Steel Plant and this is one of the reasons of accumulation of stocks. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is going to ban such import of alloy steel scrap and rolling coils, and if not, whether they are going to impose heavy duties on these items ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, the basis of the import duty is that the imports of alloy steel including stainless steel, are allowed which are either not produced or which are adequately available. The question of imports invariably involves a conflicting interest of the demands of the manufacturers and the purchasers, the basic policy being, as I

have stated in the statement which we have laid on the Table of the House, that import of only those items of alloy steel, including stainless steel, are allowed which are not available indigenously in requisite quality/adequate quantity, in time. The Import Policy coupled with tariff adjustments have been adequately protective for the indigenous producers of alloy steel including stainless steel. In view of this matter, my answer to the question by the Hon. Member whether we are totally going to an the import of special steel, alloy steel, is in the negative.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : My second supplementary is that the Durgapur Steel Plant is one of the major purchasers of alloy steel but for the last one year or so, the DSP have curtailed their orders to the Alloy Steel Plant. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what are the reasons for the DSP that they have reduced their orders to the Alloy Steel Plant ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Sir, in the Ministry we have had no complaint from the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant in this regard.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The Hon. Minister has given a misleading statement. I assert it is incorrect and untrue. The requirements of stainless products, for which they are being imported, can be fully met by the indigenous capacity of the alloy steel plant. These are re-rolled into coils in Bokaro and sent to Salem for making stainless steel. These facilities are remaining unutilized for the benefit of the private traders, particularly of Jindal in Calcutta, who line the pockets of the Treasury Benches...*(Interruptions)* You are killing the indigenous capacity. Why should the import not be curtailed to encourage the indigenous stainless steel production. The General Manager of ASP has gone on record that they are diversifying their production because their products are not being sold. This is the position. That is why I say that you have made an untrue statement.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The entire premise and the conclusion of the question is non-existent. Therefore, the question does not arise. I do not have to add anything more to what I have stated.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : He does not satisfy the House. He is unfit to become a Minister.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The premise in the question are unreal and untrue; they do not exist. Therefore, the question does not arise.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I do not understand how the question can be unreal and untrue...
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He will deny your existence also.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : For the last three years the Government of India has banned the registration of new re-rolling mills because the existing units are sufficient to meet the demands. Now scrap is available in large quantities in India. Apart from that, it is also being imported. In view of the large availability of billets and scrap indigenously and also from imports, will the Government re-consider the banning of registration of re-rolling mills in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The Hon. Member is on the question of registration of re-rolling mills whereas the main question relates to the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, where certain problems have been created which affect the employment of workers. I submit that his question is entirely outside the scope. If he wants me to answer seriously his question, I require notice.

SHRI S.T. QUADRI : Sir, the steel industry in the country is in a crisis and last year the working results of the plants under the Steel Authority of India were bad. They have sustained a loss of Rs. 103 crores. One of the reasons for the loss has been interpreted

as liberalised import policy adopted last year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has mentioned that the import of only those items of alloy steel including stainless steel are allowed which are not available indigenously. If liberalised import is not the reason for accumulation of stocks in Alloy Steel Plant, what are the other reasons for the non-satisfactory performance ? What are the reasons for the market position being changed ? Will the Minister give his candid views in this matter ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : So far as liberalised imports are concerned, we monitor the entire imports very strictly, whereas I submitted earlier, there is a conflict of interests between the consumers here and the manufacturers. We do our best to ensure by two-fold restrictions which we impose—actual restrictions on imports, secondly fiscal measure of raising the tariff, so that the import does not become very attractive.

So far as the failure of SAIL is concerned, I respectfully submit that I will need notice for that.

दिल्ली में दहेज के कारण होने वाली मौतें

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*44. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या गृह मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पिछले छः महीनों में (माह-वार) दहेज के कारण कुल कितनी मौतें हुई हैं;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिन्हें प्राथमिक जांच के बाद बन्द अथवा फाईल कर दिया गया है;

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिन्हें न्यायालयों में चलाया जा रहा है;

(घ) सरकार ने इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार मामले की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से करवाने का है; और

(च) क्या सरकार ने दहेज सम्बन्धी मौतों के कारणों पर विचार किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) None.

(c) Challans in three cases have

already been filed in the courts and are pending trial. The other cases are under investigation.

(d) Instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities to expedite investigation in the remaining cases and to ensure expeditious trial in courts.

(e) Cases are handed over to the C.B.I. when considered necessary in the interest of investigation. The investigation of one of these cases has been transferred to the C.B.I. this year.

(f) Investigations so far conducted into dowry death cases indicate that deaths had taken place due to harassment on account of dowry. Giving and taking of dowry is a social evil and strong public opinion has to be created against it. Government are seriously concerned with this problem and in order to ensure speedy investigation and to provide more deterrent punishment, amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act, the I.P.C. the Cr. P.C. and the Evidence Act are being made.

Statement

During the last six months, 23 dowry death cases were reported to the Delhi Police. The month-wise break-up is indicated below :—

MONTH	U/S 302 IPC	U/S 306 IPC
January	—	—
February	2	1
March	1	3
April	1	3
May	3	4
June	1	4
Total	8	15

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के (क) भाग का जो जवाब दिया है उसमें 5 महीने के अन्दर 23 डेथ्स बतलाई हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—यदि आप पिछले पांच महीनों के—फरवरी से जून तक के—पेपर-क्लिपिंग्स देखें और उनमें जो घटनायें रिपोर्ट की गई हैं उनको टोटल करें तो वे कहीं ज्यादा हैं। क्या वे उनको टोटल कराने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

दूसरा सवाल...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरा सवाल बाद में पूछियेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये आंकड़े गलत हैं ।

श्री भीम सिंह : मेरा सवाल इसी से सम्बन्धित है। इन्होंने (ग) के जवाब में बतलाया है कि 23 कैसेज में से 3 का चालान हुआ है, यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि पुलिस ने टालने की कितनी कोशिश की है, इसलिये पूरे कैसेज दर्ज नहीं किए गए हैं। क्या सरकार डेटा इकट्ठा कर के सदन को बतलायेगी कि क्लिपिंग्स के हिसाब से कितने थे और दर्ज कितने किये गये हैं ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I have given the cases that have been registered and investigations that have taken place, and I have also given the break-up of these cases.

The number of cases reported under Section 302 (Murder)	...8
Cases under Section 306—abetement to suicide :	...15
Total	...23 cases
Number of cases arrested	...39
Challans filed	...3
Pending investigation	...20 (Including one Transferred to CBI)

This is the break-up of the cases and as I have already pointed out, we ourselves are not happy with the procedure that is being adopted.

Several cases are being reported and we are making all our efforts to see that speedy trial is brought and the culprits are brought to book. Whatever is possible is being done and I may tell the Hon. House that the Government is seriously contemplating to amend several criminal procedure codes to make it more deterrent and to see that deterrent punishment is being given to them.

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि प्रेस में रिपोर्टेड कैसेज का नम्बर और पुलिस में दर्ज कैसेज के नम्बर में डिस्क्रिपेंसी क्यों है, क्या आप इसको मालूम करने को तैयार हैं? प्रेस में पिछले पांच महीने के कैसेज का टोटल करिए और पुलिस में दर्ज कैसेज का टोटल करिए और दोनों में डिस्क्रिपेंसी को देखिए।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We go by the fact—the reports that are being made. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He wants a comparison. Is there any discrepancy between the reported cases in the press and actually reported in the police stations? How has this discrepancy come about? Are you ready to find out why is it so?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We will certainly find out. I may also tell you that we have initiated action to plug the loopholes in the existing legislation dealing with dowry and rape cases in order to make them more effective and stringent. The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 as it exists has not proved to be effective. The Dowry Prohibition Amendment Bill is presently pending before Parliament.

I may enumerate the various actions that are being taken by amending various codes. I may inform in this connection that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1980 as reported by the Joint Select Committee to make the law more stringent will be considered in the current session of Parliament. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ghosh, he has agreed to that.

(व्यवधान)

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने अपने उत्तर के एफ-भाग में कहा है कि लॉ में अमेंडमेंट करेंगे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सरकार क्या दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के सोशियलजी डिपार्टमेंट में इस प्रोजेक्ट को टेक-अप करेंगे कि ऐसे केसेज किस क्लास और सोसायटी, हायर ग्रुप या लोअर ग्रुप, पढ़े-लिखे और अनपढ़ में हो रहे हैं? जब आप इसको सोशियल इविल मानते हैं तो क्या आप इसका एक प्रोजेक्ट बना कर रिसर्च करेंगे?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो एक अच्छा सुझाव है, इसको मान लीजिए।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I

have been enumerating the various measures that are being taken by the Government. He has been mentioning about the research—with regard to the causes of dowry deaths and all that. It is one of the main points that the Government will undertake to go into the matters that causes dowry deaths. We are constrained because there are some loopholes in the existing laws. We want to amend and bring some suitable amendments to see that loopholes are plugged. The Bill for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act to deal with cases of cruelty to married women and dowry death is proposed to be introduced in Parliament during the Monsoon Session. It is proposed to make additional provision in the Indian Penal Code to punish the husband or the relative of the husband of the women who subjects her to cruelty with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine. Cruelty is being so defined as to include harassment on account of dowry. The offence will be cognisable and non-bailable. It is also proposed in the Evidence Act to permit the court to presume abetment of husband or relative of husband to suicide of woman in certain cases.

So, these are the amendments which are being proposed to make it more stringent. Some of these loopholes of the existing acts are being plugged by taking these administrative actions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is now well established that there has been an increase in dowry deaths over the last three years specially and the Minister has really not given any satisfaction. (Interruptions)

The Minister will answer. I wish you to become Minister. But right now he has to answer. Now, whatever the Minister has said is not a matter of satisfaction and it is not a new thing. He has said about the Bill. It has already come in the newspaper. It is now known that the predominance of such crimes are in the middle class. In lower classes, in fact, the dowry is in

the opposite way. In upper-classes, the incidence is low

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : It is not coming in the Press.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Even in China, there are lots of dowry deaths. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : In America also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has got first-hand knowledge.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This is not an issue to laugh at it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : These Marxists make everything into a class conflict.

The Minister has talked about the strong public opinion etc., etc. It is fine. But that is not being done, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that many judges of High Courts and even the Supreme Court have said that there should be death penalty for this and that would be a deterrent action. This should be put into special tribunals. This has to be taken on a war footing. Only then, this matter can be resolved. Otherwise, in this way letting the police to take their own time in registering a case, I am afraid, this problem will continue and an increase has taken place due to you people coming to power and this will continue as long as you are in power unless you bring in a special tribunal.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has raised certain points which have been expressed by the courts with regard to setting up of tribunals. We have already submitted to this House that this is a very serious matter and this has to be tackled very effectively.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is not my question, I asked a

specific question: Has it come to your knowledge that even judges of Supreme Court and High Courts have said that you must have a deterrent punishment like death penalty? Will you consider a tribunal to be set up for deciding these cases? You are doing as if this is a matter that can be resolved by itself and your own Government is showing a streak of social conservatism which I am surprised to find.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : There are cases under the dowry which are registered under Section 302. It is for the courts to give either life imprisonment or death penalty as they like. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What I find is all-round the House, there is quite an eagerness towards this Question. We shall then have a half-an-hour discussion on this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Memorandum for Freight Equalisation for Raw Materials

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*45. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Members of Parliament regarding freight equalisation policy for all basic industrial raw materials;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was suggested in the Memorandum that either all basic raw

materials like petroleum, fertilizers, cotton, jute, heavy chemicals etc. be brought under freight equalisation policy or the policy in respect of steel, iron and coal be given up.

(c) The Memorandum has been examined and a reply has been sent. The Government have already accepted in principle that the existing freight equalisation on commodities like cement and steel should be phased out subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. There is no scheme of freight equalisation in the case of coal.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter concerning the economic development of the whole of the Eastern region. And this memorandum was signed by a good number of Members of Parliament belonging to all the political parties.

In 1956, it was Shri T.T. Krishnamachari who actually announced this policy of freight equalisation. And to say the least, this was discriminated because certain things were brought under it but other key industrial materials were kept out of its purview. So, it was discriminatory so far as the whole of Eastern region is concerned. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that if you go through the statistics since the implementation of this freight equalisation, the whole of Eastern India is actually suffering. Its industrial and economic growth has halted because it has lost the comparative advantage which it used to have. It has got no compensatory advantage. Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal have been suffering because of that.

In his answer, the Hon. Minister has said that they are thinking or they have taken a decision to scrap it, and, so far as coal is concerned, they are not going to do anything about it. I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that in 1975-76, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then secretary of

the Ministry of Industrial Development was set up. I would like to know what are the findings of that Committee. The Hon. Minister should categorically tell the House what are the findings of that Committee and, if the findings of that Committee are to scrap it, why this has not been done for so long.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The Government does not agree with the observations made by the Hon. Member that it was a deliberate step to discriminate against particular areas by the then Minister in-charge. The Marathe Committee was appointed in the context of a demand which was made both by the West Bengal Government and the Tamil Nadu Government to extend the freight equalisation policy to raw cotton. Ultimately, the Marathe Committee reported back saying that there should be no more items under freight equalisation. So, the question of extending the freight equalisation policy to raw cotton does not arise.

There seems to be some kind of a misunderstanding about the position obtaining in the case of coal in spite of the fact that there is a categorical reply given by me that freight equalisation policy is not applicable to coal. Still the Hon. Member feels that coal is covered under the freight equalisation policy. I do not think the impression of the Hon. Member is correct. The freight equalisation is one of the factors for dispersal of industries. There are a large number of other factors also which are involved. Every State Government will have to look into as to how they will be able to do it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Hon. Minister is repeating what the bureaucrats say. It is precisely because of the deliberate licensing policy and the freight equalisation policy pursued by this Government that not only the eastern region and other States are suffering but they are particularly favouring certain regions because of the fact that the cost factor is there. The Hon. Minister must be knowing about the price of

basic materials and the comparative advantage of it. When you equalise the freight of a particular item, say, steel, everywhere in India it will be sold at the same price. Why is it that they are not extending this policy in the case of other basic materials which other regions are producing.

To be specific, suppose in the eastern region, we are producing steel, iron ore and coal but in the western region, they are producing cotton. A textile factory in West Bengal is going to suffer if there is no freight equalisation in respect of cotton. So, the eastern region has lost this advantage. But the other regions, particularly, the western region has maintained the advantage and even gained the advantage. This is precisely the reason why Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal are suffering.

In 1977, the National Development Council drafted a resolution to extend the facility to other basic materials. The Government of India at that time said that they were going to abandon this policy. The Hon. Minister has also said that they are going to abandon this policy. If that is so, why he is not specific and categorical about it that they are going to do it now. The whole eastern region and other States are suffering. Why is it that this discriminatory policy is not given up right now. Are you going to assure the House that you will abandon this by a particular date?

MR. SPEAKER : This lecture.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not a lecture. I was trying to convince him.

MR. SPEAKER : It is no time for convincing. It is time for putting questions.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The question is very clear. If the Hon. Member once again goes through the reply, the answer is very categorical. In principle, we have now taken a decision not to have any more extension of freight

equalisation and wherever it is obtaining, it will be phased out. It is for the Administrative Ministries concerned to decide when it will be done and I will request the Hon. Member to put his question to the Administrative Ministry concerned who are implementing it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In principle, he agrees to marry a girl but the girl has asked to fix up the date. How long will she be waiting? In principle you agree but, when will you implement it?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : As Members of Parliament, we are interested in the development of the whole country and of all the States. If you have a look at the Memorandum, you will find that it was signed by no less than 58 Members and I think that more members, if they had known that such a memorandum was being submitted, would have signed it. And in this Memorandum, all parties including Congress-I Members from Bihar, Assam etc. have signed and wanted to know the reaction of the Government.

Several times in the past we have discussed this problem of regional imbalance and other problems and, many books have come out from this question and the Hon. Minister has referred to the Committee. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he is prepared to lay on the Table of the House the Marathe Committee report and its recommendations because he has two options, either to extend it or to discontinue the existing principle of freight equalisation, not to extend it further and to stop whatever freight equalisation is there as a result of which the Eastern States are suffering. I will request the Hon. Minister to lay on the Table of the House all documents including the memorandum and the Marathe Committee report for a fullfledged discussion and a review of the existing policy.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There seems to be some kind of misunderstanding.

Marathe Committee was appointed in 1975. The report was submitted by the Committee in 1977. Thereafter, a National Transport Policy Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri B.D. Pande, then Cabinet Secretary. They submitted the report in 1980 and the report of Pande Committee has been placed on the Table of the House.

I do not know what is the relevance of Marathe Committee, because the latest report in this respect was also taken into account.

The Marathe Committee report is available. If the Hon. Member is very much interested in the Marathe Committee report, certainly I do not have any objection. We can place it on the Table of the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Publication of Judgements of Supreme Court and High Courts on Service Matters

*42. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consolidate judgments given by the Supreme Court and the various High Courts on service matters relating to Government servants and make them available as priced publications; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring out the desired publication on priority basis ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Coastal Steel Plant at Haldia

*46. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the proposal of setting up a coastal steel plant at Haldia with the Ministries of Planning and Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Inquiry Commission in Assam

*47. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as announced by him on 14 March, 1983 in Lok Sabha, Assam Government have set up a High Level Administrative Inquiry to investigate into the massacres;

(b) if so, when and the progress thereof;

(c) whether the 'One-man Inquiry Commission on Assam' under Shri T.P. Tiwari appointed on 6 May, 1983 has started functioning;

(d) if so, what are the terms of reference and the time limit; and

(e) when the Interim/Final Report will be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government of Assam has appointed a one-man Commission of Inquiry under section 3 or the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952 with Shri T.R. Tiwari I.A.S. (Retired) as its Chairman and member. The Commission is expected to start functioning shortly.

(d) and (e) The following are the terms of reference :—

- (i) To look into the circumstances leading to the disturbances which took place in the State of Assam during January to April, 1983;
- (ii) to examine the measures taken by the concerned authorities to anticipate, prevent and deal with these disturbances and to assess the adequacy thereof and indicate whether there were any deficiency or failures on the part of any authority or individual;
- (iii) to suggest measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future; and
- (iv) to make such other recommendations as deemed fit.

The Commission will make enquiry and submit its report within six months. The Government of Assam may, on sufficient grounds, extend the time for submission of the report of the Commission.

Integrated Watershed Development Project in Kalimpong

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

(a) whether an integrated development project of watershed at Posyarthora in Kalimpong would be taken up under the current year's plan,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted for this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation have prepared a Watershed Management Plan for a small watershed of Poshyar Khola in Kalimpong, Darjeeling. The project seeks to cover an area of about 500 hectares with a population of 1572 persons and proposes to take up protective works to preserve the ecology

and economic activities and social welfare programmes to improve the living standards of the people of the area. The requirement of fund for the project for a period of five years has been estimated at Rs. 126.01 lakhs. For 1983-84, the allocation proposed is Rs. 23.41 lakhs.

The project still awaits the approval of the State Government.

Capture of Foreign Vessels in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*49. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many foreign vessels were captured during last three years upto June, 1983 in the territorial waters of Andaman and Nicobar Islands giving names of the vessels, date of capture, number of crews on board and their nationality;

(b) what action has been taken in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that some foreigners escaped from the Islands alongwith the boat at night; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement based on the information furnished by Andaman & Nicobar Administration is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. Lt 6737/83)

(c) and (d) The Andaman & Nicobar Administration have reported that a foreign boat carrying 10 persons was apprehended on 17.12.1982 near Mayabunder, North Andaman. Both the boat and its occupants later found to be Burmese, were taken into custody. Subsequent inquiries revealed that they had come to Mayabunder in distress due to breakdown of engine of the boat. As

none of the crew held valid travel documents a case was registered against them under the relevant provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 and they were produced before the Judicial Magistrate, Ist Class, Mayabunder on 10-1-1983. The case was finally reported as one of genuine drifting, and the court acquitted all of them with the orders that the boat and its accessories seized from them may also be returned to them. While arrangements were being finalised for the repatriation of these foreign nationals, nine of them managed to escape under cover of darkness during the night of 8/9th June, 1983. Five persons on guard duty have been placed under suspension and an inquiry into the incident has been conducted by the Deputy Commissioner, Andamans. The report submitted by him in this regard is under consideration of the Administration.

Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan

*50. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether appraisal of the current Five Year Plan has since been completed; and

(b) whether Government would lay a copy of it on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan is in the final stages of completion.

(b) A copy will be laid on the Table of the House when it is ready.

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में समुदायों को शामिल करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन

*51. श्री राजनाथ सोबकर शास्त्री :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभर, पासी, गोड और खटीक तथा खटिक की चक, चिकवा, कलाल, घांगर, रेधा, सोनकर, खटीक, खाटिक, खाट, मेवा फरोश आदि जैसी उपजातियों के संगठनों ने अनुसूचित जातियां/अनुसूचित जनजातियां आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1976 सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट में अन्तर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के अनुसार सारे देश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में उन्हें तत्काल शामिल करने का निवेदन किया है;

(ख) क्या उनको एक नियत प्रकार का उत्तर दे दिया जाता है जैसा कि अर्धशासकीय पत्र संख्या बी० सी०-12016/17/83 (एस० सी० एण्ड बी० सी० डी०)/(आर०-सेल) दिनांक 12 मई, 1983 तथा उससे पूर्व भी उत्तर दिये गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कोई प्रगति न होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) बंगाल, भारत के महापंजीकार के साथ कब तक विचार-विमर्श करता रहेगा और राज्यों से टिप्पणियों की प्रतीक्षा करता रहेगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (घ) राजभर, पासी, गोड, खटीक तथा खटिक की उप-जातियों जैसे चाक, चिकवा, कलाल, घांगर राजा, सोंकार, खटीक, खाट, मेवा फरोश इत्यादि को सारे देश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में शामिल करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1967 सम्बन्धी संयुक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में, जिसकी एक प्रति संसद के दोनों सदन में रखी जा चुकी है, अखिल भारतीय

आधार पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की किसी सूची में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने की सिफारिश नहीं की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि किसी जाति की वार्षिक दशा हर राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है और किसी जाति को सम्पूर्ण देश में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में सामान्य बनाना उचित नहीं होगा।

माननीय सदस्य को भेजा गया उत्तर नियत प्रकार का नहीं था बल्कि वास्तविक स्थिति पर आधारित था।

भारत सरकार यथासंभव शीघ्र अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में व्यापक संशोधन के बारे में संसद में एक विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने की बहुत अधिक इच्छुक है। लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की टिप्पणियां अभी प्रत्याशित हैं और उन्हें नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से परामर्श करना आवश्यक है। इस मामले में सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से पूर्ण टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने के बाद ही अंतिम दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जायेगा और भारत के महापंजीयक के साथ परामर्श करके कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Production of various Vehicles by Maruti

*52. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether eighty per cent of the registration with Maruti Udyog is for cars; and

(b) if so, the production pattern in view of the installed capacity of 40 percent for cars, 40 per cent for vans and 20 per cent for pick-up trucks?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Final figures regarding product-wise booking are not yet available. However, indications are that the bookings are predominantly for the passenger cars.

(b) The project has been designed in such a way that the production programme can be adjusted to meet the customer requirements.

Danger to the Workers Due to Over Radiation at Tarapur

*53. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of over radiation in Tarapur Atomic Plant generation potentiality of Atomic Power Station has been reduced;

(b) whether over radiation has posed danger to the workers and engineers associated with the plant and also to the cattle round about Tarapur; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to remove over-radiation in the Plant ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The specific measures taken include planning of work procedures to minimise the dose, training on mockups to minimise the time spent in a radiation area, development of remote tools, special equipment and methods for maintenance job, review of all events to prevent recurrence, choice of materials

and components with proven reliability, in order to minimise maintenance requirements.

Janata T.V. Sets

*54 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Janata TV sets would be sold at a cheaper rate so that more people could purchase them; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The Government has taken various steps so that TV sets can be sold at cheaper prices and more people are able to buy them. These steps include the reduction in the prices of components, as a result of various fiscal measures taken by Government. A measure of particular importance is the fact that while the rate of excise duty on a TV set of 51 cm screen size and having an ex-factory value of Rs. 1800/- and more is at the rate of 25%, for TV sets of the same screen size but having an ex-factory price of less than Rs. 1800/-, there is a concessional excise duty of 10%. Similar differential excise duties with preference to cheaper priced TV sets apply to TV sets of 36 cm. screen size.

Fire in High-Rise Building in Delhi

*55. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a devastating fire took place in Gopala Towers in Rajendra Place, a high-rise building in the capital last month;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the causes of the fire and action taken against the owners of

the building for various lapses leading thereto;

(c) the total loss of life and property as a result; and

(d) measures taken to prevent such fires breaking out in other high-rise building and providing a machinery for the regular check-up of the fire fighting equipment installed at such buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) A devastating fire took place in Gopala Towers a multi-storied building, at Rajendra Place in New Delhi on 6th June, 1983.

2. A case under section 336/258/304 I.P.C. was registered by the Police on 6th June, 1983, and the case is under investigation. So far five persons have been arrested. Considering the gravity of the incident and in order to ascertain the circumstances leading to the cause of the fire accident, the Lieutenant Governor ordered an inquiry by a former Director General, Civil Defence, Government of India.

3. One officer of the Delhi Fire Service lost his life in the accident. The assessment of loss of properties is yet to be made.

4. The Delhi Administration have reported the following steps taken by them :—

(i) A committee has been constituted to check fire fighting arrangements in the high-rise buildings. The Committee while submitting its report, will also suggest suitable legal measures to be adopted for ensuring fire safety measures in the buildings.

(ii) Three teams have been constituted with representatives from the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Police, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Directorate of

Civil Defence to inspect all buildings in the Nehru Place complex and Connaught Place complex for checking deviations from the sanctioned building plans and also verifying whether the requisite protective measures against fire have been adopted.

- (iii) A proposal has been initiated for the taking over of the Delhi Fire Service by the Administration, in order to improve its capability and efficiency.

लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों में भारी संकट

*56. श्री बीजू पटनायक :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विशेषकर उड़ीसा और बिहार में लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग आज कल भारी संकट में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ग) इस उद्योग में इस संकट के क्या प्रमुख कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा तत्काल उठाये जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (घ) देश के इस्पात उद्योग को बिजली की सप्लाई पर प्रतिबन्धों, कोककर कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि तथा इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियों का स्टॉक जमा होने के कारण कठि-

नाईयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बिहार तथा उड़ीसा में सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों को हाल के महीनों में बिजली की सप्लाई पर कड़े प्रतिबन्धों के कारण उत्पादन में नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है।

बिजली तथा कोककर कोयला सप्लाई करने वाले अभिकरणों के निकट सहयोग से बिजली तथा कोककर कोयले की नियमित सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इस्पात कारखाने भी अपनी विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। दीर्घावधि उपाय के रूप में बोकारो, भिलाई, राउरकेला तथा दुर्गापुर के इस्पात कारखानों में विद्युत उत्पादन की अतिरिक्त इकाइयां लगाई जा रही हैं।

Accommodation and Funds for Sarkaria Commission

*57 SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when Government had set up the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations;

(b) whether Government have not provided any Official accommodation or allocated any funds to the Sarkaria Commission;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have told Shri Sarkaria about his status;

(e) if not, what hinderances are coming in the way of Government to provide proper facilities and status to the Sarkaria Commission; and

(f) by what time the Sarkaria Commission will get all facilities from Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The Commission on Centre-State relations under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri R.S. Sarkaria was set up on 9-6-1983.

(b) and (c) The Commission has been allotted office accommodation by the Dte. of Estates in Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi. Necessary funds have also been placed at the disposal of the Commission.

(d) and (c) Justice Shri R.S. Sarkaria, Chairman of the Commission has been given the status of a Cabinet Minister.

(f) The Commission is being given all necessary facilities.

Booking of Maruti Cars

*58 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-owned Maruti Udyog Limited is handicapped as it is unable to determine the precise number of bookings of the Suzuki range of vehicles which it plans to manufacture for the first time in the country;

(b) whether the bookings of these vehicles were upto the end of May, 1983;

(c) if so, the total amount so far collected by way of booking by Maruti;

(d) by what time the supply will be made by Maruti; and

(e) whether Government have started checking as to whether the amount is not misused and the depositors are provided with the vehicles as per time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Bookings for these vehicles were accepted up to 8th June, 1983.

(c) The total amount received from the various banks by Maruti Udyog Ltd. so far is approximately Rs. 125 crores. The final figures are yet to be intimated by the concerned banks to Maruti Udyog Ltd.

(d) The delivery of vehicles is scheduled to start in the beginning of 1984 and is likely to be completed by the end of 1986.

(e) The progress in the implementation of the project is being closely monitored. The production and delivery of vehicles is likely to proceed as per schedule. It is expected that the funds collected by the Company will be judiciously utilised while duly safeguarding the interest of the depositors.

दिल्ली में आग लगने की घटनाएं

*59. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

प्रो० भजित कुमार मेहता :

क्या गृह मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली में आग लगने की अनेक गम्भीर घटनायें हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन सी जगह में और किन-किन तारीखों को ये दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं;

(ग) उसके फलस्वरूप कुल हानि कितनी हुई;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रिपोर्ट क्या है; और

(च) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए उठाये गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० बेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (च) पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली में आग लगने की दो गंभीर घटनाएं हुई हैं। पहली घटना 15-5-1983 को शकूर बस्ती में इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के एल० पी० मीस प्लांट में घटी और दूसरी आग लगने की घटना 6-6-83 को राजेन्द्र प्लेस में एक बहुमंजिल इमारत, गोपाल टावर में घटी।

2. दिल्ली के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, जिन्होंने शकूर बस्ती में आग लगने की दुर्घटना की जांच की थी, ने अनुमान लगाया कि इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन को 260.71 लाख रु० की हानि हुई और अस्थायी फल/चाय की दुकानों और पड़ोस की अन्य इमारतों को समझ 1.86 लाख रु० की हानि हुई। गोपाल टावर में लगी आग की घटना से हुई कुल हानि का अनुमान अभी लगाना बाकी है।

3. शकूर बस्ती में इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन के एल० पी० जी० प्लांट में आग लगने की घटना की जांच भारतीय विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम की धारा 9 के तहत दिल्ली के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और पुलिस उप-आयुक्त द्वारा भी की गई। राजेन्द्र प्लेस में आग लगने की घटना की जांच भारत सरकार के नागरिक सुरक्षा के सेवानिवृत्त महानिदेशक ने की। विभिन्न जांच रिपोर्टों में की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इन घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में पुलिस द्वारा बर्ष मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

4. इन दो विनाशकारी आग लगने की

घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली प्रशासन ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं :—

(1) दिल्ली अग्नि सेवा की क्षमता और कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने के विचार से इस संगठन को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(2) दिल्ली में ऊंची इमारतों में विद्यमान अग्नि शमन प्रबन्धों की जांच करने के लिए उप-राज्यपाल द्वारा एक समिति गठित की गई है।

(3) स्वीकृत भवन मापचित्रों से विचलन की जांच करने और यह जांच करने के लिए कि क्या आग लगने के विरुद्ध अपेक्षित संरक्षण-आत्मक उपाय अपनाए गए हैं, नेहरू प्लेस परिसर, राजेन्द्र प्लेस परिसर और कनाट प्लेस क्षेत्र में सभी भवनों की जांच करने के लिए उप-राज्यपाल ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, दिल्ली पुलिस और नागरिक सुरक्षा निदेशालय के प्रतिनिधियों से तीन दल गठित किए हैं।

Representation from Christian Converts for Inclusion in the List of Scheduled Castes

*60. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from organisations belonging to Christian converts in

Kerala requesting Government to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 amended from time to time, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. In view of this no person professing religion other than Hindu or Sikh can be declared as Scheduled Castes.

Progress Made in Implementation of 20-Point Programme

461. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) details of the progress made in the implementation of 20-Point Programme in the last three years with year-wise and point-wise break up in detail;

(b) whether any comprehensive assessment has been made on this; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States have accepted this programme as a national programme; and

(d) if not, the names of such States and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The revised 20-Point Programme was announced in January, 1982 and its implementation was taken up under the Annual Plan 82-83. The progress of the Programme during 1982-83 point-wise is given in the attached statement.

(b) The implementation of the 20-Point Programme was reviewed at a Conference of Chief Ministers held on 4.4.1983. It was felt that, even though the progress under certain sectors or areas had fallen short of expectation, the implementation of the Programme, as a whole, had been very satisfactory. Details of the progress are given in attached statement referred to at 'a' above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Revised—20-Point Programme—Physical Targets and Achievement

S. No.	Item	Unit	1982-83	
			Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Increase in Irrigation Potential	Lakh hectares	23.50	23.40
2.	Pulses Production	Million Tonnes	13.50	11.00
	Oilseeds Production	-do-	12.00	11.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	IRDP—Families to be Benefitted.	Lakh Nos.	31.38	32.60
	NREP—Mandays Employment	Lakhs	3532	3378
4.	Surplus Land Assumed for allotment	'000acres	530	255
5.	Bonded Labour to be rehabilitated	Nos.	35828	36019
6.	Families to be economically assisted.			
	(i) Scheduled Castes	Lakh Nos.	19.82	21.25
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Nos.	5.50	5.20
7.	Problem Villages to be Covered.	Nos.	42342	54526*
8.	House Sites to be allotted	Lakh Nos.	10.43	10.07
9.	Construction Assistance to be provided.	Lakh Nos.	7.39	3.77
10.	Slum Population to be covered.	Lakh	18.40	17.17
10A.	EWS Houses to be provided.	Nos.	186000	145000
11.	Rural Electrification			
	(i) Villages to be Electrified.	Nos.	25000	23572
	(ii) Pumpsets to be energised.	Lakh Nos.	4.30	3.02
12.	Trees Planted	Nos. Crores	195.54	211.71
13.	Bio-gas Plants set-up	'000	75.00	57.80
14.	Sterilisation to be done	Nos. Lakhs	45.00	39.81
15.	PHC to be established	Nos.	209	188
16.	Sub-Centres to be set-up	Nos.	7931	8668
17.	ICDS Blocks to be opened	Nos.	320	320
18.	Enrolment to age group of 6.14	Lakh Nos.	40.92	40.70
19.	Adult Literacy	Lakh Nos.	45.00	40.27

*Including 10376 non-problem villages.

**Calling of A.M.P./Minister in a
Departmental Inquiry as a Pro-
secution/ Defence Witness**

462. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Parliament or a Minister can be called in a departmental inquiry as a prosecution/defence witness;

(b) whether there is any provision under the Rules whereby they file their affidavits and answer the questions raised thereon by the prosecution/defence, as the case may be, also in writing, instead of attending the inquiry in person; and

(c) if so, what are the orders and instructions on the subject; and whether copies of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Under Section 5 (1) of the Departmental Inquiries Act, 1972, every inquiring authority authorised under section 4 shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of summoning and enforcing the attendance of any witness and examining him on oath, requiring the discovery and production of any document or other material which is producible as evidence, etc. Any witness includes a Member of Parliament or a Minister and there is no bar to his appearing as a witness in a departmental inquiry. However, a Member of Parliament or a Minister may claim exemption from personal appearance in a departmental inquiry under sections 133 or 132 or Order XVI Rule 19 of the Civil Procedure Code. Besides, as per Rule 233 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a legal process, civil or criminal, shall not be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

(b) and (c) Evidence in the form of affidavits cannot be ruled out in departmental proceedings. At the same time, it cannot be taken as conclusive. The person swearing to the affidavit may be called for cross-examination and the value to be attached to an affidavit is decided in each case on merits on the basis of the totality of evidence including the results of the cross-examination etc.

**वेस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटर के निर्माण के लिए
लोहिया मशीन्ज द्वारा समझौता**

464. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वेस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटर के निर्माण के लिए लोहिया मशीन्ज के साथ समझौता कब हुआ था; और

(ख) उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):
(क) और (ख) मैं लोहिया मशीन्स ने वेस्पा एक्स-ई स्कूटरों के निर्माण के लिए मैं पिपागियो एण्ड कम्पनी, एस० पी० ए०, इटली के साथ अप्रैल, 1982 में विदेशी सहयोग करार किया। करार की शर्तों में सात वर्षों की अवधि के लिए एकमुश्त फीस का भुगतान और रायल्टी का भुगतान परिकल्पित है।

**Development of Hills During Sixth
Plan Period**

465. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the key points of hill development during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The main thrust of the strategy for the development of hill areas during the Sixth Five Year Plan is to ensure development in harmony with ecological balance and to promote the quality of life of the hill people. The plan schemes that are formulated in this context aim at better land-use and control of soil erosion; watershed management; afforestation, silvipasture development; and replacement of annual crops with perennial shrubs and plantation crops and forestry in steep slopes. Stress is also laid on harmonising all these sectoral activities linked with necessary infra-structural development programmes to form an area development plan with the watershed as the basic unit for planning.

The details of the strategy for the development of hill areas are contained in Chapter 25 of the Sixth Plan document laid on the Table of the House on 6.5.1981.

Exploitation of Mineral Deposits in Andaman and Nicobar Sea Bed

466. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item "Marine Research Institute" in the English weekly "The Light of Andamans" dated November 1, 1982 published from Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar) stating that Japanese geologists were of the opinion that Andamans had mineral deposits of calcium sulphite, building stones, coal, oil, limestones, iron, precious stones, pearls etc. in the sea;

(b) if so, what is Government's programme for exploiting this ocean wealth; and

(c) whether Government will consider opening a Marine Research Institute in the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar for this purpose and for providing new economic development opening for the people of the Islands ?

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

(b) Under its overall survey programmes the Andamans sea will also be explored for exploitation of its marine resources.

(c) National Institute of Oceanography, Goa (CSIR) is proposing for locating a Regional Centre of National Institute of Oceanography in the Islands for which a team of experts is likely to visit Andamans soon to work out the necessary details.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए जिले

467. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये जिलों की राज्यवार सूची सभा के पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) कितना क्षेत्र और कितने लोग उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए गए जिलावार क्षेत्र और जनसंख्या प्रदर्शित करने वाली एक सूची सभा के पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(घ) छठी योजना के अन्तर्गत इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कितनी मात्रा में विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता नियत की गई है; और

(ङ) इस विशेष सहायता में केन्द्रीय अंश कितना है ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण):

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर

प्रस्तुत है। [संसद ग्रंथालय में रखा गया।
देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6738/83]

(घ) और (ङ) छठी योजना के दौरान पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किए गए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के लिए 560 करोड़ रु० अलग से निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता का 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और शेष 10 प्रतिशत वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 से ऋण के रूप में माना गया है। वर्ष 1981-82 से पूर्व, असम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र को छोड़कर जहां सहायता का स्वरूप 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण था, सहायता का स्वरूप 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण था।

**Infiltration of Chakmas and Nepalese
into Mizoram and Arunachal
Pradesh**

468. SHRI CHHOTTEY SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration of Chakmas and Nepalese into Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh continues unabated creating Assam type situation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) Arunachal Pradesh Government has denied that Chakmas infiltration continues unabated. Mizoram Govt. has reported that there have been instances of infiltration of Chakmas but all the

detected infiltrators have been pushed back or persuaded to go back.

(b) Government continue to maintain vigil to prevent infiltrate of foreigners.

Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan

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

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has since been undertaken and completed;

(b) if so, the nature and results thereof;

(c) whether the allocations for the subsequent annual plans for any of the Ministries of Government of India/States have since been increased;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the likely dates by which the appraisal would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in the final stages of completion.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The appraisal is likely to be completed very soon.

**Agreement for manufacturing electric
type-writers between HTL and
Olivetti (Italy)**

470. SHRI. CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for manufacturing electric typewriters in the country between Hindustan Teleprinters Limited and Olivetti of Italy has been signed;

(b) the terms and conditions of the collaboration made;

(c) the number of typewriters likely to be manufactured annually;

(d) the cost of typewriter; and

(e) when the work is likely to be commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of collaboration entered into between two parties are confidential.

(c) M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited have been granted an industrial licence for manufacture of electric typewriters for an annual capacity (after expansion) of 15,000 Nos.

(d) M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited had intimated this Ministry in June, 1983 that the ex-factory cost of an electric typewriter would be Rs. 17,500/-.

(e) The industrial licence, granted to M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited for manufacture of electric typewriters in July, 1982, provides for a period of 2 years within which commercial production is to be established by the undertaking.

Reservation of items in different sectors of industries

471. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether specific items of production have been reserved for cottage industries, small scale industries and large scale industries respectively;

(b) if so, the items have been reserved for these three sectors of industries; and

(c) whether this reservation policy is properly interpreted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) 837 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. These items are listed in Schedule I to this Ministry's notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IDRA/29B/73/t dated 16th February, 1973, as amended from time to time. This policy of reservation is being interpreted and implemented properly.

There is no reservation of items for large scale sector. On the contrary, the role of large industrial undertakings coming within the purview of MRTP Act has been confined to industries included in the Appendix-I to the Ministry of Industry's press note of 21-4-82. These are industries requiring heavy investment, high technology, import substitution etc. Their entry into non-Appendix-I industries is subject to a prescribed level of export obligation.

No item has also been reserved for exclusive production in cottage industries sector. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is responsible for promotion of khadi and 25 village industries as specified in the Schedule to the Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956.

Family Relations of Central Government Employees Seeking jobs in Foreign Organisations in India

472. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued some directions for family relations of Central Government employees seeking jobs in foreign organisations in India and abroad; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued

by the Ministry of Home Affairs imposing certain restrictions on the acceptance of employment in foreign missions and related organisations/international organisations/foreign commercial organisations in India by any member of family of a Government servant. In view of the security implications involved, it is not in the public interest to disclose the details of the instructions. Instructions in regard to acceptance of employment in such organisations abroad are issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.

“Industries Causing Water Pollution”

473. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries in each state which cause water pollution by industrial effluents;

(b) the number of industries in each State which are constructing treatment plants;

(c) the steps being taken against other industrial units; and

(d) whether Government would consider to bring changes in regard to

issuing industrial licences view of large number of industries not treating industrial effluents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) According to the survey conducted in May, 1981, the number of industries in each state which cause water pollution by industrial effluents is indicated in annexe.

(b) The number of industries in each state which are constructing treatment plants is indicated in the statement attached.

(c) The Central Board and State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution are persuading the industries, which are not having effluent treatment plants to provide adequate treatment plant for their trade effluents. In the case of failure of persuasion, legal actions are being initiated against the erring units.

(d) The Industrial Licencing procedures do incorporate provisions for installing pollution abatement devices. The Government are however, considering measures to strengthen these provisions.

Statement

Name of State or Union Territory	Total water polluting Industries	Status of effluent operating or under Commissioning	Treatment plant under construction or Planning	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	114	54	—	54
2. Assam	30	4	4	8
3. Bihar	95	8	6	14
4. Gujarat	389	68	—	68
5. Haryana	110	6	10	16

1	2	3	4	5
6. Himachal Pradesh	20	—	1	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	—	1
8. Karnataka	166	79	63	142
9. Kerala	130	39	21	60
10. Madhya Pradesh	119	30	78	108
11. Punjab	68	13	8	21
12. Rajasthan	108	62	20	82
13. Uttar Pradesh	102	32	15	47
14. West Bengal	120	37	16	53
15. Central Board for Union Territories	136	27	—	36
Total	1700	460	251	711

Infiltration From Bangladesh

474. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 526 on 23 February, 1983 regarding infiltration from Bangladesh and state :

(a) whether the information has been ascertained ;

(b) if so, the number of infiltrators from Bangladesh into each of the States of Assam, Bihar, Tripura, West Bengal and Meghalaya since January 1, 1980 and how many of them have been sent back ;

(c) the details of the steps taken to

efficiently check this infiltration and also to send back the remaining infiltrators ;

(d) the usual modus operandi for infiltration in the case of each State ; and

(e) the process of identifying the infiltrators in each of the above States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) to (e) The information in respect of Question number 526 has been obtained and furnished on 10th May, 1983 in fulfilment of the Assurance, a copy of which is attached in the form of statement.

Statement

XI Session, 1983 of Seventh Lok Sabha Ministry of Home Affairs

Question No. & Date	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks																		
1	2	3	4	5																		
Unstarred Question No. 526 dated the 23rd February 1983 by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; Shri Ram Prasad Ahirwar; Shri Suraj Bhan :	<p><i>Infiltration From Bangladesh :</i> Asking for : (a) the number of infiltrators from Bangladesh into each of the States of Assam, Bihar, Tripura, West Bengal and Meghalaya since January 1, 1980 and how many of them have been sent back.</p>	(a) to (d) The information is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a) Statewise information in respect of infiltrators from Bangladesh detected and sent back during the period 1.1.1980 to 31.12.1982 is as follows :—																			
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th> <th>No. of infiltrators detected</th> <th>No. sent back</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Assam</td> <td>7,590</td> <td>4,626 (of the remaining 2,740 cases are pending before the screening Committees and 224 persons could not be traced after 'quit-India' notices were served on them).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td>98</td> <td>23 (Action is being taken to send back remaining infiltrators).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tripura</td> <td>24,424</td> <td>24,346 (Remaining 78 deserted from camps in India),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Bengal</td> <td>27,724</td> <td>27,724</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meghalaya</td> <td>1,563</td> <td>1,553 (Remaining 10 died)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	No. of infiltrators detected	No. sent back	Assam	7,590	4,626 (of the remaining 2,740 cases are pending before the screening Committees and 224 persons could not be traced after 'quit-India' notices were served on them).	Bihar	98	23 (Action is being taken to send back remaining infiltrators).	Tripura	24,424	24,346 (Remaining 78 deserted from camps in India),	West Bengal	27,724	27,724	Meghalaya	1,563	1,553 (Remaining 10 died)	
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(b) The Government are seized of the situation and various measures like maintaining strict vigilance on the border. Strengthening of Border Out Posts, liaison by Border Security Force with Bangladesh Rifles, setting up of screening Committees to scrutinize and recommend the deportation of infiltrators detected etc. are being taken to check infiltration and to send back the remaining infiltration.

(c) The modus operandi of infiltrators in all the States is generally common. They cross the international boundary clandestinely and in small groups escaping, at opportune moments, the BSF and other Agencies engaged to check infiltration. In case of Bihar which has no common boundary with Bangladesh, infiltrators enter this State through other border States.

(d) BSF, by virtue of local knowledge and with the help of intelligence gathered, keep a watch and detect infiltrators who are found moving suspiciously on the borders. Enquiry by Special Infiltration Squads, Screening Committees, Special branch of local police etc. reveals the true identity of the person to determine whether he is an infiltrator or not.

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(b) the details of the steps taken to efficiently check this infiltration and also to send back the remaining infiltrators;

(c) the usual modus operandi for infiltration in the case of each State; and

(d) the process of identifying the infiltrators in each of the above States.

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एक्स-रे फिल्म के अन्य विकल्प का आविष्कार

475. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सस्ते मूल्य पर एक्स-रे फिल्मों के किसी अन्य विकल्प का आविष्कार हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह कब तक बाजार में आ जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण वल्ल तिवारी):

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। हां, मुख्य रूप से विकलांग चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए अपारदर्शी श्वेत ट्राइसिटेट आधार पर एक ओर आवृत्त एक "ओप-एक्स सुपर" नामक एक्सरे फिल्म का विकास किया गया है। इसका उपयोग एक निम्न-विकरण स्फुरण निदान सम्बन्धी यंत्र (लोडोज रेडियेशन डायग्नोस्टिक टूल) के रूप में किया जा सकता है। इस फिल्म की लागत परम्परागत दोनों ओर आवृत्त एक्सरे फिल्म से 30 प्रतिशत कम है। यह भी बताया गया है कि जादवपुर विश्वविद्यालय में एक्सरोग्राफ के माध्यम से सफेद कागज पर एक्स-रे लेने की पद्धति का भी विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) "ओप-एक्स सुपर" फिल्म की बिक्री 1980 में शुरू की गई थी।

Import of Heavy Water

476. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to locate any source for the import of Heavy Water apart from the existing

contract with U.S.S.R. and to conclude a contract for its supply; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to commission the Madras Atomic Power Station and other heavy water plants now under construction?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Unit I of the Madras Atomic Power Station has already been commissioned and the intention of the Government is to commission all the Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor units commencing with Madras Atomic Power Station with indigenous heavy water.

Foreign Money to Trade Union and Welfare Union

477. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 592 on 23 February, 1983 regarding foreign money to Trade Union and Welfare Unions and state :

(a) the details of money coming to trade unions and labour welfare unions from associations and organisations outside India during the last three years, year-wise association-wise or union-wise;

(b) whether it is obligatory for the receiving organisations to submit proper account to Government; and

(c) if so, details of the accounts submitted by these organisations organisation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. The recipient organisations have to submit accounts maintained on yearly basis duly certified by a chartered accountant to the Ministry of Home Affairs as required under

Rule 8(2) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976, within sixty days of the closure of the calendar year.

Discovery of Sate Minerals in Limestone Mines in Tamil Nadu

478. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that geologists of the Indian Bureau of Mines have discovered Wollastonite, a rare mineral, in limestone mines in the State of Tamilnadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wollastonite in workable quantities has been found by the Indian Bureau of Mines during the Regional Mineral Development study of limestone mines in Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu in the mining lease area of M/s. Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd. (a State Government Undertaking) in Kallikullan Village, Naguneri Taluq. The Indian Bureau of Mines has directed the Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited to work out the details of the minerals potential and grade.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Southern States

479. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chief Ministers of southern States met recently;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of

Andhra Pradesh has delivered consensus of the meeting to his Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes. The Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry had a meeting on 20th March, 1983.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire Arm Training for Akalis

480. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item entitled 'FIRE ARM TRAINING FOR AKALIS' in Hindustan Times dated 11 June, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that the 'SHAHEEDI JATHA' were given training in the use of semi-automatic and conventional arms at Anandpur Sahib in the four day camp organised by the the Akali Dal there;

(c) if so, what is Government's information in regard to this; and

(d) whether Government have taken steps to seize both the semi-automatic and conventional weapons which obviously are in possession with the Akalis without licence and if so, the details of the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the Government of Punjab, the Akali volunteers were given training at the camp in traditional weapons. There is no information regarding

training in the use of semi-automatic weapons at this camp.

(d) The State Government have taken steps to seize weapons which are likely to be used for undesirable activities. As a result of such steps, 338 weapons have already been deposited with the Police and action has been taken to cancel 372 arms licenses.

Rated Capacity of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited

481. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the rated capacity of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and capa-

city utilisation in each of the last three years;

(b) the production losses during each of the last three Plan periods;

(c) whether it is a fact that for better capacity utilisation proposal for captive power generation was made in 1975, sanctioned in December, 1982 but still there is no money in sight to finance the captive power project; and

(d) when the Madhya Pradesh Government made firm commitment for power for BALCO, whether there was any statutory provision for the same, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The information is given below :—

Year	Installed capacity	Capacity utilisation as percentage of installed capacity.
1980-81	1,00,000	28.8
1981-82	1,00,000	34.8
1982-83	1,00,000	43.5

(b) The loss of production during the period of the 5th and 6th Five Year Plans, in which Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) was operational, is as under :

Period	Loss of production (In tonnes)
i 5th Five Year Plan (from 1975-76 to 1978-79).	86,412
ii. 1979-80 (Plan Holiday)	70,501
iii. 6th Five-Year Plan (1980-81 to 1982-83)	1,93,015

(c) Since the principal reason for loss in production has been non-availability of adequate and stable power supply from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) a proposal for setting up a captive power plant was made by BALCO in July 1982. Government sanctioned a captive power plant for BALCO with a capacity of 270 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 285 crores. However, because of constraint of funds it has been possible to make only a nominal budgetary provision for this project in the current year. Various alternatives of enhancing the budgetary allocation and/or of using off shore finance, are being pursued.

(d) Through a letter dated 2.5.1968 Government of Madhya Pradesh gave an assurance for supply of 265 MW of power to BALCO. However, for one reason or another, MPEB has not been able to fulfill the commitment. It is not the practice to make exclusive arrangements for input requirements of public sector undertakings through statutory provisions.

Plan to abolish the Levy Cement System

482. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of levy cement system resulted in great price-hike in cement causing great hardship to common men and poor consumers;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to abolish the system of levy cement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Increases in the prices of cement are allowed to provide for the unavoidable increases in the manufacturing costs and a reasonable return to the industry. As such there has been no increase in the price of levy cement due to introduction

of the scheme of partial de-control. The priority sectors of the economy and the weaker sections of the society are eligible for levy cement at controlled prices.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Lawlessness and Crime in Chandni Chowk, Delhi

483. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire shopping complex in Kucha Mahajani in Chandni Chowk, Delhi observed hartal and demonstrated on 7 June, 1983 over the increasing lawlessness and crime in the area;

(b) whether a silver merchant and some of his employees were beaten and robbed in the Hindustan Mercantile Association Building at 9.15 p.m. on 6 June, 1983; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to track down the robbers and bring improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A case under Sections 392/394 IPC has been registered on 7.6.1983 at the Police Station Kotwali and is under investigation. Patrolling in the Chandni Chowk area round the clock has been intensified. The Bullion Merchants have also been advised to seek the help of police personnel when they carry large quantity of silver or cash. The steps taken to apprehend the robbers and to further improve the law and order situation include conducting of raids by police in various places, placing of armed pickets at vulnerable points, regular surprise checks of vehicles, meeting with senior police officers of neighbouring States, intensive action

under the preventive sections of the various Acts against bad characters and criminals and collection of intelligence.

Rejection of Indigenous Technology for Electronic Watches

484. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Electronics (DOE) has rejected indigenous technology for electronic watches after funding its development ;

(b) if so, the details of the research work undertaken for the development of electronic watches and the amount spent thereon;

(c) the details of the reasons for which it has been rejected;

(d) whether Government propose to import the technology from some foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the name of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The Department of Electronics (DOE) has not funded the development of indigenous technology for electronic watches. However, the DOE has financed the development of technology for the manufacture of some of the critical electronic components used in electronic watches. Examples are: the development of piezo-electric crystals by the public sector company, KELTRON. The development has been successfully completed and production launched. The DOE is providing both technical assistance and planning and coordination to ensure that electronic watch crystals from KELTRON are supplied at the earliest to M/s Semiconductor Complex Limited (SCL), the national manufacturer of modules for digital electronic watches for incorporation by SCL in the modules they are producing

and supplying to the electronic watch assemblers. Similarly, in the case of the Liquid Crystal Material from which the Displays for digital electronic watches are made, the DOE had planned, promoted and financed a technology development project at Raman Research Institute, Bangalore. This technology has also been successfully passed on for commercial production by a company in Madras after evaluation by DOE. It would thus be seen that indigenous technology funded by DOE is going into production and NOT being rejected.

(d) No foreign technology is proposed to be imported for the manufacture of electronic watches. However for some of the components like the LSI circuit and module assembly, foreign technology has been inducted.

(e) Japan and U.S.A.

Industrialisation of Jaisalmer

485. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a detailed study of Jaisalmer district for industrialisation has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance to be provided by Government for industrial development of this border district of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan has been identified as No-Industry District eligible to over-riding priority in matters of getting industrial licences, letters of intent and registration with technical authorities.

Under the scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India for industrialisation has selected 25 No-Industry Districts including the district of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan in consultation with the State Government concerned. The

promotional measures envisaged include surveys to assess the industrial potential of these districts so as to identify industrial opportunity, preparation of feasibility and project reports undertaking market study of specific products and identifying the training needs for potential entrepreneurs. Financial, technical and administrative assistance to specific projects would also be arranged wherever necessary. The promotional task is being assigned to the chain of technical consultancy organisation (TCOs) sponsored by the IDBI and other financial institutions in different States. The study of IDBI is in progress.

With effect from 1.4.83, Jaisalmer district has been included in the Category 'A' of the industrially identified backward areas. An entrepreneur setting up industry in the district is eligible to Central Investment Subsidy @25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs on the investment created by him. In addition to this, other concessions and incentives such as concessional finance, consultancy facilities for technical ser-

vices hire purchase of machinery for small scale industry, special facilities for import of raw materials, comprehensive range of extension services and support through district industry centre, margin money assistance and tax relief are available. MRTP/FERA companies have been allowed with effect from 1.4.83 to set up non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for small scale sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of Category 'A' districts including Jaisalmer.

Atrocities on SC/ST

486. SHRI A NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1982 (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S.No. Name of State	No. of incidents of atrocities on	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Andhra Pradesh	213	31
2. Assam	Nil (upto Nov.)	Nil (upto Nov.)
3. Bihar	2073	85
4. Gujarat	455	101
5. Haryana	144	Nil
6. Himachal Pradesh	73	Nil
7. Jammu and Kashmir	45	N.A.
8. Karnataka	363	4
9. Kerala	145	10
10. Madhya Pradesh	4749	3110
11. Maharashtra	780	222
12. Orissa	150	43
13. Punjab	73	1
14. Rajasthan	1731	472
15. Tamil Nadu	153	Nil
16. Tripura	3	Nil
17. Uttar Pradesh	3977	Nil
18. West Bengal	17	19

N.B. (i) Information in respect of other States is 'NIL'
(ii) N.A. Not available.

Sick Units

487. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to identify the sick units in different parts of the country;

(b) the efforts made by Government to review the reasons of the sickness of those units;

(c) the details of the sick industrial units in each State as on 30 June, 1983; and

(d) how many of them have been revived in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) The Reserve Bank of India collects data on sick industrial units assisted by the banks in accordance with the definition of sickness adopted by it.

(b) Banks and financial institutions undertake diagnostic studies on the basis of which rehabilitation schemes are prepared for potentially viable, sick units. As far as sick units in the small scale sector are concerned, the office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries has carried out a diagnostic survey of small sick units during 1982-83 with the objective of assessing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector, identifying various causes of sickness and suggesting measures for rehabilitation of the sick units.

(c) Data on sick industrial units as collected by the Reserve Bank of India are not yet available for 30th June, 1983.

(d) Data on sick industrial units revived by the banks during 1982-83 are not yet available.

Heavy Contamination of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station

488. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the disturbing news of heavy contamination of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Surya India, July, 1—15, 1983, pgs. 14—16);

(b) whether it is a fact that radiation risk has increased due to implementation of an incentive bonus system; and

(c) whether Government will institute a high-powered enquiry to ensure that workers are not exposed to danger due to penchant of the top management for high output and for winning favours from Government ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Adequate safeguards exist to ensure the health and safety of all station personnel.

Holding of Seminars at Darbhanga and Madhubani to encourage Small Industrial Units

489. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been proposals from the Chairman, District Industries Centre, Darbhanga and Member of Parliament for seminar at Darbhanga in Bihar to help young entrepreneurs to set up small industrial units;

(b) if so, details including dates etc.;

(c) whether at least Madhubani district is also being included in the same schedule or just on the following or preceding day to save time etc.;

(d) if so, details thereabout; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (e) Honourable Member of Parliament is presumably referring to his letter of 20th April, 83 with which was enclosed letter of 8th April, 83 of General Manager, District Industries Centre, Darbhanga to National Small Industries Corporation for conducting intensive campaign. National Small Industries Corporation proposes to hold the campaign at Darbhanga in September-October, 83. The entrepreneurs of Madhubani will also be advised through General Manager, DIC, Madhubani to participate in the intensive campaign at Darbhanga.

Compassionate Appointments in Group C & D Posts

491. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of appointments made on compassionate grounds in the Central Governments in the year 1982-83 in Group C and D posts from (i) the wards of Government servants retiring before attaining the age of 55 years on medical grounds; and (ii) the wards of employees who died in harness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Under instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and administrative Reforms all the Ministries/Departments are competent to appoint a son/daughter/near relative of a Government servant who dies in harness or is invalidated on medical grounds before attaining the age of 55 years, subject to the condition that the number of posts earmarked for such appointment do not exceed significantly 50% of the vacancies arising in a Calendar Year after allowing for all other reservations. There is no system of collecting information regarding the number of compas-

sionate appointments made by various Ministries/Departments. Moreover, as the Government offices are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country the effort required to collect and compile this information will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

Nuclear Power Plants Operated by Central/State Government Bodies

492. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(b) names of nuclear power plants which are wholly or partially owned or operated by Central/State Government bodies or corporation in the country;

(b) the rated capacity of each one of them and each one's capacity utilisation in each of the last three years and in the current year; and

(c) each unit's profits or losses earned in the same periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Nuclear power stations are wholly owned and operated by the Central Government. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) are in operation at present. Unit-I of Madras Atomic Power Station has recently been commissioned.

(b) Information required is given in the table ahead :

Station	Rated Capacity	Capacity Factor %			
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto June-83)
<i>Tarapur Atomic Power Station</i>					
Unit-I	210	61.99	47.48	42.73	39.39
Unit-II	210	34.42	59.27	37.19	59.69
<i>Rajasthan Atomic Power Station</i>					
Unit-I	220	53.69	19.74	0	0
Unit-II	220	*Infirm.	35.11	28.62	63.21

*Commercial operation started from 1-4-81

(c) Information is furnished below :

Station	Net surplus/deficit (—)		
	Rs. in crores		
	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*
Tarapur Atomic Power Station	2.33	4.53	2.57
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	1.74	(—)13.51	(—)26.75

*The figures are provisional

Sites for Atomic Power Plants in the Southern Zone

494. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Committee of experts considering various sites for the proposed atomic plants in the Southern zone has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the report and the Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC

ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Government, to suggest suitable sites for location of an Atomic Power Plant in the Southern Region has submitted its report. The Committee has evaluated the various sites suggested in the Southern Region. The report is under examination.

Demand for Nuclear Power Plant for Kerala

495. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have demanded a nuclear power plant to augment their power generation; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The report of the Site Selection Committee appointed by the Government to select suitable sites for the location of an Atomic Power Plant in Southern Region of which Kerala forms a part is under the consideration of the Government.

Abolition of Freight Equalisation

496. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking to abolish the freight equalisation in respect of steel, iron, coal forth-with in view of the adverse impact of the policy on the industrial activities in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Eastern U.P., Orissa and North Eastern States, particularly in the absence of similar freight equalisation of petroleum products, fertilizers, soda and salt, certain groups of chemicals, cotton, jute, sugar, paper pulp and natural gas;

(b) if not, the reasons and basis for the said decision; and

(c) details of comparative gains achieved by the country out of this policy since the first plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Freight Equalisation Policy was recently reviewed by the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande

Committee). The Government have already accepted, in principle, the recommendations of this Committee to phase out gradually the existing freight equalisation in respect of commodities like cement and steel subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas. There is no scheme of freight equalisation in the case of coal.

(c) This would be difficult to compute.

Setting up of Special Courts for Communal Cases

497. SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up special courts to try communal cases;

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

(c) the details of the cases likely to be tried in these courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The State Governments have been requested to consider actively the question of setting up of Special Courts for the trial of cases arising out of communal riots.

उत्तर प्रदेश में इस्पात संयंत्रों की स्थापना

498. श्री अिलोक चन्द :

श्री राम किंकर :

श्री शिवशरण वर्मा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य शुरू हो जायेगा और यह उस राज्य के किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में क्या दिक्कत है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वित्तीय और अन्य कठिनाइयों तथा छठी योजना में पहले से किए गए वायदों के कारण ऐसा नहीं किया जा सका है ।

Revision in Installed Capacity of each unit of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

499. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the original agreement for setting up the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, the installed capacity was mentioned as 190 M.W.E. for each of the units;

(b) if so, why the figures of installed capacity is mentioned as 210 M.W.E. now-a-days and since when has the figures been revised and for what reasons; and

(c) on how many occasions either of the units have produced more than 100 M.W.E., give details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 190 MWE was mentioned as the warranted net electrical output. The corresponding installed capacity would be approximately 200 MWE gross for each unit.

(b) The net electrical output was required to be demonstrated by a performance test. Based on this performance test in 1969, the installed capacity was declared as 210 MWE gross for each unit.

(c) On many occasions both units have produced more than 100 MWE net each in the past. The generation, however, had to be restricted for the past few years due to uncertainties in supplies of enriched uranium.

Anomalies in Fixation of pay of Govt. Officers Promoted Prior to 1 May, 1981

500. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has recently issued certain orders providing for removal of anomalies in fixation of pay of these Government officers who were promoted prior to 1 May, 1981 and are getting less pay than their junior officers holding identical posts and promoted subsequently; if so, facts thereof;

(b) the significance of the date 1 May, 1981 mentioned in the said orders and the reasons why these orders have not been made applicable in cases of officers promoted after 1 May, 1981 and getting lesser pay than their juniors in the same grade;

(c) whether Government propose to further amend the relevant rules making them applicable to all those officers who are getting lesser pay than their juniors in the same grade; and

(d) if so, when and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Orders were issued on 26.9.81 providing that on promotion a Government Servant would have an option to get his pay fixed either directly under FR. 22-C or first under FR. 22(a)(i) on the date of promotion and then have his pay re-fixed under FR. 22-C on the date of accrual of next increment in the lower post. These orders have been made effective from 1.5.1981. Instances, however, came to notice later where the junior promoted on or after 1.5.1981 was drawing more pay than the senior promoted before that date. In order to rectify such an anomaly, orders were issued on 25.5.1983 under which pay of the senior officer promoted prior to 1.5.1981 and getting lesser pay than the junior promoted on or after that date could be stepped up equal to the pay of the junior, subject to certain conditions.

(b) to (d) The date 1.5.1981 was decided in the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery). As a Government servant promoted on or after 1.5.81 can judiciously exercise an option which will give him the maximum benefit, the question of removal of any anomaly in respect of officers promoted on or after 1.5.1981 does not arise.

Team of Scientists to Antarctica

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to send another team of Scientists to Antarctica in the near future;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) whether composition of the team has since been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir, there is a proposal to send another research expedition to Antarctica in November-December, 1983.

(b) Details of this expedition are being worked out.

(c) No Sir.

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

Import of diesel generating sets

502. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to import diesel generating set, if so, the number thereof and through which agency;

(b) whether any tender has been invited, if so, the particulars of the companies which quoted; and

(c) the rules for importing diesel generating set and its spares ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No proposal for bulk import of diesel generating sets by Government is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of diesel generating sets is governed by Paras 132 and 133 of Hand Book of Imports and Exports Procedures 1983-84. Import of spare parts for diesel generating sets is regulated as per the general policy for spare parts contained in Chapters 6 and 9 of the Imports and Exports Policy for 1983-84.

**Special-cell for Minorities in Ministry
of Home Affairs**

503. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA &
SHRI ZAINUL BASHER

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the reported directives of the Prime Minister on or about 11 May, 1983, a special cell has been created in his Ministry to deal with matters relating to minorities;

(b) if so, the composition of the cell;

(c) the subjects assigned and expected to be taken up by the cell;

(d) whether any report on the working of the cell will be placed on the Table of the House;

(e) the details of guidelines, if any laid down for the functioning of the cell; and

(f) the response of the various State Governments of the said instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) A Minorities Cell has been created in this Ministry under the charge of a Special Secretary. It includes one Joint Secretary, One Director, One Joint Director, One Assistant Director, One Research Officer, One Section Officer and other supporting staff.

(c) The Cell will deal with matters pertaining to the welfare of minorities.

(d) and (e) Since the Cell is only an administrative set up within the Ministry, it does not require separate guideline and on special report will be laid down on the Table of the House.

(f) The suggestions of the Prime Minister have been sent to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and the matter is under correspondence.

**Central Aid to States During Sixth
Plan**

504. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the financial aid provided to each State during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether some States have requested the Central Government to enhance the amount in view of the chronic situation prevailing since long;

(c) if so, the names of such States, and

(d) the amount, if any, provided as assistance to the m for the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHANAN): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Since the finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, some State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal have been asking from time to time for higher Central assistance and market borrowings to augment resources for their Annual plans. It has been decided to make available additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores for the two-year period 1983-84 and 1984-85 over and above the Rs. 15350 crores envisaged earlier for the Sixth Plan period. It has also been decided to allow the States a 20% step-up in market borrowings programme in 1983-84 as compared to that in 1982-83 instead of the 10% step-up envisaged in the original scheme of financing the State Plans.

Statement

Central Assistance for Annual Plans 1980-81 to 1983-84—States

Rs. crores)

STATES	1980-81 Releases	1981-82 Releases	1982-83 Releases	1983-84 allocations
<i>I. Special Category States</i>				
1. Assam	134.56	153.46	239.94	323.61
2. Himachal Pradesh	76.26	79.68	86.44	100.42
3. Jammu & Kashmir	169.46	180.64	197.72	234.78
4. Manipur	36.75	42.07	60.29	69.32
5. Meghalaya	34.60	37.56	49.10	63.33
6. Nagaland	35.14	40.20	57.06	75.25
7. Sikkim	20.14	23.92	28.35	31.63
8. Tripura	32.13	39.31	52.09	60.94
Total—I	539.04	596.84	770.99	959.28
<i>II. Other States</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	190.54	173.82	185.95	211.01
2. Bihar	241.97	244.85	275.90	312.04
3. Gujarat	94.66	105.13	129.55	135.60
4. Haryana	53.41	42.08	53.20	52.71
5. Karnataka	98.70	95.75	96.45	120.03
6. Kerala	77.89	104.04	96.37	94.12
7. Madhya Pradesh	177.47	182.63	197.90	243.28
8. Maharashtra	178.68	174.99	192.33	230.73
9. Orissa	147.75	134.55	145.36	157.49
10. Punjab	61.88	63.54	62.08	72.82
11. Rajasthan	130.40	117.83	153.13	142.48
12. Tamil Nadu	135.75	122.13	138.66	157.97
13. Uttar Pradesh	326.87	392.27	434.69	464.84
14. West Bengal	136.01	131.05	291.09	156.52
Total—II	2051.98	2084.66	2452.66	2551.64
Total I+II*	2591.02	2681.50	3223.65	3510.92

*Excludes Central Assistance for Special Area Programmes—Hill Areas, Tribal Areas and NEC.

Source : Ministry of Finance for the latest figures for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र में विकिरण का खतरा

505. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र में विकिरण की निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक विकिरण होने के कारण 329 श्रमिकों को विकिरण से प्रभावित होने का खतरा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विकिरण से सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग की कौन-सी सिफारिशों को अब तक लागू किया गया है और निकट भविष्य में कौन-सी सिफारिशों का लागू करने का विचार है;

(ग) कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरों की जांच कितनी अवधि के बाद की जाती है और वर्ष 1982-83 में कर्मचारियों की कितनी बार डाक्टरों की जांच की गई; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरों की जांच का कार्य कितनी मेडिकल यूनिटें करती हैं और कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरों की जांच के बारे में उनकी नवीनतम रिपोर्ट क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिव-राज वो० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकिरण बचाव आयोग की सिफारिशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि किसी भी एक वर्ष में 5 रेम की सीमा के अलावा किसी भी एक घटना में 10 रेम तक का विशेष प्रभाव नियोजित ढंग से पड़ने दिया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि इस प्रकार का नियोजित विकिरण प्रभाव व्यक्ति के जीवनकाल

में 25 रेम से अधिक नहीं होगा और कुल मिलाकर 100 रेम से ज्यादा का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) और (घ) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के मेडिकल यूनिट विकिरण की स्थिति में काम करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों की डाक्टरों की जांच हर वर्ष करते हैं ! अब तक किसी मामले में अपसामान्यता नहीं पाई गई है ।

Strictures of Investigating Officers. in Bride Burning Case in Delhi

506. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the judgment by the Additional Session Judge in Delhi sentencing to death three persons of a family in a bride burning case;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the judge has passed severe strictures on the Investigating Officer, and the doctor and the New Delhi Police Commissioner was urged to initiate appropriate action against the two and some other police officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Additional District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, in his judgment dated 27.5.1983 in case FIR No. 609 dated 2.12.80 under section 304/34/302 IPC and section 4 of Dowry Act, of Police Station Ashok Vihar, while awarding death sentence to the three accused, has passed strictures against the Investigating Officer, a Sub-Inspector of Delhi Police and a Doctor of St.

Stephen's Hospital for fabricating and forging the dying declaration of the victim.

Departmental proceedings are being initiated against the Sub-Inspector. The gist of the judgement is being sent by Delhi Administration to the management of St. Stephen Hospital which is a private Hospital, for appropriate action against the Doctor. The same would also be conveyed to the Medical Council of India for similar action.

Speeding of Funds for Tribal Sub-Plan Area in Bihar

507. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds quantified both under State Plan and Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-plan area in Bihar were/are being spent even outside the tribal sub-plan area;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and his Ministry's reaction thereto;

(c) whether in conformity with Tribal Sub-Plan concept Government would ensure that the funds quantified for Tribal Sub-Plan area are spent only in that area;

(d) if so, the steps proposed therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) to (c) Information has been asked for from the Government of Bihar and the same shall be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Recommendation RE: Personnel Policy by Working Group on Tribal Development

508. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan, set up by Planning Commission, in its report of October, 1980 has recommended specifically about the personnel policy to be adopted by States/Union Territories Governments for administration of tribal sub-plan areas;

(b) if so the attitude and approach adopted so far with results achieved, if any, with regard to such recommendations by States/Union Territories Governments in general and by Bihar in particular;

(c) whether his Ministry endorsed such recommendations in toto or has some reservations in respect thereof, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Central Government are satisfied with implementation of personnel policy as recommended by Working Group on the part of States/Union Territories Governments in general and Bihar in particular, if not, steps proposed to be taken and specific time frame proposed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) All tribal sub-plan States/Union Territories have been requested to implement the recommended personnel policy. States including Bihar have broadly accepted the recommendations contained in this Report and are taking necessary steps for their implementation. No separate evaluation of results has been undertaken so far.

(c) These recommendations were endorsed in toto by the Home Ministry.

(d) Implementation of the recommendations by the States is taking some time as it is a long drawn out process, covering all the development and regulatory Departments. State Governments including Bihar are taking steps for

implementing the recommendations. Progress in implementations is being reviewed in Tribal sub-plan discussions with State Government representatives. State Governments have been addressed from time to time to expedite implementation of the recommendations.

Booking of Vehicles by Maruti

509. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Booking for the Suzuki range of vehicles to be manufactured by the State-owned Maruti Udyog Limited has been closed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of bookings and the total amount mobilised on account of deposits, in different regions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) and (b) Booking for Maruti vehicles opened on 9th April, 1983 and closed on the 8th June, 1983.

(c) So far, Maruti Udyog Ltd. had received an amount of approximately Rs. 125 crores against 1.27 lakh applications for bookings. The final figures will, however, be known only a few weeks later. The regionwise deposits will also be known only then.

Killing of Nirankaries in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Other Parts of the Country

510. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of Nirankaries have recently met the Prime Minister and Home Minister in connection with killing of Nirankaries in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum received and talks held;

(c) the assurances given to them by the Prime Minister and Home Minister;

(d) the action taken to implement the assurances; and

(e) the steps taken to protect the life and properties of Nirankaries and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) and (b) The representatives of Nirankaries met the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and the memorandum submitted to the Home Minister on 4th July, 1983, referred mainly to law and order situation in Punjab and the security and protection of Nirankaries and others in the State.

(c) to (e) The Government of Punjab have been advised to take necessary measures to prevent recurrence of incidents of attacks of Nirankaries and to make arrangements for protection of their life and property. The State Government have informed that steps have been taken in this regard and a number of accused persons have already been arrested. Arrangements for the security and protection of life and property of Nirankaries have also been made. Constant vigil is being maintained.

Seizure of Charas in Karol Bagh Delhi

511. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently seized charas from the godown of a transport company in Karol Bagh, Delhi;

(b) if so, the quality of charas seized;

(c) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani National has been involved in this racket;

(d) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter in details; and

(e) if so, the details of persons arrested in this connection and action contemplated by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 754 Kgs. of charas was recovered.

(c) The nationality of one of the accused persons was in doubt. In a judgement dated 29.10.1982 of the Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi, he has been declared an Indian national.

(d) and (e) Investigation of the case is in progress. One of the accused has been arrested. As the other accused is admitted in Hospital, formal arrest has not yet been made.

Communal Violence

512. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many incidents of communal violence have been reported from different parts of the country in the last three months;

(b) the steps taken by concerned authorities to deal with these incidents;

(c) whether report of mounting tension due to dispute and conflicts between different communities have been received during this period;

(d) if so, the main details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon to diffuse the situation in areas affected by tension ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) There were 126 incidents (including 18 in Assam) of communal nature in different parts of the country during April, May and June, 1983.

(b) The incidents were effectively handled by the concerned authorities.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Unauthorised Guest Houses and Unlicensed Private Lodges in Delhi

513. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of unauthorised guest houses and unlicensed private lodges are running in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some persons are indulging in criminal activities in the singing and dancing girls flats;

(c) if so, whether some cases have been detected or girls flats raided by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In regard to Guest Houses, two cases, one in the month of March and the other in the month of April, 1983 under Sections 3/4/5/7 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Girls and women Act have been registered at Police Station Lajpat Nagar. The first case is pending trial in the

Court and the second case is under investigation.

Exploration of Coastal Sea Beds

514. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes drawn up in developing nodule technology; and

(b) whether any ships are being equipped for constant exploration of coastal sea beds for collecting metal bearing nodules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A scheme is in operation regarding deep sea bed mining under which surveys are being carried out. Personnel engaged in the survey are picking up insights which will help in the development of necessary technology.

In addition to R.V. Gaveshni, which is an indigenously built vessel, Sagar Kanya and Samudra Manthan have been acquired and have been suitably equipped for exploration of the coastal sea bed and offshore areas.

Payment of royalty to Foreign Collaborators

515. SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Hindustan Times, dated May 24, 1983 captioned "obsolete technology ruining economy" and the observations made by one of the members of the Planning Commission at the seminar organised by Mining Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India stating that there are hundreds of examples where even in low technology area as paper digesting and Pulp-Making, India

continued to pay royalty or at least consultation fees to the foreign collaborators;

(b) if so, how much amount is spent annually for royalty and consultation fees in public sectors undertakings, and

(c) whether Government will take immediate steps to make proper use of cheap labour and reduce from the clutches of onslaught of obsolete technology and high cost economy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Government's policy in regard to Foreign Collaboration is selective and need based. Technical evaluation is carried out to assess indigenous capability wherever import of technology is proposed. In so far as the Paper Industry is concerned, the country is self-sufficient in respect of the technology needed for manufacture of major varieties of cultural and industrial papers. Access to foreign technology is allowed only in respect of those varieties of paper which are currently being imported or where new processes, such as bagasse-pulping for the manufacture of newsprint, are proposed to be adopted.

(b) No separate data on remittances of royalty and consultation fees by Public Sector Undertakings is available.

(c) The technology policy as embodied in the Technology Policy Statement of January, 1983, aims at cost reduction and updating of technology.

Decentralisation of SAIL Marketing Division.

516. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to decentralise the SAIL Marketing Division with immediate effect; and

(b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.P.K. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plants are being made directly responsible for the marketing of their products. The plants should sell what they produce and produce what they can sell. For this purpose, the marketing set up in the plants is being strengthened.

Creation of Employment Opportunities in Garhwal

517. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the urgent need for creating employment for the neglected Garhwal region by creation of new small industries for local population;

(b) whether Government would consider encouraging and subsidising these activities specially for retired army personnel, unemployed engineers and shilpkars and tribal people like Tharo, Boksha, Bhotia etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Necessity to have planned growth of Small Scale Industries in the Garhwal Region as also in all the backward districts of the country has already been recognised by the Government. All the five districts of Garhwal Region have been included in Category 'A' of the identified backward areas. Entrepreneurs including retired army personnel, unemployed engineers, shilpkars and Tribal people like Boksha, Bhotia etc, willing to set up industrial units in Garhwal region, are eligible for Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Institutions,

Transport Subsidy, Consultancy facilities for Technical Services, hire purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, special facilities for import of raw-materials, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through district Industry Centres, margin money assistance and Tax Concessions.

Paucity of Bamboos for Aggarbatties

518. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Economic Times' dated 28 June, 1983 that the fragrance of Aggarbatties in Karnataka, its home State, may soon fade away as the industry is facing a severe crisis owing to paucity of bamboo used for sticks;

(b) if so, whether there has been any reduction in the production in 1982; and

(c) if so, the steps Proposed to be taken to increase its production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) A report to this effect appeared in the 'Economic Times' dated 28th June, 1983.

(b) and (c) The primary responsibility for development and promotion of this industry, lies with the State Government. The Union Government plays only a promotional role through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). At present KVIC has no agarbatti unit in Karnataka. It has two units in Calcutta and one in Tamil Nadu but production in these units in 1982 has not been affected due to paucity of bamboo.

Shares of Indian Bottoms in Transporting Components for the Maruti cars

519. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what will be the share of Indian bottoms in the over 30 million dollar business of transporting components for the Maruti cars from Japan to India during the next five years;

(b) what will be the share of public sector bottoms and private sector bottoms in the said million dollar five years spread over business;

(c) whether the public sector shipping lines are ready to handle the job; and

(d) if not, what preparations have been made to make them capable?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d) To date, Maruti Udyog Ltd. has been nominating the public sector Shipping Corporation of the India vessels for transporting its cargo from Japan to India. In future also, it proposes to accord preference to the Shipping Corporation of India vessels as long as regular sailings are available in keeping with the overall schedule set for the project.

Fall in Production of Wagons

520. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wagon industry is expecting fall in production due to non-availability of wheel sets as one of the reasons;

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the situation; and

(c) if not, the actual position in the wagon industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The wagon industry has achieved a cumulative production of 3282 wagons in Four wheeler units in the first quarter

of the current year, which is 108% of the target of 3025.5 and 2.9% higher than the production of 3189.5 wagons, in four wheeler units, achieved in the corresponding period last year.

पंजाब में कानून और व्यवस्था

521. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में स्थिति त्रिस्फोटक हो गई है और कानून एवं व्यवस्था वहां पर बिल्कुल नहीं है;

(ख) पंजाब समस्या का हल ढूँढने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गए हैं;

(ग) क्या शांति बनाए रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल की सेवाएं प्राप्त की गई हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पंजाब में हिंसात्मक घटनाओं के पीछे के तत्वों का पता लगाने के विचार से इन घटनाओं की जांच के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच आयोग गठित करने का है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) शिरोमणी अकाली दल को बात-चीत करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था और जब उन्होंने निमंत्रण का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया तो रावी व्यास जल विवाद और

हरियाणा और पंजाब के मध्य क्षेत्रीय विवाद न्यायाधिकरण को देने सहित अनेक सुझाव दिए गए थे ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

**Setting up of industries by K.V.I.C.
in Orissa**

522. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the rural industries set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the industrially backward district of Orissa; and

(b) their achievements in the spheres of providing employment and training to the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Details of rural industries set up by the KVIC in the industrially backward districts of Orissa, and employment provided through these industries during the year 1981-82 are given in the statement attached.

As regards training, two training institutes, namely Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Gopalwadi, District Korapur and Zonal Training Centre KVIC, Udyogpuri, Bhubaneshwar are imparting training in Khadi and Village Industries

Statement

Details of Rural Industries set up in the Industrially Backward Districts of Orissa and Number of Persons Employed Therein

DISTRICTS

Sr. No.	Industry	Balasore	Bolangir	Dhenakal	Keonjhar	Kalahandi	Koraput	Mayurbhanj	Phulbani
		Employment.	Employment.	Employment.	Employment.	Employment.	Employment.	Employment.	Employment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Beekeeping	2,400	2	1,370	1,862	195	1,936	1,851	1,326
2.	P.C.P.I.	843	4	47	58	245	46	39	71
3.	Village pottery	84	7	182	45	206	261	20	47
4.	Village leather	37	40	65	27	58	102	56	204
5.	Gur and Khandsari	275	626	—	50	560	60	—	15
6.	Carpentry & Blacksmithy.	308	55	309	72	86	104	44	—
7.	Palmgur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Cane & Bamboo.	9	—	93	25	92	157	3,025	70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
9.	Fibre.	24	4	8	43	8	10	—	29
10.	Soap.	13	—	12	12	—	28	—	—
11.	Handmade Paper.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Match.	27	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
13.	Lime.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
14.	Fruit Processing and Fruit Preserva- tion	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
15.	Forest Based Industry.	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	20
16.	Khadi	103	—	144	44	—	170	—	—

Illegal Activities of Naxalites

523. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some illegal activities of Naxalites in certain parts of the country have been noticed; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the steps Government have taken to maintain law and order situation in such States?

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

Setting up of Wagon Industry in Nimpura, Kharagpur

524. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Development Corporation was granted a licence for setting up a factory for building wagons at Nimpura, Kharagpur;

(b) if so, whether the construction of the said factory has been going on; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Soviet Offer to Build Atomic Power Plants

525. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union have offered to help India to build two Atomic Power Plants of 450 MW each;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the offer with the decision taken in this regard, if any; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the offer made ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The Soviet offer is for assistance in the construction of reactors of 440 MW each. So far only some technical aspects of the offer have been ascertained and evaluated.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh

526. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Atomic Energy Plants are going to be set up in our country this year; and

(b) if so, whether it will be set up in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Final selection of suitable sites for new atomic power stations has not yet been made.

Wage Revision in Steel Industry

527. SHRI CHIRANJIMAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3997 on 23 March, 1983 regarding wage revision in steel industry and state:

(a) whether the discussion on revised wage agreement in the steel industry has been completed by the National Joint Committee for the steel industry; and

(b) if so, result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Discussions on the revised wage agreement in the Steel Industry were completed in the National Joint Committee for Steel Industry. A new agreement was signed by the parties on May 25, 1983.

Electronic Industries Facing Crisis due to Influx of Imported Products

528. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the electronic industry is facing a crisis and sales have considerably been declined due to influx of imported products specially from Sri Lanka and Maldives;

(b) whether there are no restrictions on the number of foreign trips and the quantity of baggage of passengers;

(c) whether any estimate is available about the number of television sets, video cassette recorders and other gadgets brought by people at Delhi, Amritsar and other airports; and

(d) the measures proposed to reduce custom duty on components to discourage bringing imported products and ensure growth of electronic industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the Department of Revenue and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी

529. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ लोगों को पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी करने के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने व्यक्ति और किन-किन स्थानों से गिरफ्तार किए गए;

(ग) इन स्थानों पर जासूसी की गति-विधियां रोकने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं; और

(घ) गिरफ्तार किए गए जासूसों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) 1 जनवरी, 1983 से 30 जून, 1983 तक की अवधि की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Granting of Scheduled Tribes Status to the People of Ladakh

530. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to grant Scheduled Tribes status to Ladakh; and

(b) if so, when Gurez, Tulail, Karnah, Keran, Uri and other similar backward areas in Jammu will be granted Scheduled Tribe status ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The question of granting Scheduled Tribe status to Ladakh is linked with the recommendation of the State Government giving its concurrence under the 2nd Proviso to Article 370(1) (d) of the Constitution to making Article 342 applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which has not yet been received from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The question of granting Scheduled Tribe status to Gurez, Tulail,

Karnah, Keran, Uri and other similar backward areas in Jammu region will be considered after the recommendation of the State Government is received as mentioned above.

Utilisation of Assam coal in Steel Plants

531. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments conducted by SAIL establish that Assam coal can be utilized in some steel plants;

(b) whether increased utilization of Assam coal in coke oven pushes will reduce quantum of import of coking coal; and

(c) whether the Railways have agreed to transport Assam Coal to Steel Plants other than that at Durgapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Investigations indicate that it may be possible to utilise small quantities of Assam Coal in the SAIL plants in blend with indigenous coking coal. Trials to establish the parameters regarding its use being conducted in Durgapur and Bokaro have been inconclusive and are being continued.

(b) Use of Assam Coal will only improve the supply of blendable coal to the SAIL plants and will not reduce the quantum of coking coal imports.

(c) Assam Coal is being moved by the Railways to Durgapur and Bokaro for test purposes on an adhoc basis.

Incidents of Robbing of Bullion Merchants in Chandni Chowk Delhi

532. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there has been a spate of incidents of robbing of bullion merchants in Chandni Chowk and Civil Lines area of Delhi;

(b) whether the Police failed to ensure security of merchants even after repeated incidents;

(c) whether Government have set up any special cell to ensure the safety of traders and to trace out the culprits; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the success achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) In the Chandni Chowk and Civil Lines areas of Delhi coming under the Kotwali and Civil Lines Police Stations, there have been three such incidents in the recent past.

(b) to (d) Round the clock patrolling in Chandni Chowk area has been intensified and the bullion merchants assured of adequate protection. They have also been advised to seek the help of the police personnel, when they carry large quantity of silver and cash. A special Cell has been set up to work out these cases. One of these cases has already been worked out, and 40 kilogrammes of silver has since been recovered. 4 persons have been arrested in this case.

Meeting on Reduction of Prices of Vehicles

533. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had called a meeting of automobile manufacturers on 31 May, 1983 to discuss and explore possibilities of reducing the prices of vehicles; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) The question of reducing prices of various categories of vehicles was discussed with the automobile manufacturers on 2.6.83. At the meeting, some manufacturers voluntarily agreed to reduce price ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000, and some others have assured not to effect increases during the current financial year.

Special Cell to Deal with Dowry Death Cases.

534. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that a Special Cell (Dowry) headed by Deputy Commissioner of Police, Delhi has been set up to deal with the 'Dowry Death Cases';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the functions of the cell;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said cell has not been provided with adequate financial allocation and personnel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) An anti-dowry Cell has been set up at the Police Headquarters. The present strength of the Cell is 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police, 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police, 2 Inspectors, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 12 Constables. The Cell takes over the investigations of suitable cases relating to the death of married young women in which the dowry demand is alleged to be the motive. The Cell also looks into the complaints alleging demands of dowry.

(c) and (d) The Cell has been set up

by the Delhi Police by diverting staff from Districts/Units. The proposal of the Delhi Police for sanctioning staff for the Cell is under consideration.

Industrialisation of Backward Areas

535. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently formulated a scheme for the industrialisation of backward areas;

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

(c) the steps already taken to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India vide Press Note dated 27.4.1983 have announced the new package of Incentives for setting up industries in No-Industry/Backward areas. Copies of the Press Note are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The Scheme is being implemented by the State Governments.

1983-84 के लिए राज्यों को योगनागत धन का आवंटन

536. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 की योजना के अन्तर्गत, विभिन्न राज्यों की वार्षिक योजना के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है;

(ख) क्या राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं का निर्धारण गाडबिल फामूले के अनुसार किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या इस फामूले के अनुसार, राज्यों की योजनाओं के लिये निर्धारण से

केवल औद्योगिक एवं आर्थिक रूप से समृद्ध राज्यों को ही अधिक लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होता रहेगा;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों तथा औद्योगिक रूप से उन्नत राज्यों के मध्य सदैव असमानता नहीं बनी रहेगी; और

(ङ) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए पिछड़े राज्यों को केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा योजनागत विकास के लिए क्या-क्या विशेष प्रोत्साहन दिए जा रहे हैं और उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चण्हाण) :

(क) 1983-84 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के राज्यवार आवंटन का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) से (घ) राज्यों को अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए आवंटन के भीतर निर्धारित की जा रही है। छठी पंचवर्षीय

योजना के लिए आवंटन का निर्धारण छठी योजना के दस्तावेज के पैरा 5.55 से 5.57 में विस्तार से बताए गए मापमण्ड के अनुसार किया गया है। यह अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े राज्यों के पक्ष में है जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल है।

(ङ) छठी योजना में संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े राज्यों के संसाधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर राज्यों की सहायता करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नीतियां तथा कार्यक्रम अपनाए गए हैं :—

- (1) संसाधन अन्तरण, जो पिछड़े राज्यों के पक्ष में है;
- (2) विशिष्ट पिछड़े/समस्या क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम; और
- (3) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के विकास के लिए प्रोत्साहन।

विवरण

1983-84 की राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का आवंटन

(करोड़ रु०)

केन्द्रीय सहायता

1. विशेष श्रेणी राज्य

1. असम	...	323.61
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश	...	100.42
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर	...	234.78
4. मणिपुर	...	69.32

(करोड़ रु०)

केंद्रीय सहायता

5. मेघालय	...	63.33
6. नागालैंड	...	75.25
7. सिक्किम	...	31.63
8. त्रिपुरा	...	60.94
जोड़	...	959.28

2. विशेष इतर श्रेणी के राज्य

1. आंध्र प्रदेश	...	211.01
2. बिहार	...	312.04
3. गुजरात	...	135.60
4. हरियाणा	...	52.71
5. कर्नाटक	...	120.03
6. केरल	...	94.12
7. मध्य प्रदेश	...	243.28
8. महाराष्ट्र	...	230.73
9. उड़ीसा	...	157.59
10. पंजाब	...	72.82
11. राजस्थान	...	142.28
12. तमिलनाडु	...	157.97
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	...	464.84
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	...	156.52
जोड़-2	...	2551.64
जोड़ 1 + 2	...	3510.92

(करोड़ रु०)

केन्द्रीय सहायता

3. विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

1. पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	...	135.00
2. जनजातीय क्षेत्र	...	110.00
3. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद	...	85.00
		330.00

कुल जोड़ (1 + 2 + 3)

3840.92

"Killing of Kiang in Chaugthang"

537. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of kiang (wild ass) which are found on both side of India-Tibet international border in the Chaugthang sector of Ladakh have now migrated to Ladakh side in view of large scale killings by the Chinese on the Tibet side;

(b) whether due to migration of these wild animals, the grazing resources of local tribes have completely been denuded thereby adversely affecting the health of local domestic livestock like yaks, sheep, Pashmina goats and other cattles resulting in death of thousands of such livestock every winter;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the livestock of local tribes in the Chaugthang region of Ladakh;

(d) whether Government would consider to kill a limited number of these wild asses in the interest of local tribes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have intimated that the population of the wild ass in Ladakh region has increased considerably.

(b) to (e) The state Government is deputing a team to study the situation and further management steps including payment of compensation would be taken on receipt of the report of the team.

Report on Minorities by High Power Panel

539. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power Panel on Minorities Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted a report on Minorities;

(b) if so, what are the main findings and recommendations made in the report;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) when are the reports on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are

expected to be submitted by the High Power Panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) to (d) The report on Minorities was submitted by the Panel on 14th June, 1983. The Panel's findings and recommendations relate to a wide range of subjects like education, employment, industry, finance, economic concession, economic disparity and implementation machinery. The remaining reports of the Panel are expected to be submitted by the end of September, 1983, when their tenure will expire.

Import of Liquid Crystal Devices

540. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Liquid Crystal Devices are being imported at present;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the claim made by the Bharat Electronics Ltd. that it can make these devices;

(c) if so, why import is being continued;

(d) whether Department of Electronics has evaluated indigenous technology in this area developed by the Raman Research Institute; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) While there is some local production of Liquid Crystal Devices (LCDS) based on indigenous know-how, some types of such Devices are also being imported. BEL has submitted a proposal to manufacture LCDs based on technology developed in association with the Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bangalore. Indigenous technology for the production of Liquid Crystal Devices, namely

Displays, has been developed by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), Delhi under an R&D project promoted and financed at NPL by the Department of Electronics (DOE). After evaluation, this technology has been successfully transferred to the central public sector company, Central Electronics Limited (CEL) and put into commercial production. Similarly, the technology for producing Liquid Crystal Material has been developed by the Raman Research Institute under an R&D project promoted and financed at RRI by the DOE. This technology has also been successfully passed on for commercial production by a company in Madras after evaluation by DOE. Therefore, the question of not evaluating such technology developed at RRI does not arise.

NIDC Report on Demands of the Electrical Sector

541. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Industrial Development Corporation Limited has submitted the study reports on the demand of the electrical sector and the final report, covering all products of aluminium to be produced in the Orissa Complex to his Ministry;

(b) if so, the findings of National Industrial Development Corporation Limited on electrical sector and marketability of the down-stream products therefor;

(c) whether this report has been examined by his Ministry and the NALCO to determine the pattern of down-stream products and end products of aluminium; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government and the Company therefor in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a)

The National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC) has submitted a part report on the aluminium demand of the electrical sector. The final report, covering all products, is expected shortly.

(b) and (c) The NIDC's report on the electrical sector is under examination in the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO).

(d) It is only on receipt of the final report of NIDC and the recommendations of NALCO thereon, that Government can decide on the pattern of downstream products of the Orissa Aluminium Project.

Talks with Akali Leaders

542. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of letters have been sent by him to Akali Dal and Sikh Leaders for talks in regard to their matters and issues and grievances during 1 April, 1983 to 30 June, 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the said letters;

(c) the reply received by Government from Akali Dal and other Sikh leaders in the matter;

(d) at what stage the matter stands at present; and

(e) what are the reactions of Government and Akali Dal on these issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Home Minister had written three letters to President, Shiromani Akali Dal on 30th May; 7th June and 15th June, 1983 inviting him or his representatives for further talks on the main issues of sharing of river waters of Ravi-Beas between Punjab &

Haryana and the territorial disputes between these two States. The question of misuse of holy shrines to shelter anti-social elements, to harbour persons wanted in connection with criminal cases and for storage of arms was also denied to be discussed. In his last letter dated 21.6.83, the President, Shiromani Akali Dal inter-alia replied that he had come to the conclusion that Government was not serious about the demands of Akali Dal about the solution of Punjab issues.

(d) Government have not so far received any further communication from Shiromani Akali Dal intimating their willingness for starting negotiations.

(e) There have been varied reactions from different quarters on the issue involved. Government would still hope that the Shiromani Akali Dal condemn the cult of violence and come forward to the negotiating Table.

Installation of Fire Fighting Equipment in Multistoreyed Buildings

543. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to instal fire fighting equipment in the multi-storeyed buildings, shops, factories and godowns to deal with the situation and control the fire in the event of a fire in future;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide for inspection of the above mentioned places by fire-fighting officers before issuing commercial licences to them; and

(c) if so, the time by which it would be done, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a)

to (c) The Delhi Administration has intimated that necessary safety provisions have been made for fire protection requirements in the unified building bye-laws notified on 23.6.1983 for multi-storeyed buildings as well as for shops, factories and godowns. These unified bye-laws are being enforced by the building sanctioning authorities namely, D.D.A., M.C.D. and N.D.M.C.

The Lt. Governor Delhi, has also constituted a Unit in June 1983, headed by a former Director General Civil Defence, Government of India, to check the fire fighting arrangements existing in the high-rise buildings. The Unit will also advise on further legal measures to be adopted for ensuring fire safety in the buildings, within a period of six months. In addition to these, three Teams have been separately constituted to inspect all buildings in Nehru Place complex, Rajendra Place complex, and Connaught Place Area, for checking deviations from the sanctioned building plans and also verifying whether the requisite protective measures against fire have been adopted. In the light of the findings of these teams, necessary follow up action is being taken by the concerned local bodies.

Illegal and Clandestine Import of Fire Arms from Abroad

544. SHRI NARSINGH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made and the steps taken so far by Government to check the illegal and clandestine import of fire arms from abroad;

(b) the number of such fire arms seized during the past one year and the part of the country from which these have been seized; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check the possession of unlicensed and illegal arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Directly Recruited Assistants

545. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year upto which the directly recruited Assistants have been promoted against regular vacancies;

(b) the date up to which departmental promotee Assistants have been promoted against regular vacancies;

(c) the number of Assistants of either category promoted against leave vacancies during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Since the management of the Central Secretariat Service is decentralised upto the level of Section Officer, the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms issues zones for promotion. Assistants, irrespective of their being direct recruits or departmental promotees, upto S. No. 219 in the Select List of 1972, can be promoted as Section Officers against regular vacancies, if available in the different cadres.

(c) Promotion of Assistants against leave vacancies is done by various cadres in accordance with the provision of Rule 13-A(2) of the C.S.S. Rules, 1962 and the requisite information is not monitored by this Department.

Supply of Enriched Uranium from U.S.A.

546. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tarapur Atomic Power Station is getting promised supply of enriched uranium from U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the quantity of enriched uranium received from U.S.A. during the last two years;

(c) whether the agreement entered between India and U.S.A. in this behalf has been unilaterally revoked by U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, steps taken to get enriched uranium from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d) The enriched uranium requirements for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station are now being obtained from France in lieu of USA, pursuant to an agreement reached between the Governments of India and France. The last supply under sale contract with USA of about 19.8 Tonne was received in October 1980.

Atomic Power Stations in Drought Affected States

547. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of heavy drought in Kerala and some other States, Government will set up atomic power stations in these regions/States to meet their demands; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Decision on the setting up of an atomic power plant in the southern region of which Kerala forms a part can be taken after the report of the Site Selection Committee is considered by the Government.

दिल्ली में गोपाल टावर अग्निकांड के समय हेलीकाप्टरों का उपयोग किया जाना

548. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती :

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में गोपाल टावर, दिल्ली में आग लगी थी;

(ख) क्या आग से घिरे हुए लोगों को बचाने के लिए हेलीकाप्टरों का इस्तेमाल किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसके आदेश से और कब उक्त हेलीकाप्टर लाने को कहा गया था तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोग बचाये गये ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) हेलीकोप्टर अग्निशमन सेवा द्वारा बुलाये गये थे । चार एम० आई०-8 एस० और एक चेतक ने बचाव कार्य में भाग लिया । प्रथम एम० आई०-8, जो इमारत पर पहुंचा था, द्वारा गोपाल टावर के टेरेस से पांच आदमी बचा लिए गये थे । शेष हेलीकोप्टर टेरेस में घने धुएं और उठती हुई लपटों के कारण अपेक्षित कार्य नहीं कर सके ।

Study of Income and Savings by National Sample Survey Organisation

549. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to study the income and the savings

by the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) if so, that will be its area of operation, the idea behind the study and when is the same likely to be completed; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House bringing out the Salient achievements made by the study ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A Pilot Survey is to be undertaken from August/September 1983 to explore the feasibility of evolving a suitable survey methodology for household income and savings.

(b) This Pilot Survey is meant to explore the feasibility of evolving a suitable methodology for a nation-wide large scale survey on household income and savings. This Pilot Survey is to be carried out in 5 States namely Punjab & (Delhi city), Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa (& Calcutta City) and Uttar Pradesh. The field work of the Pilot Survey is expected to be completed in a period of one year.

(c) This will be considered after the survey report is received by the Department of Statistics.

Manufacture of Heavy Duty and Special Cranes in Orissa

550. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the manufacture of heavy duty and special cranes units are absent in the industrial districts of Orissa where these equipments are more in demand;

(b) whether the setting up such units in Orissa will be taken into consideration; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to set up such units in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Letter of Intent has been granted to M/s. Kalinga Engineers Limited for manufacture of heavy duty and special purpose cranes as Paradeep (District Cuttack). Another proposal has also been approved by Government for manufacture of heavy duty and special purpose cranes by M/s. Utkal Machinery Limited, Kans-Bahal (District Sundergarh).

Setting up of forest based Industries in Balangir

551. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether possibility of setting up of forest based industries in Balangir district, Orissa has been explored either by the Centre or the State Government;

(b) if so, the prospects in setting up such type of industries in that district of Orissa;

(c) the specific steps taken by State Government as well as Centre to expedite the setting up of forest based industries in Balangir District; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Orissa Forest Corporation Ltd. has been issued a letter of intent dated 31.12.82, for the manufacture of wood veneers and plywood panels in District Balangir, Orissa, for an annual capacity of 7400 Cu. meters. A proposal was also received from the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation, Orissa for the manufacture of paper, for a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum of Balangir. However, as the applicant had not firmed up the availability of adequate quantity of cellulosic raw materials, the application was rejected.

Setting up of a Unit for Nylon Zip Fasteners

552. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any application sent by Government of Orissa to set up a manufacturing unit of nylon zip fasteners in Orissa,

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to grant licence to the concerned private sector company to set up the industry in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above, the question does not arise.

Chances for Appearing in Examination held by U.P.S.C.

553. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, the number of chances available to any competitor for any examination is limited;

(b) if so, the details of the examinations conducted by the Commission and the number of chances given to each competitor;

(c) under what rule or order of Government the number of chances have been restricted/laid down;

(d) whether there is any need to remove this barrier and allow the competitors to take part in the examinations till they so desire, and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Of all the examinations conducted by the Commission, only in respect of three examinations viz : Central Services Examination, Assistant Grade examination and Stenographer' Grade Examination; there is a restriction on the number of attempts that a candidate can avail of at each examination. The number of attempts admissible to each candidate for appearing in the above examinations is restricted to three. However, this restriction is not applicable in respect of SC & ST candidates.

(c) The restrictions regarding the number of attempts are included in the Rules for the examinations concerned and are in turn based on the provisions contained in the Statutory Recruitment/Service Rules for the services/posts for which recruitment is made on the results of the examination.

(d) and (e) The Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee as well as Kothari Committee had gone into the question whether there should be any restriction on the number of attempts a candidate can avail himself at the competitive examinations conducted by the Commission. Both the Committees were of the firm view that the mental qualities as also the personality of the candidate can best be tested in one or at the most two examinations. Government's decision regarding restrictions of the number of chances is based on these recommendations.

Setting up of Newsprint Mills in the Country

554. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newsprint mills set up in the country so far;

(b) the names of the places where these newsprint mills have been set up;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to increase the number of newsprint mills;

(d) if so, how many more newsprint mills are proposed to be set up by Government in the current financial year; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) and (b) Particulars of the existing newsprint mills in the country are as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Location</i>
1.	Napa Mills	Nepa Nagar, M.P.
2.	Mysore Paper Mills	Bhadravati, Karnataka.
3.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Vellore, Kerala.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The following projects for the manufacture of newsprint are under implementation :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Location</i>
1.	Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Mills	Pugalur, Tamil Nadu.
2.	Century Pulp and Paper Mills	Distt. Naini Tal, (U.P.)

Unsold Stock of Steel

555. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large accumulated stock of unsold steel in the steel plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the quantity and value of stock as on 31 March, 1983; and

(d) steps taken by the steel plants to dispose of the same?

Rs. 600 crores (Provisional). TISCO had a stock of 0.096 million tonnes valued at Rs. 38.5 crores (provisional). These stocks built up as sales did not keep pace with production. Following steps have been taken to reduce the level of stocks:—

(i) Distribution procedures have been relaxed in respect of supply of steel.

(ii) End-use restrictions under the iron & Steel (Control) Order have been done away with in respect of almost all the steel items.

(iii) SAIL have dispensed with the system of registered traders and offer material to anyone interested in trading in steel.

(iv) Credit facilities on a selective

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) As on 31st March, 1983 the Steel Plants and the stockyards of SAIL had 1.45 million tonnes of steel valued at

basis for certain items of steel are extended by SAIL.

- (v) A scheme for supply of HR Sheets/Coils and CR Sheets/Coils at internationally competitive prices to the holders of import licences has been introduced.
- (vi) Subject to prior sales, inter-branch transfer of stocks are being done at SAIL expenses.
- (vii) Import Policy for steel items has been made more restrictive to control imports.
- (viii) The product-mix of steel plants has been made market oriented.

Committee Appointed on Safety of Gopala Towers in Delhi

556. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three member Committee was appointed to report on the structural safety of the Gopalan Towers in West Delhi which went on fire on 6 June, 1983; and

(b) if so, has the report been submitted by the Committee and what are the salient recommendations and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Lt. Governor of Delhi constituted a committee of three technical experts to go into the structural safety of Gopalan Towers. The Committee in its report was of the view that the entire building above the ground floor is unsafe. It therefore recommended that the building needs to be demolished above the ground floor.

The Commissioner, M.C.D. issued a notice to the owners and occupants of the building for its demolition

as recommended by the Committee. However, subsequently the Supreme Court in a Special Leave Petition filed by M/s United Towers India Pvt. Ltd. passed an injunction order restraining the authorities from demolishing the building. The Supreme Court also appointed a three-member committee to assess the damage to Gopala Towers. The Committee after inspecting the building submitted a report on 15.6.83 suggesting that the entire building need not be demolished and only certain floors of the building need to be demolished which included the entire mazzanine floor and the removal of brick walls of masonry work on the 6th, 7th, 12th and 13th floors. The Supreme Court thereafter passed an order directing the petitioners to remove the mazzanine floor within a fortnight and the masonry work on the 6th, 7th, 12th and 13th floors within four weeks. The Special Leave Petition is likely to come up for further hearing in the middle of August, 1983.

Violence over Dowry Death in East Delhi

557. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a mob violence over 'dowry death' in East Delhi on June, 4, 1983;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and estimated damage to the Government property;

(c) is there no let up on young married women mysteriously dying of burns in the Capital;

(d) how many young married women have died of burns during the last one year in the Capital; and

(e) details thereof as also the action taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The dead body of the victim, Smt. Padma Rani was brought in a procession to the Police Station Krishan Nagar and the crowd wanted the accused to be brought out and paraded with their faces painted black along with the procession. The crowd was told that the accused would be brought to the cremation ground. When the crowd failed to get the accused from the Police custody, they started damaging D.T.C. buses and other vehicles at various points. 15 D.T.C. buses and some private vehicles suffered damage.

(c) to (e) 311 cases of death of women due to burning were reported to the Delhi Police during the last one year viz. from 1.7.1982 to 30.6.1983. 20 cases have been registered under Section 302 IPC, 42 cases under Section 306 IPC and 40 cases under Section 309 IPC. Inquest proceedings under Section 174 Cr.P.C. were conducted in respect of 209 cases. 106 persons have been arrested in these cases. Two of them have been acquitted by the Court. Cases against 40 are pending trial and cases against 64 are pending investigation.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

558. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police is unable to apprehend the criminals and the law and order situation in the Union Territory of Delhi is worsening;

(b) whether the inability is due to the wide gap between the senior and junior officers;

(c) whether the police force in Delhi is insufficient for the population of Delhi; and

(d) any proposal to revamp the police task force in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) It is not correct to say that the Delhi Police are unable to apprehend the culprits. It is also not correct to say that the law and order situation in the Union Territory of Delhi is worsening.

(b) The relations between the Officers and personnel of the Delhi Police are very cordial.

(c) and (d) The requirements of Delhi Police for personnel and equipment remain under constant review and suitable additions are made as and when found necessary. There is no proposal under consideration for revamping the Delhi Police.

Imported Colour TV Kits.

559. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question Nos. 1531 and 1557 dated 13 October, 1982 re : "relaxation of criteria for import of components for colour T.V. sets and licences for import of colour T.V. components" respectively and state :

(a) the complete address of 69 firms listed in the statement to Unstarred Question No. 1557 along with the number of imported colour TV kits actually lifted by each firm upto-date;

(b) whether any instance has come to the notice of Government where these firms have violated their affidavit/undertaking given to the Government on retail price by charging extra money for 'after sales service', if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of Black and White TV sets of each excise category produced by each of these firms in 1981-82 as evidenced by excise clearance statements submitted to Government vide para 2(b)

of Annexure I of Unstarred Question No. 1531?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) At the time the question was answered on 5.10.1982, 69 parties were recommended by the Department of Electronics (DOE) to Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC), a public sector company of the Department of Electronics, for allocation of CTV Kits. Subsequently, 16 more parties were recommended for such allotment. Party-wise information, as required in the question, is being collected.

(b) The details of specific complaints received and action taken thereon are given in the statement attached.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO HIGH PRICES CHARGED FOR COLOUR TV SETS & ACTION TAKEN THEREON

1. *Complaint from M/s Lake View Service Station, Darbhanga dated April 14, 1983 against M/s Alpha Radio, Chandini Chowk, Delhi for a CTV set manufactured by M/s Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.*

Government had asked M/s Video Electronics Pvt. Ltd., for comments on the complaint. Those comments have not yet been received from the company in writing.

2. *Complaint from M/s Television Viewers Association, Kerala dated 23.3.1983 against M/s Quilon Radio Service, Trivandrum for a Dyanora CTV set as well as for a KELTRON CTV set.*

The complaint in this case was **not** against the CTV manufacturer **but** against the dealer. The complaints are being looked into.

Shifting of the Office of G.S.I. Himachal Pradesh Circle from Chandigarh

560. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to shift the office of the Geological Survey of India, Himachal Pradesh Circle from Chandigarh to any other place in Himachal Pradesh or outside;

(b) if so, the name of the place where it has been decided/proposed to shift the office in Himachal Pradesh or outside; and

(c) if so, the distance of the proposed site from Simla, as also from Chandigarh and the reasons for shifting the office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P SALVE) : (a) A proposal to shift the Himachal Pradesh Circle office of Geological Survey of India from Chandigarh to a suitable location in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

(b) and (c) No decision has yet been taken about the exact location of the office in Himachal Pradesh and therefore, it is not possible to give the distance of the proposed location from Simla. The purpose of shifting the office from Chandigarh to Himachal Pradesh is to intensify the G.S.I. activities in this Pradesh.

Capacity of the Successive Blast Furnaces Commissioned at Bokaro

561. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacities of the successive blast furnaces commissioned at Bokaro and their efficiencies for the last three months;

(b) the cost of production of hot metal in the blast furnaces of different capacities;

(c) whether there is problem of regulation specially with coking coal having higher ash content and varying strength with the blast furnaces of bigger size; and

(d) if so, justification for going for blast furnaces of bigger size ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Capacity of each of the four blast furnaces in operation in Bokaro is 2000 Cubic Metres of useful volume. The information regarding efficiency of operation of blast furnaces in the preceding three months is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The average cost of production of hot metal of all these furnaces during 1982-83 was Rs. 1289 per tonne.

(c) and (d) The size of the Blast Furnaces at Bokaro was determined after taking into consideration the quality of the input material and the linkages envisaged at the time the Detailed Project Report for Bokaro Steel Plant was prepared. Their operations get affected due to the fluctuations in the ash content of the coal received at the steel plants.

Women Burning Cases

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

(a) whether it is a fact that women burning cases in the Capital and in other parts of the country are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the number of such cases noticed during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and April-June, 1983;

(c) the main causes of their burning; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to solve the problems and avoid their burning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) No all India figures are available. So far as Delhi is concerned the figures of women burning cases reported to Delhi Police are indicated below :—

1980-81	407
1981-85	547
1982-83	618
1.4.83 to 30.6.83.	162

(c) The causes include accidents, suicide due to frustration or harassment or murder.

(d) In order to ensure speedy investigation and to provide more deterrent punishment, amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act, are being made.

For the purpose of prompt and proper investigation and for pursuing cases in Courts, a Special Cell has been set up at the Police Headquarter to handle such cases.

Guidelines to Prevent Communal Disturbances

563. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central guidelines have been issued to the States in regard to the steps to be taken to prevent communal disturbances in the States;

(b) if so, what are the guidelines; and

(c) whether the guidelines are being effectively implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The guidelines are in the form of tentative recommendations and cover inter-alia various aspects such as intelligence arrangements, non-official participation in preventive action, administrative measures including contingency planning; control over fire arms, personnel policy, investigation, prosecution and trial of cases and rehabilitation etc. The State Governments were requested that these recommendations are not exhaustive and they should make additions/modifications in the light of their own experience. The State Governments have been acting according to the needs of a particular situation within the broad framework of the guidelines as adopted by them.

Loss suffered by Engineering Industry

564. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the year 1982-83 has proved to be an unlucky one for the Engineering Industry which has suffered wide spread production losses during the year specially in sectors such as manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the extent of loss as well as the items affected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) During the year 1982-83 among the Engineering Sector of Industries, Industrial Machinery has recorded a combined growth of 11.4% and the basic metal industries have recorded a combined positive growth of 4.0%. However, manufacture of Metal Products manufacture of electrical apparatus and appliances and transport equipment have registered lower level in Index during 1982-83 than during 1981-82. The production in some of the industries which have registered lower level in Index during 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82 is given below :—

S. No.	Item of manufacture	Acc. unit	1981-82		1982-83	
			Qty.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Qty.	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Electric Motors above 1 HP	million H.P.	5.03	19004.37	4.88	17981.52
2.	Power and Distribution Transformers	million KVA	19.62	15523.69	19.16	14670.26
3.	AAC/ACSR Conductors	Th. Tonnes	66.07	13927.39	44.7	9671.11
4.	PVC/PILC/XLP Power Cables	Th. K.M.	21.9	17690.94	20.0	16658.57

Redressal of Cadre Grievance by Individuals

565. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a service association can take up the cause of cadre interest themselves as well as can invoke the help of the Members of Parliament for the redressal of the cadre grievance;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that an individual of the service cannot do that (not amounting to matters of his personal interest); and

(e) whether there are any orders/instructions issued on the subject and if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) While recognised service association can take up the cause of cadre interests themselves i.e. through their duly elected office bearers and through appropriate channel, with appropriate authority in the Government, it is not permitted to invoke the help of Members of Parliament in the redressal of cadre grievances. There is a provision in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 that 'no Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of matters pertaining to his service under the Govt.' It has also been stipulated elsewhere that the 'service association shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which, if done by a govt. servant would contravene' this provision of the Conduct Rules.

(b) and (c) The matters of general cadre interests are appropriately required to be raised by associations formed by groups of employees, with a common approach, through their elected Spokesmen. If it is left to individual employ-

ees to raise matters of general cadre interests, there may be as many views as there are members of the group which will make it difficult for the Govt. to discuss/examine such issues. There are, however, on formal orders/instructions on this specific point.

Misuse of L.T.C. Facility by Government Employees

566. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10670 on 9th May, 1983 regarding LTC facility and state :

(a) whether the penalty imposed on the Government employees in the matter of misusing the LTC facility differs from individual to individual as in one case the employee is retired compulsorily, in the other case pay of a Government servant has been reduced by three stages, yet in the other case a Government servant escapes with a minor penalty;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and whether there are no guidelines laid down in this behalf;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that discretionary powers vested with the disciplinary authorities are not used equally and thus there is the need to implement Article 309 of the Constitution to safeguard the interests of the Government servants; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to bring legislation as per Article 309 of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) to (d) Specific penalties are not prescribed separately for misuse of LTC facility alone. According to Disciplinary Rules, any penalty listed therein, ranging from censure to dismissal, can be imposed on a govt. servant *for good and sufficient reasons* after following the prescribed procedure, which affords

the reasonable opportunity of defence envisaged under Art. 311 of the Constitution. In each individual case, the disciplinary authority has to take into account all the facts and circumstances brought out after following the disciplinary procedure and impose an appropriate punishment taking into account all the aspects, including the seriousness of the offence and other circumstances surrounding it. As cases differ from one another in their nature, there cannot be any uniformity in respect of penalties imposed in individual cases. However, as already indicated above, the safeguards provided to govt. servants under Art. 311 of the Constitution are duly incorporated in the Disciplinary Rules framed by the President in exercise of the powers conferred on him by proviso to Art. 309 of the Constitution. In the circumstances, the question of bringing any legislation does not arise.

Applications for Purchase of Maruti Vehicles

567. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who submitted applications for purchase of Maruti car, van, high roof van and pick up van and the amount of money deposited category-wise and what will be the delivery period in each case;

(b) when, where, how and under whose supervision will the allotment priority numbers be determined and the manner in which an applicant can satisfy himself about the fairness of this procedure;

(c) the target production of each category in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 and how many vehicles will be imported in C.K.D. condition in each year and what is the landed cost

of each type of vehicle so imported; and

(d) the number, criterion, procedure and price of vehicles to be sold as deluxe models and in the manufacturers quota every year ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. has so far received about 1.27 lakh applications for bookings through the nationalised banks. The complete figures will be known in the next few weeks. The final delivery schedule in regard to these bookings will be known only later.

(b) The priority allocation numbers will be determined by means of a computer using Pseudo Random Number Technique for each vehicle and each delivery centre separately. Computer Maintenance Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking has been engaged for the computer programming. The programme generating Pseudo Random Number Technique is normally an acceptable method used by experts in the field of computer to ensure unbiased allocation.

(c) Production at MUL is likely to commence by the end of December, 1983. Commercial production will, however, begin in 1984-85 when the company proposes to manufacture 20,000 vehicles. The proposed production build-up in the subsequent years is as follows :

1985-86	40,000
1986-87	60,000
1987-88	80,000
1988-89	100,000

The import of components for the manufacture of cars etc. by the company during 84-85 and the subsequent years will be in accordance with the approved phased manufacturing programme which envisages an indigenous contribution of a little over 31% in 84-85 going up to over 95% in 1988-89. It is not in the commercial

interest of the company to disclose the landed cost of components for the different types of vehicles.

(c) During the first two years of commercial production, i.e., 1984-85 and 1985-86 10,000 delux model vehicles are planned to be manufactured. The procedure for the booking of the delux model and its price are yet to be worked out. It has, however, been decided by the Board of Directors of the company that 5% of the vehicles may be reserved as Director's discretionary quota.

**Cost of Production of Atomic Power
by Tarapur Atomic Power Station
and Rajasthan Atomic Power
Station**

568. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present cost of production of atomic power by Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station respectively; and

(b) whether the costs are comparable to costs of production of atomic power in U.S.A., U.K. and France, and what are the costs in those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Present rates of sale of energy to the State Electricity Boards from Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are 23.23 p/kwh and 31.34 p/kwh respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The cost of generation (which will be slightly lower than sale rate) of nuclear power in USA, UK and France are reported to be as under :

USA equivalent of about 20 p/kwh

UK equivalent of about 25 p/kwh

France equivalent of about 36 p/kwh

**Soviet Offer for Setting up of Atomic
Power Plants in India**

569. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the technical team which visited Soviet Union has reported in favour of accepting the Soviet offer of assistance to set up atomic power plants in India;

(b) if so, what stands in the way of the Government accepting the offer; and

(c) separate terms of the Soviet offer in terms of number of plants, plant capacity and type, cost and amount of financial assistance by Soviet Union ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The report of the team deputed to the USSR to evaluate technical aspects of the Soviet offer is under consideration of the Government.

**Site Selection Committee for Narora
Plant**

570. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the persons who formed the Site Selection Committee which selected the site for Narora Plant;

(b) whether a geological report regarding the site was obtained, if so, did the report indicate a geological fault; and

(c) the total amount of estimated discharge from the plant and how much of it flows into the Ganges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The composition of the Site Selection Committee was as follows :—

1.	Shri M.N. Chakravarti Adviser (Power) Department of Atomic Energy Ex-Chairman, Atomic Power Authority	Chairman
2.	Shri A.K. Ghose of Central Water and Power Commission from December 1971	Member
3.	Shri J.C. Shah Chairman-cum-Chief Executive Atomic Power Authority	Member
4.	Dr. A.K. Ganguly Head, Health Physics Division Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	Member
5.	Shri V.R. Vengurlekar Chief Engineer (Civil) Power Projects Engineering Division Department of Atomic Energy (later as Consultant, DAE).	Member
6.	Shri K.K. Dar Director Atomic Minerals Division	Member
7.	Shri S.L. Kati Principal Design Engineer Power Projects Engineering Division Department of Atomic Energy	Member
8.	Shri K.T. Thomas Head, Waste Treatment Division Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	Co-opted on 19.7.71 as Member for Western U.P. Area
9.	Dr. K.S. Parikh, Director Programme Analysis Group Department of Atomic Energy	Adviser
10.	Shri G.V. Anantha Ramiah Director (Supergrid) Central Water and Power Commission	Adviser
11.	Shri L. Venkatesh Scientific Officer/Engineer-SE Department of Atomic Energy	Secretary

(b) Yes Sir, however, the design of the plant takes into account these geological conditions.

(c) No radio-activity will be discharged into the Ganga.

Radiation Exposure at Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

571. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers working in hazardous jobs in Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station are exposed to the maximum permissible monthly/fortnightly radiation at one shot;

(b) if so, for how long this practice has been going on;

(c) the shortest and the longest period for effects of radiation to be manifested;

(d) whether the longest known period for such effect has expired since the aforesaid practice started; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid practice has been resorted to because of lack of proper tools and equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a), (b) and (c) The monthly dose limits are primarily to facilitate monitoring. There is no bar under the radiation protection procedures to their being exceeded. To attend to essential works on a planned basis, if necessary, these limits could be exceeded. This is the prevalent practice in all nuclear power stations.

(c) and (d) The time taken for effects of radiation to manifest depends on the cumulative radiation exposure received. However, because of the constant monitoring of such exposures and the measures adopted minimise such exposures, there is no danger to the health and safety of personnel engaged in nuclear power stations in India.

Clamping of Curfew

572. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5968 on 6 April, 1983 regarding curfew in cities and state :

(a) the State-wise names of the places in the country where curfew was clamped during 1982-83 to maintain law and order situation along with the dates on which and the period for which curfew was clamped at each place and the loss of life and property suffered there; and

(b) the details of the assistance, if any, provided by Central or State Governments for the affected people prior to clamping of curfew and during the period of curfew?

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

Answering of Questions Relating to Crimes on Railways

573. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27 June, 1983 wherein it is stated that the Railway Reforms Committee is of the considered view that questions in the Parliament relating to crimes on Railways other than pilferage of railway property should be answered by the Home Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) and (b) A news item captioned "Who should handle rail crime query" appeared in Hindustan Times dated 27 June, 1983 wherein it is stated that responsibility for answering questions in Parliament relating to crimes on railways other than pilferage of railway property should vest in the Home Ministry.

The Railway Reforms Committee made the following recommendations :

- (A) Responsibility for answering Parliament questions relating to crime on railways, other than pilferage of railway property, should lie with the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (B) Questions relating to pilferage of railway property should be answered by the Railways."

The above recommendations were accepted by the Government.

Infiltration by Foreigners

574. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8753 on 27 April, 1983 regarding infiltration by foreigners and state :

(a) the number of foreigners who have infiltrated in each of the last three years and in current year into each of the border districts of Rajasthan,

Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Eastern Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura;

(b) how many of them have got ration cards, enrolled in voter lists and acquired immovable property in each district of above States :

(c) steps taken to deport them and to seal the borders for effective check; and

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in Hindi Weekly "Panchjanya" (Delhi) dated June; 5, 1983 that District President of Youth Cong (I) Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) has sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister informing intense activities of Pak infiltrators thereunder the protection of some police and B.S.F. officers; if so, the facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) to (c) : A statement containing requisite information in respect of States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura is attached. Information in respect of Bihar, which has no common border with Bangladesh, is not available.

(d) The said memorandum has been received by the Government. The matter has been looked into. The allegations that Pak infiltrators are getting protection from police or B.S.F. officers have not been corroborated.

Statement

Name of States

	Rajasthan	Gujarat	J & K	W. Bengal	Assam	Tripura	
(a) Number of Foreigners detected to have infiltrated during							
1980	75	28	85	8249	749	5592	
1981	81	48	71	10390	487	17028	Up
1982	73	23	86	9728	1900	1804	to
1983 (upto 3/83)	31	19	6	3089	311	279	
Total	260	118	248	31456	3447	24703	2/83

	Rajasthan	Gujarat	J & K	W. Bengal	Assam	Tripura
(b) Number out of them who have got ration cards (i)	Nil	11	Nil	Information not available	Nil	Information not available
(ii) enrolled themselves in voters lists	Nil	1	Nil		Nil	
(iii) acquired immovable property.	Nil	1	Nil		Nil	
(c) Action taken against infiltrants						
(d) deported	51	85	206	31456	1502	24624

Remarks :

Rajasthan The remaining infiltrants are either undergoing sentences or their cases are sub-judice.

Gujarat The remaining infiltrants are either under trial or awaiting deportation.

Assam Cases of some infiltrants are pending with the screening Committee and others untraced. Lock out notices have been issued.

Tripura 76 persons are presumed to have gone back to Bangladesh and one person is under trial.

J & K Out of the remaining 42 infiltrants, 13 are under trial, 5 are under investigation, 10 have been sentenced, 9 belong to miscellaneous category, six are under detention.

(iii) Agencies manning the borders are vigilant and push back the infiltrators as soon as they are detected.

**Production of Watches at H.M.T. Unit
Zainakot, Srinagar**

575. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of watches by the H.M.T. Unit at Zainakot, Srinagar during 1982-83; and

(b) whether any steps are being envisaged for its expansion for increasing the employment opportunities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) During 1982-83, H.M.T., Srinagar, produced 4.57 lakhs of watches.

(b) Expansion programme is already under implementation.

Industrialisation of Nalanda

576. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nalanda district in the State of Bihar is one of the industrially backward districts declared by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps and aid the Central Government have given or have planned to give for the industrial upliftment of this district ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) Nalanda District in Bihar has been identified as 'No Industry District' and has been included in Category 'A' of industrially backward areas. In addition to the overriding priority in grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences for setting up industries in this District, entrepreneurs setting up industries in this district are also eligible for various concessions/incentives viz. Central Investment Subsidy @25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs with effect from 1.4.1983, concessional finance facilities, Tax concession, hire-purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, consultancy facilities for technical services, availability of comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, margin money assistance etc.

For the infrastructural development of No Industry Districts, Government will give State Government a Central Assistance to the extent of 1/3rd of the infrastructural development cost incurred by the State Government subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per No Industry Districts. MRTP/FERA companies have also been allowed to set up industries in Non-Appendix I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of Category 'A' districts including Nalanda.

Appointment of Dealers for Sale of Levy/Non-levy Cement

577. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines, if any laid down for the appointment of stockists/dealers for sale of cement both levy and non-levy manufactured by the Cement Corporation of India and cement manufacturers in the private sector;

(b) whether these dealers are appointed directly by these manufacturers or through or on the recommendations of State Government/Union Territory Administration,

(c) the margin or profit allowed to these dealers on the sale of both levy and non-levy cement;

(d) whether there is any ceiling upto which these dealers can hold stocks of both kinds of cement; if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether in view of the monopoly enjoyed by certain dealers in the holding and sale of this scarce commodity, Government will consider the desirability of appointing more stockists/dealers particularly in big cities, and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (e) In so far as distribution of levy cement under public sale category in States/Union Territories where such distribution has been taken over by the concerned Governments/Administrations, the licensing of such dealers/stockists is done by such Governments/Administrations. In other States/Union Territories, appointment of stockists/dealers is done by the cement producers. Similarly, in regard to non-levy cement also, the dealers/stockists are appointed by the cement producers themselves. As such, the ceiling upto which these dealers can hold stocks of levy and non-levy cement will vary from cement manufacturers to cement manufacturers. Accordingly, stockists/dealers are neither being appointed nor any guidelines in this regard have been issued by the Central Government.

The margin of profit to be allowed to the dealers/stockists is decided by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in respect of levy cement and by the cement producers in regard to non-levy cement.

The guidelines issued by the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) in regard to appointment of stockists/dealers are given in the Statement attached. The CCI allows a margin of Rs. 2/- per bag to the stockists.

Statement

Salient features of the guidelines laid down by Cement Corporation of India in regard to appointment of stockists/dealers are as follows :—

- (i) Depending on the off-take by the particular stockist or the quantity that may be available for despatch to the stockist against individual allocation, as per each category, despatches to a particular stockist will vary normally from 10 Metric tonnes to 300 Metric tonnes per month. This, however, is subject to change depending on the availability of non-levy cement and market condition. The security deposit payable and the anticipated investment will vary from category to category.
- (ii) Preference is given to the ex-stockists of the factories in the consideration of the applications.
- (iii) In addition to insisting upon the production of sales tax and income tax clearances, various other factors such as the financial status of the applicant past experience in the business, availability of godown space with him etc. are also taken into consideration.
- (iv) Preference is given to SC/ST applicants, Ex-servicemen, Re-

tired employees of the Company, etc.

Development of Choolas Without Smoke

578. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to UNI report concerning development of 'Choolas' without Smoke;

(b) whether Government have plans to encourage this development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Several programmes have been developed to encourage the development, demonstration, fabrication and use of smokeless choolhas. The department of Science and Technology under a scheme "S&T for Women" has sponsored an All India Coordinated Project on Fuel and Cooking Aspects: 13 institutions viz., Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi; Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; Khadi & Village Industries Commission, New Delhi; Sir Avinashlingam Home Science College, Coimbatore; Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia; Action for Food Production, New Delhi; Yantra Vidyalyaya; Bardoli; Institute of Home Economics, New Delhi; Little Flower School, Meghalaya; Centre of Science for Villages, Wardha; Appropriate Technology Development Association, Lucknow; Institute of Engineering, Ahmedabad; Institute of Science, Nagpur and Miss Madhu Sarin as a consultant are participating in the project; most of them are working on development and demonstration of smokeless choolhas and they are also constantly getting the feed back information from the users. This information is being utilised to improve the designs, increase the thermal efficiency and bring down the cost. Some

of the common types developed are Nada Model, Magan Choolha and Samadhan Model. Considerable saving of fuel has been reported for the models developed. Environmental improvement has also been demonstrated. Necessary technical expertise for fabrication of these choolhas is provided to the rural women under the project and training is also imparted to them for using and maintaining these choolhas.

In order to popularise the use of smokeless choolhas and stoves, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has also set up a National Committee which has identified a few designs of such choolhas and stoves. A programme has been undertaken to study the efficiency of these devices under identical conditions and some of the efficient designs are being propagated in different parts of the country. Some of the voluntary agencies such as Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad have also taken up programmes on design, modification and adaptation of smokeless choolhas.

Misuse of Funds in Schemes Taken up in Andhra Pradesh

579. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of centrally sponsored and other special schemes that have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether any case of misuse of funds has come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Particulars of Contractors and Number of Workers Engaged by Them in the Construction Section of Bokaro Steel Plant

580. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the

Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the contractors and the number of workers engaged by them in the construction section of the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) the number of construction workers in the roll of the Bokaro Steel Limited;

(c) whether it is a fact that the regular workers of B.S.L. construction are starved of work while the entire construction work is given to the contractors; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Atomic Power Production

581. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Atomic Power production of the country in 1990 assuming that the power plants under construction at Narora and Kakrapar will be ready;

(b) whether in view of the delay in construction/commissioning the power plants and heavy water plants, Government have revised the target of 10,000 MW atomic power in 2000 A.D.; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to add the balance capacity in 1990s ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The nuclear power generation capacity is expected to reach 2035 MWE by the year 1990 including two units at Narora and one

unit at Kakrapar. The second unit at Kakrapar is scheduled to be commissioned in 1991.

(b) and (c) It is proposed to standardise the Narora designs for use in future reactors of 235 MWE size. This and the experience gained would help in shortening construction schedules considerably. In addition at a future date the construction of 500 MWE size reactors is also envisaged. These factors taken together make the target of 10,000 MWE by 2000 A.D. realistic.

Failure of Turbine Blades of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

582. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reason for failure of the turbine blades of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit II has been established, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the material or manufacture was defective; if so, what steps have been taken against the supplier;

(c) the particulars of the supplier and also whether alternative suppliers are available in India and their particulars;

(d) whether the failure of the blades was due to operational defects; and

(e) if so, whether the responsibility for failure has been fixed and action taken against the person responsible, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The failures of turbine blades experienced in high pressure rotors of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station have been traced to minor design inadequacies and manufacturing deficiencies. The turbo-generator was obtained from

Canada and was manufactured by M/s John Ingliss of Canada in collaboration with M/s English Electric of U.K. The rotors of the high pressure turbine in both the units at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station have been rebuilt at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal with blades of improved design which were supplied free by M/s English Electric of U.K.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Difference in Cost of two Heavy Water Plants Under Construction at Thal Vaishet and Manuguru

583. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the enormous difference in cost of the two heavy water plants currently under construction at Thal Vaishet and at Manuguru; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure effective and timely maintenance and operation of these plants and generally to ensure that they do not suffer from the same deficiencies which have caused low production in the other Heavy Water Plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The estimated cost of the Heavy Water Plant being set-up at Manuguru is more than that of the Plant at Thal mainly because Manuguru Plant will have a captive power station estimated to cost Rs. 116 crores and its capacity is 185 tonnes per year which is considerably higher than that of the Thal Plant; which would have a capacity of 110 tonnes per year.

(b) The experience gained in the existing Heavy Water Plants has been used to make necessary modifications in

the design of the Plants being set-up at Manuguru and Thal and also in devising procedures for operation and maintenance of these plants so as to ensure their efficient operation.

Atomic Minerals Located Through Surveys

584. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been able to locate any substantial and recoverable deposit of atomic minerals through surveys conducted during the last three years;

(b) if so, the type estimated reserve, location (State) of such mineral; and

(c) whether the Division has completed survey of all regions indicated as possible locations by the Geological Survey of India and what regions have been left out and how long it will take to completely survey the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has been conducting geological surveys all over the country for locating deposits of atomic minerals including Uranium. It is estimated that the reserves of atomic minerals identified so far are adequate to meet the needs of the nuclear power programme presently envisaged. During the last three years, new anomalies indicating presence of atomic minerals have been located in Karnataka; Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. It would be difficult to estimate the reserves at this stage as exploration and investigations are in progress.

(c) No, Sir. So far 25-30% of the possible locations have been covered by Ground Reconnaissance survey. The time that will be required to complete by survey the whole country cannot be estimated now on account of resource constraints.

Lesser Demand of Bhel's Goods

585. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether poor performance of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is accountable for the present lesser demand of its goods in the domestic market;

(a) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to revamp the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Low Demand in BHEL's Hydrel Projects

586 SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is going to face in the immediate future serious under utilisation of its thermal plants and a precariously low demand for its hydrel plants;

(b) if so, whether the low demand for the hydrel plants is because of Government's failure to gradually shift from thermal power generation to hydro power; and

(c) the remedial measures Government have adopted so far to keep the two of BHEL's Hydrel project manufac-

turing units at Bhopal and Hardwar going?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Orders on BHEL for thermal and hydro power generating equipment are adequate in the current year. The order book position shows a minor gap for 1984-85 and larger gap in subsequent years. In the prevailing situation of constraint of resources, low demand for hydro plants may be mainly ascribed to longer gestation period for such plants in comparison with thermal plants. With clearance of more projects by the Central Electricity Authority/ Planning Commission and through placement of further orders on BHEL, its shops could be more fully loaded. Efforts are being made in this direction.

उत्तरी क्षेत्र में वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में गिरावट

587. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली के वाणिज्य मंडल की 1982 की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तरी क्षेत्र में अनेक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन गिर गया है जसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंडल ने सूचित किया है

कि उसने उद्योगों को महत्वपूर्ण कच्ची सामग्री की कमी के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान प्रत्यक्ष: आकर्षित नहीं किया है। किन्तु, यह बताया गया है कि दुर्लभ औद्योगिक कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण उत्तरी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक एककों द्वारा अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयों को राष्ट्र के सभी प्रमुख समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित किया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन के औद्योगिक उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अनन्तिम आँकड़ों के आधार पर वर्ष 1981 की अपेक्षा 1982 के दौरान समग्र वृद्धि की दर 4.5 प्रतिशत निकलती है।

यमुना में प्रदूषण

588. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय पर्यावरण सोसायटी के एक विशेषज्ञ द्वारा यमुना नदी के पानी का परीक्षण करने के बाद निकाले गये इस निष्कर्ष की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यमुना जल बहुत अधिक प्रदूषित है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए तत्काल कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वजीराबाद की नदी के अनुप्रवाह से फैलाव में अधिक प्रदूषण है।

(ग) प्रदूषक उद्योगों से औद्योगिक बहिःस्रावों के विर्सजन के विनियमन के लिए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड समुचित कार्यवाही कर रहा है। घरेलू स्रोतों से प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन, मथुरा और आगरा की मलव्यवस्था और मलजल अभिक्रिया सुविधाओं की स्थापना के लिए सम्मत किया जा रहा है।

Inquiry into Murder of Dig (RANGE)
Jullunder

589. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE :
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the murder of DIG (Range), Jullunder, Shri Avtar Singh Atwal, in the precincts of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, has been completed by Central Government;

(b) if so, the result thereof stating whether the killer has been arrested; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The investigation of the case by the Central Bureau of Investigation is still in progress and efforts are continuing to arrest the killers. As the case is under investigation, it will not be in the public interest to disclose any details about this case at this stage.

Central Aid to States

590. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more central aid for the States has been proposed; if so, the break-up for each State;

(b) the States which are not observing strict financial and fiscal discipline by economising their expenditure in non-plan spheres; and

(c) the total amount spent on non-plan by each State from 1980 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Out of an additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores agreed to be provided to the States for the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 550 crores will be made available to special category States and special area programmes. The balance of Rs. 1100 crores will be made available to the remaining 14 States on the basis of the modified Gadgil Formula as indicated in Statement enclosed.

(b) According to the revised estimates for the Sixth Five Year Plan, as worked out in the October/November, 1982 discussions with the State Governments, the surplus from current revenue after meeting non-plan expenditure, is expected to fall short of the original estimates in varying degrees in all the States except three States—Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The State Governments have been advised to keep the non-plan expenditure to the minimum. The final picture will emerge at the end of the Sixth Plan.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 6066 in the Lok Sabha on 6th April, 1983.

Statement

Additional Central Assistance Allocated to States during 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Rs. Crores)

States

<i>A. Special Category States and Special area Programmes.</i>	...	550.00
<i>B. Non-Special Category States</i>		
1. Andhra Pradesh	...	95.03
3. Bihar	...	137.23
4. Gujarat	...	45.43
5. Haryana	...	23.45
8. Karnataka	...	47.83
9. Kerala	...	42.98
10. Madhya Pradesh	...	99.35
11. Maharashtra	...	104.56
12. Orissa	...	65.85
13. Punjab	...	29.15
14. Rajasthan	...	65.90
15. Tamil Nadu	...	67.33
17. Uttar Pradesh	...	206.81
18. West Bengal	...	65.64
<i>Unallocated</i>		(3.46)

Total (B) ... 1100.00

Total (A + B) ... 1650.00

Dungarpur as Industrially Backward District

591. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dungarpur district in Rajasthan, sandwiched between two districts Banswara and Udaipur remains "No Industry District";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons of gross injustice done to Dungarpur district in the matter of declaration of "Industrially backward districts"; and

(d) the reasons which made Central Government to declare Banswara and Udaipur districts as industrially backward districts barring Dungarpur ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Dungarpur district of Rajasthan has not been identified as a No-Industry District as it did not satisfy the criteria of having no large or medium industry. A large industrial unit is located in private sector in the district.

(c) and (d) The districts of Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur are industrially backward. Udaipur district is in 'B' Category eligible to 15% investment subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs while Dungarpur and Banswara have been identified as 'C' Category districts eligible to Central subsidy at 10% subject to ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. In addition to these incentives, the industrial unit set up there are eligible to concessional finance, Income-Tax relief, Seed/Margin Money Assistance, Hire Purchase facilities from National Small Industries Development Corporation, Import of raw material facilities.

Transport Infrastructure for "No Industry" Districts of M.P.

592. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the plans drawn to build Transport infrastructure for "No Industry" Districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) how many District Head Quarters have no (i) Railway Line, and (ii) National Highway in M.P. State;

(c) how do Central and State Governments plan to achieve dispersal of industry and dispersal of commuter population to avoid centralisation of industries in big cities of M.P. State; and

(d) the type of consideration achieved in M.P. State between licensing of new industries by Central and State Governments, Railways Transport Ministries in developing backward regions in M.P. State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) All Ministries concerned with infrastructure and State Governments, including Government of M.P., have been requested to give pointed attention to infrastructural development of identified No Industry Districts.

(b) (i) There are following 12 district head quarters in M.P. yet to be covered by a railway line :—

1. Chhatarpur
2. Dhar
3. Jhabua
4. Khargaon
5. Panna
6. Raisen
7. Rajgarh
8. Rewa
9. Shivpuri
10. Sidhi
11. Ambikapur, and
12. Tikamgarh

(ii) The National Highways do not pass through the following district head quarters in M.P. :

Bilaspur, Raigarh, Ambikapur, Sidhi, Satna, Shahdol, Panna, Mandla, Balaghat, Chindwara, Damoh, Chattarpur, Tikamgarh, Bhind, Datia, Vidhisha, Raisen, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Betul, Khandwa, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Ujjain, Mandisor.

(c) and (d) With an objective to achieve dispersal of industries, Govt. follows a specific policy on location of industrial undertakings. Setting up of new units or expansion of existing units is not permitted within the standard urban area limit of a large metropolitan city having a population of more than one million and in the urban area of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per 1981 census. Govt. have also identified backward districts/areas and special attention is paid for development of these districts/areas by a system of preferential Licensing and registration facilities. During 1982, 29 Letters of Intent and one Industrial Licence and in 1983 upto May 9 Letters of Intent and 2 Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up Industrial units in No Industry Districts in M.P.

For the infrastructural development of the No Industry Districts, Government will give with effect from 1.4.83 a Central assistance to the extent of 1/3rd of the infrastructural development cost incurred by the State Government subject to ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per No Industry Districts.

Robbery in Chandni Chowk and Chittaranjan Park

593. DR VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an attempt of robbery was made in Chandni Chowk on 20 June, 1983 and another in Chittaranjan Park on 14 June, 1983;

(b) if so, details thereof, action taken and results achieved;

(c) how many other cases of robberies were registered with Delhi Police, since 1 January, 1983 details thereof; action taken and results achieved; and

(d) what remedial measures are proposed to curb robberies in the Capital and remove the fear of insecurity prevalent amongst the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) In the Chandni Chowk robbery case which occurred on 20th June, 1983 at about 10.50 A.M. a briefcase was snatched by two youngmen from one Shri Surinder Kumar. His colleague Satya Narain was hit by the pellets from a country made revolver fired by the culprits. His other colleague Dabochased the culprits and recovered the briefcase. A case under section 307/394 IPC and 25/54/59 Arms Act has been registered and efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits.

In the Chittaranjan Park case, on the night of 14/15 June, 1983 there was an encounter between the patrol police party and 3 persons riding on a Moter-Cycle. One of the culprits was arrested on the spot and his interogation has lead to the arrest of 7 other persons involved in various cases of theft/ robberies. Stolen property worth about Rs. 1.5 lakh has been recovered.

(c) During the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1983, 116 cases of robbery have been reported to the Delhi Police. One case has been cancelled and 11 have been filed as untraced. 94 cases are pending investigation and challan in 10 cases have been put in the court and are pending trial.

(d) Following steps have been taken to check such crime :

(i) Increased Police vigilance.

- (ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted moter cycle.
- (iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr.P.C. against bad characters and criminals.
- (iv) Continuous drives by the Special Squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.
- (v) Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in Commission of crime.
- (vi) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.
- (vii) Organisation of Tikri Pahra and patrolling by local residents and private chokidars in co-ordination with police patrol pickets.
- (viii) Special watch on released criminals.
- (ix) Posting of pickets at vulnerable points.
- (x) Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places.
- (xi) Stepping up of externment proceedings.
- (xii) Inter-District meeting with the Police officials of the other adjoining States in order to collect intelligence.

Ex-gratia Payment to the Victims of Police Firing at Rangat Bazar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether Government decided to make ex-gratia payment to the victims

of Police firing on 28 January, 1983 at Rangat Bazar, Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, details with particulars and addresses of persons who were paid ex-gratia; and

(c) whether any person injured during the police firing was left out from getting ex-gratia payment if so, the reasons therefor and particulars of such left out persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information has been called for from the A & N Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House.

“Water Pollution in Rivers”

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published in Nav Bharat Times dated 5 June, 1983 under the caption “Machhali Pani Kitna Sabh Hai (Oh! Fish how clean is the water);

(b) if so, places and regions where water pollution has taken place and diseases spreading there;

(c) whether it is a fact that if the present situation is not controlled, by the year 2000 there will be no rivers having pure water and in the early years of 21st century the water will become so much polluted that bad smell would start emitting all around and thousands of dangers would be created for life; and

(d) The details of the concrete steps proposed to be taken and taken so far by Government to resolve these problems on war footing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the data available, following stretch of the river are relatively more polluted :

- (i) *River Ganga* : Immediately down stream at Kannauj, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Calcutta;
- (ii) *River Yamuna* : Down Stream of Delhi at Wazirabad upto Etawah;
- (iii) Stretches of river immediately down stream of major towns located on Sabarmati, Bhima, Godavari, Narbada, Tapti and Wan-Ganga.

There have been some incidents of water borne diseases in these towns.

(c) No, Sir. It is expected that situation will improve with the control and regulation of discharge of effluents into the water bodies.

(d) The Central and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution have strengthened measures to regulate discharge of domestic and industrial effluents from polluting sources by creating greater general awareness added facilities of financial support to pollution prove industry and prompt legal action against the offenders.

खादी वस्त्रों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

596. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान खादी की दरियों, चद्दरों, जूतों, विशेषतया

घोटियों, कमीजों के कपड़ों तथा इस तरह के वस्त्र की अन्य किस्मों और मूंगा तथा मटका आदि कपड़ों के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप न केवल सामान्य लोग बल्कि खादी के बेहद शौकीन लोग भी खादी से दूर भाग रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खादी वस्त्रों के मूल्यों को नियंत्रित करने तथा इन्हें नीचे लाने हेतु कोई उपाय करने का है; और

(घ) क्या महात्मा गांधी की भावनाओं का सम्मान करते हुए, सरकार खादी के संबंध में कुछ अतिरिक्त उपाय करके खादी वस्त्रों के मूल्य घटा कर मिल के बने कपड़ों के मूल्यों के बराबर करेगी ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):

(क) जी हां, मूल्य में वृद्धि मुख्यतः कच्चे मास और अन्य परिष्करण कार्यों (प्रोसेसिंग अप-रेशनस) की लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है।

(ख) जी नहीं, खादी ग्रामोद्योग ने बताया है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में खादी उत्पादों के उत्पादन और बिक्री में वृद्धि हुई है। सूती दरियां, गलीचे, तौलिये आदि शीघ्र बिकने वाली वस्तुएं हैं और खादी उत्पादन का 65 प्रतिशत भाग हैं। यह आम जनता द्वारा खरीदे जाते हैं। सामान्य मांग ढांचे के अनुसार सिल्क खादी उच्च आय वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा खरीदी जाती है।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में खादी के लिए विनियमित लागत और कीमत नियन्त्रण प्रणाली पहले से ही है।

(घ) खादी के और मिल के कपड़ों के बीच कीमतों के अन्तर को कम करने के विचार से खादी बिक्री पर पूरे वर्ष 10 प्रतिशत की सामान्य छूट और विशेष छूट अवधि के दौरान सभी वस्तुओं पर 5 से 10 प्रतिशत की अतिरिक्त छूट की अनुमति दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त गांधी जयन्ती पर विशेष छूट अवधि 30 दिन से बढ़ाकर 90 दिन तक कर दी गई है।

गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

597. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे कुछ व्यक्ति भी गिरफ्तार किये गए हैं जो पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक बीजा पर भारत आए थे परन्तु बीजा की तारीख समाप्त होने के बाद भी इन राज्यों के उन क्षेत्रों में रह रहे थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के सम्बन्ध में 4 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को गिरफ्तार किया

गया है। उनमें से एक को न्यायालय द्वारा दोषमुक्त कर दिया गया है, दो को वापस भेज दिया गया है और चौथा जमानत पर है। ये मामले गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में हुए।

एल्यूमिनियम तथा स्टेनलेस स्टील का आयात

598. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में एल्यूमिनियम तथा स्टेनलेस स्टील का आयात किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन धातुओं का कितने मूल्य का आयात किया गया और क्या "हिन्डालको" को भी इससे कुछ एल्यूमिनियम दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या हमारा देश अन्य देशों को स्टेनलेस स्टील, एल्यूमिनियम तथा पीतल की बनी चीजों का निर्यात करता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त आयात तथा निर्यात सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) 1979-80 से 1982-83 के दौरान एल्यूमिनियम और विभिन्न स्टेनलेस स्टील की मदों के आयात का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	एल्यूमिनियम	स्टेनलेस स्टील
1979-80	99.49	20.81
1980-81	203.95	40.02
1981-82	31.61	4.85
(अक्टूबर, 81 तक)		
1982-83	शून्य*	उपलब्ध नहीं

*1982-83 में एल्यूमिनियम का खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम एजेंसी (एम० एम० टी० सी०) के माध्यम से कोई आयात नहीं हुआ।

खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से आयात किए गए किसी एल्यूमिनियम का हिन्डालको आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) एल्युमिनियम उत्पादों, स्टेनलैस स्टील की वस्तुओं तथा पीतल निर्मित वस्तुओं के निर्यात का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	एल्युमिनियम उत्पाद	स्टेनलैस स्टील	पीतल निर्मित वस्तुएं
1979-80	9.34	0.28	6.78
1980-81	8.99	0.42	4.34
1981-82 (सितम्बर, 81 तक)	2.48	0.38	3.56
1982-83	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं

पीतल निर्मित वस्तुओं के आयात का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1979-80	...	4.16
1880-81	...	4.35
1981-82 (अक्टूबर, 81 तक)	...	2.93
1982-83	...	उपलब्ध नहीं

एल्युमिनियम और स्टेनलैस स्टील के आयात का मूल्य ऊपर भाग (ख) में दिखाया गया है।

लोहिया मशीन्स द्वारा ऋण पत्रों और स्कूटर बुकिंग करने में अनियमितताएं बरतना

599. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा में लोहिया मशीन्स पर एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर हुई चर्चा के बाद सरकार को लोगों की ओर से ऋणपत्र जारी करने, स्कूटरों की बुकिंग और उनके आवेदन पत्रों के मामले में अनियमितताओं के बारे में कुछ शिकायत मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या ध्यानाकर्षण के दौरान उल्लिखित अनियमितताओं की जांच की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रकाश में आये तथ्यों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख) कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं और

मै० लोहिया मशीन्स लि० के पास विचारार्थ भेज दी गई हैं।

(ग) और (घ) मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का एक दल मै० लोहिया मशीन्स लि० कामपुर भेजा गया था जिसने उनके द्वारा की गई प्रगति की जांच की। इस दल की टिप्पणी यह है कि फर्म ने परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में संतोषजनक प्रगति की है जिसमें शेडों का निर्माण, देशी मशीनों को प्राप्त करना, औजारों, जिम्स और फिक्सरों का आयात, वैंडर विकास तथा जनशक्ति शामिल है।

Upgradation of Technology

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

(a) the steps being taken to solve the problem of lack of information in a methodical precise and continuous manner at the decision-making levels of Government for upgrading technology, adoption and absorption;

(b) whether any vital industry has been selected to identify the technology gaps so that the technology policy can be implemented; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken in the direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Technology Policy Statement has identified the need for upgradation of the technology and had inter-alia stated that urgent attention will be given to the creation and strengthening of institutional structures for keeping track of international development; a strong group will be constituted to undertake technology forecast and technology assessment stu-

dies and will draw up programmes of purposeful research. Arrangements will be made to provide high level scientific advice in major sectors of the industry.

(b) and (c) The Government has identified that special emphasis in technology will be focused in industrial development and in sectors like agriculture including dry-land farming, low-cost housing, development and use of renewable non-conventional sources of energy, health etc.

Government of India have setup a committee for implementation of Technology Policy Statement under the Chairmanship of Prof M.G.K. Menon, Member, Planning Commission. The Committee will include Secretary, Ministry of Commerce; DG, CSIR; Secretary, Economic Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Secretary, Indl. Development; Secretary, Planning Commission; Secretary, Deptt. of Science & Technology; Secretary, Technical Development and SA to Defence Minister. The committee will work out modalities and mechanisms for implementation of the Technology policy as enunciated in the Statement and monitor the progress in such implementation.

B.I.C.P. Reports on Tyre & Tube Prices

601. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not accepted the three reports of the BICP (Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) submitted during the last six years on the tyre and tube prices; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made to bring down tyre and tube prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) BICP has submitted two reports during the last six years on tyre and tube prices; one in 1978 and the other in 1982. Copy of the report submitted

by BICP in September, 1978 was tabled in the Lok Sabha on 1.3.1979 in fulfilment of an Assurance. Acceptance of the BICP report received in 1982 has been communicated in fulfilment of an Assurance to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1541 dated 11.3.1982.

(b) There is no statutory control on prices of tyres. However, the Government is exercising surveillance over prices of tyres and tubes and their inputs as suggested by BICP in its report of 1982.

Setting up of College of Oceanography

602. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a college of Oceanography near about Chilka Lake in Orissa and if so, details thereof;

(b) which of locations have been considered for the College and if Balugan in Puri District, which is nearest fishing centre of Chilka, has been taken into consideration; and

(c) whether option of the State Government has been sought in this regard and if so, details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Bride-Beating and Bride-burning Cases in Delhi

603. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WAS-
NIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been a considerable spurt in bride-beating and bride-burning cases in the Capital;

(b) the number of such cases registered with the Delhi Police during the period from 1 April, 1982 to 30 June, 1983 month-wise and in how many cases the culprits have been arrested and challaned;

(c) whether the existing machinery to deal with such cases by the Police works very slow and this enables the delinquents to destroy all evidence against them and pretty long time is also taken in courts in deciding cases filed before them; and

(d) whether keeping in view the gravity of the crime committed by these inhuman dowry seekers and unsocials, Government propose to consider the desirability of setting up special cells for the investigation of such heinous crimes and their trial by special courts to ensure speedy justice in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The requisite figures are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) Government are aware of the need to ensure prompt investigation of such cases and instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities. For the purpose of prompt and proper investigation and for pursuing these cases in courts, a Special Cell has been set up at the Police Headquarters. The strength of this Cell is under review. A Special Court has also been designated for trial of such cases.

Statement

Statement showing the disposal of the cases of bride-burning and bride-beating during the period from April, 1982 to June, 1983 (month-wise) and persons arrested.

Month	Cases reported	Challaned	Persons arrested
1.	2.	3.	4.
BRIDE-BURNING			
1982			
April	6	3	6
May	11	2	4
June	14	9	22
July	5	3	13
August	5	4	10
September	10	1	12
October	6	1	7
November	6	1	7
December	6	—	—
1983			
January	2	1	2
February	6	1	7
March	9	—	7
April	15	1	12
May	15	—	11
June	17	—	18
1982	BRIDE-BEATING CASES		
May	3	3	10
June	3	3	8
July	1	1	1
August	—	—	—
September	1	1	1
1983			
February	2	2	2
March	2	1	2
April	1	1	3
May	3	2	6

Note : The figures for months not mentioned in the list may be treated as 'NIL'

धनबाद कोयला पट्टी में प्रदूषण

604. श्री बीजू पटनायक :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धनबाद कोयला पट्टी में हवा और पानी में प्रदूषण का प्रभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच-पड़ताल की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं और इसके संदर्भ में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हाँ । धनबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में वायु गुणवत्ता के बारे में केन्द्रीय खनन अनुसंधान स्टेशन, धनबाद में 1977-80 के दौरान किए गए अनुसंधान कार्य से पता चला है कि वायु प्रदूषण में वृद्धि हुई है । बिहार राज्य जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण बोर्ड औद्योगिक तथा घरेलू स्रोतों से बहिःस्राव के विसर्जन को निर्धारित करने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही कर रहा है । वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियम अधिसूचित होने के अन्तिम चरणों में हैं ताकि यह अधिनियम प्रभावशाली रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा सके ।

असम आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ बातचीत

605. श्री बीजू पटनायक :
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम समस्या पर विचार करने और इसे हल करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में बातचीत करने के लिए असम आन्दोलनकारियों को निमन्त्रित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने संसद में अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि विदेशियों के मुद्दे पर आगे बातचीत करने के लिए सरकार के दरवाजे हमेशा खुले हुए हैं और सरकार राज्य सरकार और अन्य सभी संबंधित पक्षों के परामर्श से न्यायसंगत और संतोषजनक हल ढूँढने के लिए उत्सुक है । सरकार सामान्य हालात बहाल करने और सार्थक बातचीत के लिए अनुकूल और सहायक वातावरण बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

Central Assistance for Irrigation Projects to Karnataka

606. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission had recently sanctioned central assistance to a number of States for their on-going irrigation projects;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposal of sanctioning central

assistance for irrigation projects in Karnataka is pending since long; and

(d) if so, by when and how much aid is likely to be provided to Karnataka State for irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Central assistance for State plans is given to the States every year in the form of block loans and grants according to approved outlay. It is not related to any individual project, except in the case of externally assisted projects for which additional Central assistance is given depending on the progress of expenditure according to approved scheme. However, outlays are earmarked in the Annual Plan for certain irrigation projects and if there is any shortfall in the earmarked cutlay, the total Central assistance to the States can be correspondingly reduced.

(c) and (d) The Karnataka Minister for Public Works and Irrigation in his letter dated 16th March, 1983 addressed to the Prime Minister had asked for additional financial assistance to the extent of Rs 75 crores per year for the next four years for completing the Malaprabha, Bhadra and Tungabhadra Projects during the current Five Year Plan, Upper Krishna Project (Phase I of Stage I) by December, 1983 and Ghataprabha Stage III by June, 1987. A reply has been sent by the Minister of Planning to the Karnataka Minister regretting that it was not possible to provide any additional financial assistance for irrigation projects in view of the heavy financial commitments of the Centre. It was also suggested in the reply that the State might readjust its priorities and provide adequate outlays for the on-going projects.

Pension to Freedom Fighters

607. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large

number of cases for the grant of freedom fighters pension are pending with his Ministry;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) how many of these cases have been recommended by the State Governments; and

(d) what steps Government have contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) A statement given the information (State-wise) is attached.

(c) The verification reports, in respect of about ten thousand cases have been received. These reports are under various stages of scrutiny. In respect of many cases, further classifications have been asked for from the concerned State Governments.

(d) The following measures have been taken to facilitate expeditious scrutiny/disposal of cases at the State/Central levels :

(i) The staff in the Freedom Fighter Division, Ministry of Home Affairs dealing with the claims of the freedom fighters, has been augmented.

(ii) On request from the Ministry of Home Affairs, most of the State Governments UT Administrations have set-up special cells exclusively to deal with applications of freedom fighters under the supervision of a senior officer. They have also been advised to initiate campaigns to clear all pending cases with them.

(iii) On the advise of the Ministry of Home Affairs various State Govts./UT Adms. have set-up State/Distt. level Committees comprising prominent freedom fighters to help speedier verification of the claims of freedom fighters.

Statement

Statement Showing the Position of Pending Applications Received for the Purpose of Grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension as on 31.5.83

Name of the State/UT/Category	No. of pending cases
1. Arunachal	4
2. Andaman & Nicobar	2
3. Andhra Pradesh	5832
4. Assam	11461
5. Bihar	39452
6. Chandigarh	20
7. Delhi	125
8. Goa	774
9. Gujarat	132
10. Haryana	463
11. Himachal Pradesh	119
12. J & K	1091
13. Kerala	17559
14. Karnataka	6463
15. Madhya Pradesh	204
16. Maharashtra	12651
17. Manipur	46
18. Meghalaya	39
19. Nagaland	13
20. Orissa	6891
21. Pondicherry	479
22. Punjab	1867
23. Rajasthan	204
24. Tamil Nadu	1335
25. Tripura	860
26. Uttar Pradesh	3618
27. West Bengal	49800
28. Ex. INA Personnel	5417
Total :	166921

**Short Fall in Utilisation of Funds by
the States**

608. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centre is concerned over the shortfall in the utilisation of funds from LIC and RBI to the extent of Rs. 115 crore by the States, in the first three years of the Sixth plan resulting in non-implementation of several schemes;

(b) if so, what are the States who have failed to utilise the funds;

(c) the main schemes which could not be taken up by the States;

(d) what action his Ministry has taken against those faulty States; and

(e) what are the projects which have suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Only Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and U.P. in the case of LIC funds, and Bihar, U.P. and Tripura, in case of RBI funds, were able to utilise fully the amounts allocated to them in both the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. All the other States for which funds were allocated reported shortfall in either or both the years. Complete information for the year 1982-83 is still not available.

(c) and (e) According to the information available, the shortfall in utilisation of LIC funds has been mainly in respect of water supply and sewerage schemes. The shortfall in utilisation of funds from the Reserve Bank is related to the contribution to the share capital of cooperatives.

(d) In order to ensure full utilisation of LIC funds by States, the allocation/release of funds has been streamlined. Further, in the case of North Eastern States which experience

difficulties in this regard, LIC funds will be made available to these States without rigid insistence on the norms applicable to other States. Moreover, the factors responsible for shortfall in the utilisation of funds for water supply and sewerage schemes have been identified by the LIC and the Union Ministry concerned has been requested by the Planning Commission to take remedial measures. The utilisation of funds from RBI depends upon the fulfilment of the norms laid down for the purpose. The State Governments have been asked from time to time to take all the measures for full utilisation of such funds.

**Use of National Flag on I.G.P.
Officers in States**

609. MR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Flag is regularly flown on the offices of the Inspectors General of Police in some States and Union Territories,

(b) whether Government consider the office of the IGP as an important public building;

(c) whether by circular No. 35/9/75-public dated 31st January, 1975, Government of India had forbidden the flying of National Flag on the IGP Offices;

(d) whether Government are aware that the National Flag is still being regularly hosted on the office of the IGP at Bombay; and

(e) if so, what action or change of policy decision has been taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) According to the Flag Code-India, the National Flag should be flown only on important public build-

dings. In view of the general policy to restrict display of the National Flag, it was clarified to the States in 1958 that the National Flag need not be flown on the Office of the State Inspector General of Police. On receipt of some queries, the position was reiterated in January, 1975 and April, 1976 and State Governments/Union Territories were advised to discontinue the display of the National Flag on the Offices of the Inspector General of Police and the Offices of Commissioners of Police.

National Flag used to be flown on Old Council Hall Building in Bombay where the Maharashtra Legislative Secretariat was housed. Maharashtra Legislative Secretariat has since been shifted to the New Council Hall Building. The Old Council Hall Building is now houses the Office of the Director General and Inspector General of Police. The State Government had approached the Government of India to allow them to continue flying the National Flag on this building on the ground of its historical importance. The Government have not agreed to the request and the State Government have been advised to discontinue the practice of flying the National Flag on the Old Council Hall Building.

The Government have no information if in any other State or Union Territory, the Office of the IGP is regularly flying the National Flag.

Rejection of Invitation by Akali Dal for Solution of Punjab Tangle

610. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akali Dal has rejected the invitation from the Union Home Minister for talks to solve the Punjab tangle;

(b) if so, whether this was conveyed through the letter sent by the Akali Dal President to the Home Minister;

(c) if so, the main points on which the Akali Dal has rejected the invitation of Government;

(d) whether, Union Government has conveyed its willingness to set up tribunals to refer the Ravi-Beas Water Dispute between Punjab and Haryana to be appointed under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956;

(e) whether it has been proposed that the proposed tribunals can decide afresh the allocation between the two States; and

(f) if so, whether the Akali Dal has also not so far intimated their willingness to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Akali Dal has not favourably responded to the recent invitation of the Home Minister for resumption of negotiation

(c) President, Shiromani Akali Dal in his last letter dated 21.6.83 *inter-alia* replied that he has come to the conclusion that Government was not serious about the demands of Akali Dal about the solution of Punjab issue.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. This has been announced by the Home Minister in his statement dated 22.6.1983.

(f) Yes, Sir. Government have not so far received any communication from Shiromani Akali Dal intimating their willingness to this proposal.

Fire in Gopala Towers, Delhi

611. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the devastating fire which broke out in the 14-storey Gopala Towers in Rajendra Place in New Delhi during the month

of June, 1983 has shocked all the authorities of the Union Government;

(b) whether a number of such fires broke out in the Capital during the months of May and June;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government had decided to probe into the whole episode;

(d) whether some foreign element is active in creating disturbances in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the probe held in these incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The devastating fire has been a matter of concern to the Government.

(b) There were two serious fire accidents in Delhi in month of May and June, 1983. The first accident took place at the L.P. Gas Plant of Indian Oil Corporation at Shakurbasti on 15.5.1983 and the second fire accident took place at Rajendra Place on 6.6.1983.

(c) The Lt. Governor, Delhi, ordered a magisterial Inquiry into the Fire accident at Shakurbasti to be conducted by District Magistrate, Delhi. An Inquiry u/s 9 of the Indian Explosives Act was also conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crime). The Lt. Governor, Delhi ordered an inquiry into the fire accident at Rajendra Place to be conducted by a former Director General of Civil Defence, Government of India. The Police have also registered criminal cases in connection with the two accidents.

(d) and (e) Government have no such information in relation to the incidents of fire in Delhi.

जल-प्रदूषण नियंत्रण और रोकथाम के लिए केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट

612. श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर :

**प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :**

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जलप्रदूषण नियंत्रण और रोकथाम हेतु केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की अध्ययन रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि तेल-शोधक कारखानों के बहिःस्राव से प्रत्येक वर्ष लाखों रुपये के मूल्य का तेल निकाला जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार तेल निष्कासन प्रणाली की कुशलता को समग्र रूप से सुधारा जा सकता है और गौण तथा जैविक उपचार के बहिः-स्रावों से तेल की हानि को न्यूनतम किया जा सकता है जिससे न केवल अपशिष्ट जल उपचार की लागत में बल्कि तेल की वसूली के कारण भी महत्वपूर्ण बचत होगी। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश में परिष्करण-शालाएं, जिनमें प्राथमिक और गौण तेल पृथक्करण इकाईयाँ हैं, लगभग 92 प्रतिशत तेल अपशिष्ट जल से वसूल करती हैं। तथापि, यह विचार किया गया है कि तेल पृथक्करण इकाईयों में समुचित परिष्करण के द्वारा वसूली को 96 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 3,40,000 लीटर स्लॉप तेल की बचत

होगी, जिसके द्वारा, अन्यथा जल गुणवत्ता दूषित हो जाती।

(ग) केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने परिष्करण शालाओं के लिए अल्पतम राष्ट्रीय मानक (एम० आई० एन० ए० एस०) तैयार किए हैं और राज्य बोर्डों को इन मानकों के कार्यान्वयन का अनुरोध किया गया है।

Loss of Life and Property Due to Violent Activities of Punjab Extremists

613 SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI DAULAT RAM
SARAN :
PROF. NARAYAN CHAND
PARASHER :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss of life and property due to the violent activities of the Punjab extremists so far; and

(b) the precise measures taken by Government to check the unlawful and violent activities of the extremists endangering peace in the State and also to apprehend the Killers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The steps taken by the Government of Punjab in this regard are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps Taken by Government of Punjab to Improve Law and Order

(a) Law and order arrangements have been strengthened.

(b) Nakabandis and police patrolling have been organised to prevent violent crimes and to apprehend criminals.

(c) Intelligence machinery has been geared up and police set up has been re-organised.

(d) Ban on pillion riding on motor cycles has been imposed in all districts of Punjab State.

(e) Restriction on carrying of firearms.

(f) Ban on plying 3.5 HP motor cycles in affected areas.

(g) Special drive to un-earth unlicensed arms and ammunition.

(h) Police officers have been asked to take steps to protect known targets of extremists.

(i) Peace and communal harmony committee have been activated.

(j) Powers of Judicial Magistrates have been given to Executive Magistrates for speedy trial of cases against extremists and other elements.

“Study on Severe Drought Situation”

614. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any detailed study into the unprecedented severe drought situation in several parts of the country with a view to find out the ecological causes of such a situation; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) No specific study of the ecological causes of the unprecedented drought situation in the country has so far been undertaken.

Fall in Wagon Production

615. **SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are expecting fall in wagon production this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the said fall;

(c) how Government propose to maintain the production; and

(d) if no fall in production is expected, the expected production of wagons this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All inputs required for wagon production are being organised and no constraints are anticipated in maintaining wagon production.

(d) It is expected that the production target of 12,500 wagons (in four wheeler units) will be achieved.

Total allotment of cement to different states in 1981 and 1982

616. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment of cement to different States in 1981 and 1982 (State-wise);

(b) the basis of allotment of cement quota; and

(c) the demands of cement placed by the States during the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) A statement is attached.

(b) The broad paramctres followed in regard to allotment of levy cement in favour of the States/Union Territories are :

(i) expected overall availability of cement in the country during the relevant quarter.

(ii) Past off-take of cement by various States/Union Territories.

(iii) In Qr. IV/1981, i.e. immediately before the scheme of partial de-control of cement, extra allocation was given to all States/Union Territories in proportion to the population of the States/Union Territories.

(iv) In addition to the weightage given to population, with the introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol, due care was taken to give extra weightage for development of rural areas, by allocating 1/3rd of the cement allocation, in proportion to the number of development blocks in each State/Union Territory.

(v) No reduction was made in the allocation of levy cement in favour of hill States after the introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement.

(iv) To encourage development of hilly areas in States/Union Territories, extra allocations were also made to meet their requirements.

(c) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations do not indicate their demands on a regular and scientific basis. However, the Working Group on Cement Industry 1980—85 had, on the basis of certain assumptions, indicated the projected demand of cement at 28 million tonnes for the year 1980-81 and 30.32 million tonnes for 1981-82 for the country as a whole.

Statement

Statement indicating the allocation of levy cement to States/Union Territories during the years 1981 & 82 (Fig. '000 tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	1981	1982
1.	Haryana	674.3	456.0
2.	Rajasthan	631.8	585.5
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2194.3	1945.5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	126.5	119.4
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	186.0	182.9
6.	Punjab	917.0	648.8
7.	Chandigarh	100.0	74.0
8.	Delhi	476.1	299.5
9.	Assam	227.8	209.9
10.	Bihar	1031.8	871.2
11.	Orissa	408.4	532.8
12.	West Bengal	1313.5	892.4
13.	Manipur	70.0	55.7
14.	Nagaland	53.0	59.6
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.0	53.4
16.	Tripura	64.0	57.8
17.	Meghalaya	73.0	78.4
18.	Sikkim	56.3	55.4
19.	Mizoram	26.4	27.4
20.	Gujarat	1531.0	1128.5
21.	Madhya Pradesh	990.0	899.3
22.	Maharashtra	2119.1	1544.7
23.	Goa, Daman and Diu	112.0	86.0
24.	Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	12.0	7.5
25.	Andhra Pradesh	1499.2	1037.6
26.	Tamil Nadu	1179.1	996.5
27.	Karnataka	1050.5	751.4
28.	Kerala	1045.2	508.5
29.	Pondicherry	48.0	30.0
30.	Andaman & Nicobar	20.0	17.6
31.	Laccadives	7.6	5.2

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Tripura

617. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of letters of intent that have been issued to different States of North Eastern States for setting up of paper mills so far;

(b) the reasons for rejecting the proposal of Tripura State Government

to set up a paper mill in Tripura; and

(c) whether Government will consider to provide financial assistance to set up the paper mill as proposed by Tripura State Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) The following units are licensed to manufacture paper and paper board in the North Eastern States:

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Location
1.	M/s. Ashok Paper Mills	Jogighopa, Assam
2.	M/s. Hindustan Paper Corporation	Jagi Road, Assam
3.	-do-	Panchgram, Assam
4.	M/s. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co.	Tuli, Nagaland.

The following letters of intent have also been issued for the setting up of paper mills :

S. No.	Name of party	Location
1.	Shri Sanjay Budhia	West Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
2.	Shri J.C. Goel	Bandardeva, Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Shri J.N. Bawri	Kashi Hills, Meghalaya.

(b) and (c) The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper/pulp mill based on the bamboo resources of the State. It is however, necessary that adequate infrastructural facilities are developed to support a major project like a paper mill. As the existing infrastructure is inadequate, there is no proposal to take up the project in the current plan.

B.I.C.P. Report on Tyre & Tube Prices

618. SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED

PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state :

(a) whether there is a general complaint that the prices of tyres and tubes are increasing day by day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) to make an indepth study to determine the reasons for price increase on tyres and tubes;

(c) if so, whether BICP has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) No Sir. However, representations have been received from some tyre dealers' and transporters' associations against increases in the prices of tyres announced by the industry in May 1983.

(b) Government have asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to assess the incidence of increase in the cost of inputs and taxes on the cost of manufacturing of tyres and tubes so as to determine whether any increase in the prices of tyres and tubes would be justified.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Interim Report of Sarkaria Commission

619. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission has not submitted any interim report to Government;

(b) if so, whether the main task of the Sarkaria Commission will be to find out closer Centre-State ties;

(c) whether Government have recently announced their decision to broad-base the Sarkaria Commission's authority;

(d) if so, by what time the Sarkaria Commission will submit its report to Government; and

(e) whether the Sarkaria Commission has already started functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The Commission has not submitted any interim report to the Government.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference for the Commission are incorporated in MHA Notification No. IV. 11017/1/83-CSR dated 9.6.1983 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No Lt. 6739/83].

(d) The Commission has been requested to submit its report on or before the 30th June, 1984.

(e) Yes.

**Spurious Floor and Wood Polish and
Hygienic Wax Racket Unearthed in
Delhi**

620. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big racket involved in the manufacturing and marketing of spurious floor and wood polish and hygienic wax etc. was recently unearthed in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) After obtaining search warrants, under section 93 Cr.P.C., on the basis of complaint made by M/S Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., certain Godown/Factory premises in Delhi were searched and 1146 containers with spurious goods, 240 empty containers and 1-Kg printed foil were recovered. After completing the investigation, cases have been filed in the courts of Metropolitan Magistrates and are pending trial.

**“National Committee on Environmental
Planning”**

622. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Committee on Environment has since submitted its report to the Government of India;

(b) if so, its recommendations;

(c) whether these recommendations have since been considered by Government and if not; the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which the recommendation will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) National Committee on Environmental Planning submitted its recommendations regarding Forest Policy on March 31, 1981.

(b) to (d) These were considered by the Department and suitably amended and submitted to Ministry of Agriculture for their consideration.

C.I.A. Hand in Assam and Punjab

623. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :**
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

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 Blitz dated 25 June, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there is a CIA hand in Assam and Punjab Affairs; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters affecting national security and friendly relations with foreign powers.

Government is maintaining a continuing vigilance to safeguard national security. Sustained efforts are made to detect, unearth and take other necessary action against any attempt at espionage, subversion and such other prejudicial activities by foreign intelligence and other organisations.

Utilisation of Enriched Uranium Received from France

624. **SHRI AMAL DATT :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has started utilizing the enriched uranium received from France;

(b) if not, what is the hinderance in its use; and

(c) the monthly average generation of the station during April, May & June in terms of percentage utilization of installed capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The first lot of enriched uranium received from France is presently under fabrication into fuel bundles.

(c) Monthly average generation in terms of percentage of installed capacity for the months of April, May and June, 1983 are as under :

April	33.60%
May	53.82%
June	61.06%

Production of Enriched Uranium

625. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) since when experiments with uranium enrichment technology started in India;

(b) the amount spent so far on such experiments; and

(c) whether the experiments have succeeded in evolving a technology for production of enriched uranium?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Studies on various processes of Uranium enrichment technology began at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in the late seventies.

(b) These studies form part of our overall research and development efforts. It is not possible to segregate the expenditure incurred on them.

(c) Progress made on these studies is satisfactory.

Difference in Prices Paid to USA and France for Enriched Uranium

626. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are paying a different price to France for enriched uranium than what was agreed to be paid to U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the loss or gain to India for a year assuming full capacity utilization of the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The rate for enriched uranium being

supplied by France in lieu of United States of America for Tarapur Atomic Power Station is approximately the same as what would have been had the supply from USA continued and therefore the question of loss does not arise.

Planned Capacity of Heavy Water Units Under Construction

627. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost and planned capacity of the Heavy Water Units now under construction;

(b) what other Heavy Water Units are being planned at present, the proposed location, estimated cost and planned capacity;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been utilized in construction of the Heavy water Plants, if so, for what specific areas and at what cost, total in foreign exchange; and

(d) whether any equipment has been imported for construction/running of the Heavy Water Plants; if so, detailed costs and the country from which import is made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Heavy Water Plants under construction are the ones at Thal-Vaishet in Maharashtra and Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh. Their estimated costs and capacities are as below :

	<i>Estimated cost</i>	<i>Capacity tonnes/year</i>
HWP (Thal)	Rs. 187.65 crores	110
HWP (Manuguru)	Rs. 421.6 crores including the integral power plant.	185

In addition, a proposal to get up one more Heavy Water Plant with a capacity of 110 tonnes/year based on Ammonia-Hydrogen Exchange process is under consideration. Details are being worked out.

(c) The Heavy Water Plants under construction are being set up essentially with indigenous effort. The foreign collaboration relates, however, to supply of engineering for the conventional units of ammonia loop at a cost of Rs. 2.49 crores in Foreign Exchange.

(d) The procurement activities for the projects are still in progress. The proposed imports relate mainly to special raw materials, special valves and piping materials and some equipment for high pressure services which are not indigenously available. The total commitments made so far for imports are Rs. 1416.83 lakhs for Heavy Water Plant (Thal) and Rs. 304.52 lakhs for Heavy Water Plant (Manuguru). The procurement is made through global enquiries from various foreign sources.

**Increase in Robberies, Thefts and
Dacoities in Delhi**

628. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of murders, robberies, thefts and dacoities have considerably increased in the capital during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of murders, robberies, thefts and dacoities cases in the Capital from 1 April, 1982 to 30 June, 1983 month-wise; and

(c) steps being taken to minimise such cases in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The figures mentioned below will indicate that there is only marginal increase in the number of cases of murder and robbery reported during the last year viz. from 1.7.82 to 30.6.1983 as compared to the corresponding period of 1981-82 whereas there is decrease in the number of theft and dacoity cases.

Period	Murder	Robbery	Theft	Dacoity
1.7.81 to 30.6.82	231	166	14894	20
1.7.82 to 30.6.83	234	196	13442	17

(b) The requisite figures are mentioned below :

Month	Murder	Robbery	Theft	Decoity
April, 82	19	12	1108	2
May, 82	19	10	1232	1
June, 82	33	9	1044	2
July, 82	20	16	1093	1
August, 82	22	8	1196	6
Sept., 82	23	20	1154	1
Oct., 82	12	11	1139	1
Nov., 82	15	15	1030	1
Dec., 82	11	9	1155	2
Jan., 83	12	12	1177	2
Feb., 83	18	22	1155	—
March, 83	25	19	1116	1
April, 83	26	29	1003	—
May, 83	24	12	1077	2
June, 83	26	23	1147	—

(c) The following steps have been taken to check such crime :

- (1) Increased Police vigilance.
- (2) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
- (3) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr.P.C. against bad character and criminals.
- (4) Continuous drives by the Special Squads of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.
- (5) Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime.
- (6) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.
- (7) Organisation of Thikri Pahra and Patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars in coordination with police patrol pickets.
- (8) Special watch on released criminals.
- (9) Stepping up of externment proceedings.
- (10) Inter-District meeting with the Police officials of the other adjoining States.

Control of Environment

629. SHRI SUBHAS YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to take up the control of environment in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) the funds given to each State for control of environment during the last 3 years, yearwise; and

(d) whether Government kept a proper check on the utilisation of those funds and result achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. A number of schemes have been launched to improve the environmental quality.

(b) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been enacted to regulate air and water pollution from point sources. The Central & State Pollution Control Boards have been established to implement the provisions of the Acts. Eco-development Task Force has been established to restore degraded ecosystems. A scheme for strengthening the institutional infrastructure in the State Governments for environmental protection has also been envisaged.

(c) The details of funds reimbursed to the States as grants-in-aid towards prevention and control of pollution and for the establishment of task force are enclosed as statement.

(d) Yes Sir. More than 700 industrial units have either established or establishing pollution abatement devices. The Eco-development Task Force comprising two companies of ex-servicemen have done the following engineering works to control soil erosion :

- (1) Construction of vegetable Gully plugs—1,187.
- (2) Digging of contour trenches—1986.
- (3) Preparation of motorable track along streambed—20 Kms.
- (4) Construction of Gabion check dams—25.
- (5) Pits dug for monsoon plantations—58,000.

In addition 4 nurseries are under preparation.

JULY 27, 1983

Statement

ASSISTANCE TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

Reimbursement of Cess for the Years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Collected	Reimbursed	Collected	Reimbursed	Collected	Reimbursed
1.	Bihar	19.5	16.4	26.4	22.1	25.3	21.1
2.	Gujarat	31.8	26.7	29.9	25.1	44.9	37.6
3.	Haryana	5.1	4.3	19.7	16.7	18.9	15.8
4.	Kerala	6.4	5.3	6.1	5.1	10.2	8.7
5.	Madhya Pradesh	22.6	19.0	26.8	22.4	30.0	25.1
6.	Punjab	6.9	5.8	10.4	8.7	23.3	19.6
7.	Rajasthan	11.7	9.7	6.8	5.7	7.1	5.9
8.	Uttar Pradesh	22.8	19.1	16.1	13.5	19.3	16.2
9.	Karnataka	—	—	34.8	29.2	27.0	22.6
10.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	31.3	26.3	31.7	26.6
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4
	Total	126.8	106.3	210.3	176.5	239.3	200.6

2. Amount released to U.P. Govt. for Eco-development Task Force in 1982 Rs.18.88 lacs.

Setting up of a Plant at Raipur to Process Rare Tin Ore

630. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of a plant at Raipur as a prelude to process rare tin ore;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Tin ore deposits are presently under exploratory investigation by different Agencies of the Govt. There is no proposal to set up a commercial scale plant at Raipur to process tin ore. However, there is a proposal under consideration to set up a pilot plant based on the ores occurring in Baster district of Madhya Pradesh.

आर० ए० पी० एस० के कार्य के तकनीकी मूल्यांकन के लिए बनी समिति की रिपोर्ट

631. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या

प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के कार्य-कलापों के मूल्यांकन के लिए बनी तकनीकी समिति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, यदि हाँ, तो दोनों इकाइयों के बार-बार बंद होने के मुख्य कारण क्या बताए गए हैं; और

(ग) जब से इन दोनों यूनिटों में उत्पादन शुरू हुआ है तब से ये कितने दिन बन्द रहे, इसका वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर का मूल्यांकन तकनीकी दृष्टि से करने के लिए जो समिति बनाई गई थी उसमें शामिल व्यक्तियों के नाम नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं :—

1. डा० एन० बी० प्रसाद	अध्यक्ष
2. डा० ब्रह्मप्रकाश सदस्य, अंतरिक्ष आयोग	सदस्य
3. श्री एल० आर० सूरी सदस्य (ताप) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण	सदस्य
4. श्री टी० के० श्रीनिवासन सदस्य, मध्य-प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड	सदस्य
5. डा० एम० आर० श्रीनिवासन निदेशक, विद्युत परियोजना अभियांत्रिकी प्रभाग परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	सदस्य

6. डा० पी० आर० दस्तीदार

सदस्य

निदेशक, रिऐक्टर वर्ग

भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र

7. श्री के० वी० महादेव राव

गैर-सदस्य सचिव

प्रधान, परियोजना सेवाएं

विद्युत परियोजना अभियांत्रिकी प्रभाग,

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

(ख) समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। समिति ने यह टिप्पणी दी थी कि जो समय नष्ट हुआ उसमें से अधिकांश के नष्ट होने का कारण टरबाइन के ब्लेड का सही ढंग से काम न करना और श्रमिक अशांति थे। समिति ने यह टिप्पणी भी दी थी कि पहले यूनिट की एण्डशील्ड से हल्के पानी का रिसना

इस यूनिट के न्यूक्लियर भाग के एक महत्वपूर्ण संघटक से संबंधित एक ऐसी बड़ी समस्या थी जिसके कारण यूनिट लम्बे समय तक बन्द रहा।

(ग) दोनों यूनिटों के बन्द रहने के दिनों की वर्ष-वार संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है :—

वर्ष	व्यर्थ गए दिन	
	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर का पहला यूनिट	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर का दूसरा यूनिट
1974	169.60	
1975	206.10	
1976	127.30	
1977	227.10	
1978	301.00	
1979	63.80	
1980	102.58	
1981	209.38	54.33
1982	344.27	212.79
1983 (जून तक)	181.00	61.30

टिप्पणी : राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट और दूसरे यूनिट के वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर चालू होने की तारीखें क्रमशः 16 दिसम्बर, 1973 और 1 अप्रैल, 1981 थीं।

चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली में असामाजिक तत्व

632. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली में हाल ही में कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों ने चांदी के एक व्यापारी को गोली चलाकर घायल कर दिया और लूट का माल लेकर चम्पत हो गए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन मास में सारे देश में ऐसी कितनी घटनाएं हुईं;

(ग) इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में जान तथा माल की कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री श्री० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) 20 जून, 1983 को सूचित किए गए इस मामले में अपराधियों ने सत्य नारायण नाम के एक व्यक्ति को घायल कर दिया किन्तु उसके साथी सुरेन्द्र कुमार से छीने गए ब्रीफकेस के साथ भाग जाने का उसका प्रयास विफल कर दिया गया जब पीड़ित के तीसरे साथी द्वारा अपराधियों का पीछा किया गया।

(ख) सारे देश में ऐसी घटनाओं के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जहां तक दिल्ली का संबंध है अप्रैल से जून, 83 तक की अवधि के दौरान ऐसी 5 घटनाएं हुई हैं।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित घटनाओं में जान की कोई क्षति नहीं हुई है। सम्पत्ति की हानि लगभग 18,51,650/- रु० की सीमा तक थी।

(घ) ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाए किए गए हैं :—

- (1) पुलिस सतर्कता बढ़ा दी गई है।
- (2) बाकी-टाकी सेटों और वायरलेस युक्त मोटर साइकिलों के साथ सशस्त्र गश्त सहित पैदल तथा चलती-फिरती गहन गश्त।
- (3) बदमाशों और अपराधियों के विरुद्ध दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की सामान्य निवारक धाराओं के अधीन कार्रवाई।
- (4) आसूचना में वृद्धि करके डाकुओं, लुटेरों और अन्य बदमाश व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए जिलों के विशेष दस्तों द्वारा निरन्तर अभियान चलाना।
- (5) अपराध करने में अन्तर्गस्त व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए वाहनों की आकस्मिक जांच करना।
- (6) ज्ञात अपराधियों पर निगरानी कड़ी करना।
- (7) पुलिस की गश्ती टुकड़ियों के समन्वय से स्थानीय निवासियों और निजी चौकीदारों द्वारा टिकरी पहरा और गश्त का आयोजन।
- (8) रिहा किए गए अपराधियों पर विशेष निगरानी।
- (9) निष्कासन की कार्रवाई को तेज करना।
- (10) आस-पास के अन्य राज्यों के पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ अन्तरजिला बैठकें करना।

Fresh Dialogue with MR. Laldenga

633. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four political parties including the Congress (I) and Peoples' Conference, have sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister pleading with her for a fresh dialogue with Mr. Laldenga, the MNF leader, now in London; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since no change has occurred in Shri Laldenga's attitude there is no ground for reconsideration of Government's earlier stand on the subject now.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों का तिहाड़ जेल से भाग जाना

634. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मई, 1983 को जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के 63 छात्रों के तिहाड़ जेल से भाग जाने के उत्तरदायी ठहराये गये अधिकारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;

(ख) क्या उस घटना की जांच के लिए कोई समिति गठित की गई थी और यदि हां, तो इस समिति के सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस समिति द्वारा सरकार को क्या रिपोर्ट दी गई है; और

(ग) समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर

सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की है और इस बारे में अभी तक कौन-कौन-सी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि पुलिस ने तिहाड़ जेल सिविल के आठ अधिकारियों (एक कार्यवाहक उप-अधीक्षक, 2 सहायक अधीक्षक, दो मुख्य हैंड वार्डर, दो वार्डर और एक दरवान) के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया है, जो मुलाकात कराने, दरवाजे पर आगन्तुकों की सील की जांच करने और मुलाकात से पहले तथा बाद में और बैरिकों में भी कैदियों को गिनने के लिए जिम्मेदार थे। उन सभी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और बाद में जमानत पर रिहा किया गया है। इन अधिकारियों में से कार्यवाहक उप अधीक्षक, एक सहायक अधीक्षक, एक हैंड वार्डर और एक वार्डर को जेल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निलम्बित किया गया है। पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज मामले को जांच-पड़ताल के लिए अपराध शाखा को सुपुर्द किया गया है और इसकी अभी जांच की जा रही है। अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, दिल्ली द्वारा एक मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच करने के आदेश दिये गये हैं। जांच अधिकारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है और यह रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा घटिया किस्म के सीमेंट का उपयोग

635. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा उपयोग में लाये जा

रहे सीमेंट को परीक्षण पर घटिया पाया गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या सीमेंट के उत्पादन स्तर पर किस्म नियंत्रण लागू किये जाने में कुछ खामियां थीं; और

(ख) सीमेंट में किस्म नियंत्रण लागू करने की वर्तमान कसौटी क्या है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):

(क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने सीमेंट (किस्म नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1962 जारी किया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत सभी सीमेंट उत्पादकों के लिए भारतीय मानक विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप सीमेंट का उत्पादन करना अनिवार्य है। आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने की शक्तियां राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को सौंप दी गई हैं। सीमेंट (किस्म नियंत्रण) संशोधन आदेश दिनांक 3 जून, 1983 के अन्तर्गत 1.7.1983 से भारतीय मानक संस्थान प्रमाणीकरण अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। इस संशोधन के अनुसार ऐसे सीमेंट के उत्पादन, वितरण और बिक्री पर रोक लगा दी गई है जिस पर भारतीय मानक संस्थान का प्रमाणीकरण चिन्ह अंकित नहीं है। सभी सीमेंट उत्पादकों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह भारतीय मानक संस्थान प्रमाणीकरण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भारतीय मानक संस्थान से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करें ताकि वह सीमेंट की बोरियों पर भारतीय मानक संस्थान चिन्ह अंकित कर सके।

Denotification of sick units in West Bengal

636. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to denotify a number of units in West Bengal whose management was taken over by Government when they fell sick;

(b) if so, the details of these units and reasons therefor; and

(c) the State Government's reaction to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) No decision has been taken by the Government to denotify any unit in West Bengal which is presently being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

637. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are quite satisfied with the law and order situation in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if not, whether any view has been taken regarding the difficulties experienced by the police and some times the police inability to apprehend criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The law and order situation in Delhi is continuously reviewed by Government and appropriate action has taken from time to time. The manpower and other requirements of the Police are also reviewed periodically to improve the functional efficiency of the Police.

Production of Wagons

638. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how far Government are sure to hit the target of 78,000 wagons during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the annual production of wagons, year-wise details for the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in the monthly average production of wagons;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not the monthly production target of wagons and the monthly actual production during the past thirty months, monthwise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) No difficulty is anticipated in achieving the target of 78,000 wagons during the Sixth Plan; subject to availability of funds.

(b) Year-wise details are given below:

Year	No. in FWU
1980-81 (Actual)	12,064
1981-82 (,,)	17,362
1982-83 (,,)	14,088
1983-84 (Target)	12,500*
1984-85 (anticipated)	21,986
Total for VI Plan	78,000

*proposed to be revised to 16,500 FWUs subject to availability of funds.

(c) Production in the first quarter of the current year (April-June, 1983) has exceeded the targets.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The information is given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Production
1	2	3	4

(In four-wheeler Unit)

1. January, 81	950.00	882.0
2. February, 81	950.00	1023.5
3. March, 81	950.00	1359.5

1	2	3	4
4.	April, 81	1367.00	1129.5
5.	May, 81	1367.00	1322.5
6.	June, 81	1367.00	1254.0
7.	July, 81	1367.00	1314.0
8.	August, 81	1367.00	1367.5
9.	September, 81	1367.00	1386.5
10.	October, 81	1367.00	1259.5
11.	November, 81	1367.00	1326.0
12.	December, 81	1367.00	1476.5
13.	January, 82	1367.00	1312.0
14.	February, 82	1367.00	1439.0
15.	March, 82	1367.00	1697.0
16.	April, 82	1212.00	1027.5
17.	May, 82	1212.00	1170.0
18.	June, 82	1212.00	992.0
19.	July, 82	1379.00	843.5
20.	August, 82	1379.00	1049.5
21.	September, 82	1379.00	948.5
22.	October, 82	1379.00	997.5
23.	November, 82	1379.00	1038.5
24.	December, 82	1379.00	1355.05
25.	January, 83	1379.00	823.0
26.	February, 83	1379.00	1010.5
27.	March, 83	1379.00	1789.5
28.	April, 83	1008.50	1184.5
29.	May, 83	1008.50	1029.5
30.	June, 83	1008.50	1068.0

National Register of Citizens

639. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-
PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Register of Citizens was prepared during the 1951 census but was not updated in subsequent censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981;

(b) if so, specific reasons thereof;

(c) whether it has been decided to prepare a Household Register for the North Eastern region on the basis of 1981 census; if so, the progress achieved so far in each concerned State;

(d) what are the specific and important reasons of not including foreigners-infiltration-prone' 20 districts of Punjab, J & K, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the purpose of preparing Household Register;

(e) whether Government will take into consideration preparing of such register etc. which may be of help in detecting infiltrators etc. in these 30 districts as is contemplated for the States of North-Eastern region; and

(f) the difference between a National Register of Citizens and Household Register?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the Practical difficulties relating to the volume of information required and the scale of administrative operations and the cost it entailed, it was not found possible to update the National Register of Citizens prepared during 1951 Census.

(c) to (e) 1981 Census was not conducted in Assam. No Household Register has been prepared so far. All

relevant aspects will be taken into consideration at the appropriate time.

(f) In essence there is little difference but the latter term was preferred for application to a limited area particularly when the question of nationality was not canvassed in the 1981 census.

Nabbing of Travel Agents in Delhi Providing Lucrative Jobs Abroad

640. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH :
SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police has recently nabbed some travel agents in Delhi who are involved in fictitious dealings to provide lucrative jobs to persons abroad;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether any incriminating documents have been seized from them; and

(d) if so, full details thereof and action contemplated by Government against the owners of travel agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
(a) to (d) On the basis of complaints made by Shri Harjit Singh and Chhavinder Pal Singh of Kalkaji, New Delhi, about being cheated, two cases u/s420/468/471/1208 Indian Penal Code read with section 25/26 Emigration Act have been registered on 30-6-1983 at the Police Station Kalkaji and Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. Three persons in each of these cases, have been arrested.

The search of premises belonging to the accused has led to the recovery of various documents containing list of persons intending to travel, Passports, agreement Forms, blank letter heads of

different Companies and a register showing the receipt of money from various candidates.

Ash Percentage of Coking Coal Received by Bokaro Steel Plant

641. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) expected ash percentage of the coking coal for which the furnaces of Bokaro Steel Plant are designed, facts in details;

(b) real ash percentage of the coking coal received by the Bokaro Steel Plant

in the last six months, facts in detail with month-wise break up;

(c) whether there is differences affecting the efficiency of the blast furnaces; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SRLVE): (a) The blast furnaces at Bokaro Steel Plant were designed to utilise coking coal blend of 17% ash content.

(b) The ash percentage in the coking coal blend used at Bokaro has been as given below :

Month		Avg. Ash in coal blend (%)
January 1983	...	19.82
February 1983	...	20.31
March 1983	...	19.84
April 1983	...	20.25
May 1983	...	20.49
June 1983	...	20.68

(c) and (d) Higher ash content affects production of hot metal. Efforts are made to obtain better quality of coking coal from indigenous sources. Low ash coking coal is also imported to improve the coal blend.

Deficiencies in Fire Fighting Equipments in Delhi

642. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether he is aware of reports that the fire fighting equipments in Delhi are inadequate and in a poor condition and the same cannot reach multi-storeyed buildings beyond a particular height; and

(b) if so, what are the deficiencies

found in the service and measures being taken in bringing about improvements in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the need to improve the efficiency and capability of Delhi Fire Service including the need for providing better equipments and keeping this in mind, a proposal is under consideration for the taking over of the Delhi Fire Service by the Delhi Administration.

Setting up of Industries by non-resident Indians

643. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether non-resident Indians have shown interest in the sick industrial units in the country following the liberalised policy for investment by non-residents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) A Special Cell was created in Department of Industrial Development on January 12, 1983 to receive and process industrial investment and licence application from non-resident Indians. No proposal has been received in this Cell from non-resident Indians showing interest in the sick industrial units in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Dowry Deaths

644. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI N.E. HORO :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPLAN :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is topping the list of States for bride burning for dowry;

(b) what are the State-wise figures of dowry deaths during 1982 and upto March, 1983;

(c) whether it is a fact that during 1983 there was a time when one bride was burnt by greedy in-laws in Delhi, practically every day

(d) whether it is also a fact that

police cell created for this purpose is utterly inadequate to deal with the problem and they have shown lack of initiative even when reports are lodged by local people about the harassment of a bride by the in-laws and consequently the matter ends in death; and

(e) if so, what measures Government propose to take other than those which are in existence to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) In the Union Territory of Delhi during the period, 1st January, 1982 to the end of March, 1983, 47 dowry death cases were reported to Delhi Police. The figures of the dowry death cases for the year, 1982, in the whole country, are indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) Since the beginning of 1983, upto the end of June, 1983, 23 dowry death cases have been reported to the Delhi Police, in which the cause of death is alleged to be dowry demand.

(d) A special Cell at the Police Headquarter has been set up under the charge of a woman Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Cell has a strength of 2 Inspectors, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 12 Constables. The proposal for sanctioning more staff for the Anti-Dowry Cell is separately under consideration.

(e) In order to ensure speedy investigation and to provide more deterrent punishment, amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act, are being made.

Statement

Dowry Deaths During 1982.

State/Govt.	1982
1. Assam	Nil
2. Andhra Pradesh	4
3. Bihar	12
4. Gujarat	1
5. Haryana	42
6. Himachal Pradesh	3
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
8. Kerala	Nil
9. Karnataka	8
10. Madhya Pradesh	Not Available
11. Maharashtra	23
12. Manipur	Nil
13. Maghalaya	Nil
14. Nagaland	Nil
15. Orissa	4
16. Punjab	47
17. Rajasthan	24
18. Sikkim	Nil
19. Tamil Nadu	4
20. Tripura	Nil
21. Uttar Pradesh	151
22. West Bengal.	7

U.Ts.

23. A.N. Islands	Nil
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
25. Chandigarh	2
26. Dadra, Nagarh Havoli	Nil
27. Delhi	40
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil
29. Lakshadweep	Nil
30. Mizoram	Nil
31. Pondicherry.	Nil

Criteria to Determine Poverty Line

645. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria fixed by Government for determining the poverty line;

(b) whether a time has come to revise the criteria because of the gains which have gone to the rural areas, the residents of which mainly constitute the people being under the poverty line; and

(c) if so, Government's thinking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) For identification of the poor, the Planning Commission constituted "A Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" in 1977 which defined the poor as those whose per capita consumption expenditure was below the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. The estimate of calorie intake is derived from food consumption pattern of the corresponding classes and the calorie content of the food items. This per capita consumption expenditure is the poverty line.

(b) and (c) For the purpose of evolving an acceptable methodology for identification of the poor, a Working Group was set up by the Central Statistical Organisation in August, 1982. Recently the Planning Commission has set up a Study Group on concepts and measurement of poverty. The deliberations of these groups are going on and none of the reports has been finalised as yet.

Exploration of Minerals at Sea Bed

646. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently launched "Samudra manthan" a research vessel for exploration of minerals at sea bed;

(b) whether Government have drawn up plans for surveying the different segments of Indian territorial waters and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a Government's desire to go beyond the territorial waters in search of sea food and sea minerals and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to take help from other foreign countries for the exploration work and if any country has already offered such help, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes Sir, this ship has been procured for geoscientific exploration of the sea bed.

(b) This ship will be used for carrying out geological surveys and exploration of sea bed in the Territorial Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

**Loss in Production in SAIL Plants
Due to Delay in Commissioning
Captive Power Plants**

647. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that commissioning of the Captive power units at Durgapur Steel Plants and erection of other Captive power plants in public sector, like Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela is delayed entailing loss in production for SAIL plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that

DVC has failed to supply 270 MVA to these plants;

(c) whether the loss of 167000 tonnes of saleable steel has been incurred last year (1982-83), and that at Bhilai alone production loss last year amounted to 36,000 tonnes of saleable steel, and

(d) the steps, if any, contemplated or being taken to avoid this sort of detrimental delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The erection and commissioning of Captive Power Plants at Durgapur and Bokaro have been delayed.

Work at the Rourkela captive power plant is as per schedule. The new captive power plant for Bhilai has recently been sanctioned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total loss of production of saleable steel at the SAIL integrated steel plants due to shortage of power during the year 1982-83 had been 443,200 tonnes out of which 36,500 tonnes had been at Bhilai Steel Plant.

(d) Delays in commissioning and erection of the captive power plants have occurred mostly on account of failure of construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep the time schedule. Government and SAIL are closely monitoring the performance of the implementing agencies, who have been directed to augment their resources for expeditious implementation of the projects.

Production of Heavy Water in the Existing Heavy Water Plants

648. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual production of the heavy water in the five existing heavy

water plants against their total rated installed capacity of 314 tonnes a year;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the five plants are almost non-functioning as there are frequent operational failures due to massive power cut; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to achieve technological break-through in the production of heavy water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Three Heavy Water Plants are in operation. The two other Plants at Kota and Talcher are under-going commissioning trials. The actual production of heavy water for the three operating plants with a total installed capacity of 152 tonnes per year was 22.5 tonnes during 1982-83.

It is not correct to say that the five plants are non-functional. The operational problems are being solved and the plants are being kept functional. Efforts are also being made to overcome the difficulties arising out of power cuts.

(c) The constraints faced by the plants are not related to technological inadequacy. Efforts are also being made to improve on the established technologies and to develop alternate processes.

Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations :

649 : SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-States relations has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details of terms of the reference of the Commission;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has not so far started functioning; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of Commission are incorporated in MHA Notification No. IV.11017/1/83-CSR dated 9.6.1983. [Copy laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. See No Lt. 6740/83)]

(c) The Commission has already started functioning.

(d) Does not arise.

Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan

650. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have prepared a draft for Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the main feature of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan is in the final stages of completion.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Amity between two Communities :

651. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the

Hindustan Times dated 29 June, 1983 that a Hindu youth and his Sikh friend jumped before a running train in Amritsar to demonstrate to the people the need for amity between the two communities; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) and (b) The news item appeared in Hindustan Times dated 29 June, 1983. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Punjab who will take appropriate action in accordance with the law.

Central aid to States for Drought

652. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently provided some financial assistance to States during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any consideration has been made in view of the drought situation taking place in such States and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to make available additional Central assistance of Rs. 1650 crores in the two year period 1983-84 and 1984-85 over and above the Rs. 15350 crores originally envisaged for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Apart from the Central assistance for the Plan, the drought affected states are provided a advance plan assistance for drought relief in terms of the procedures prescribed for the purpose. Such advance Plan assistance released to the drought affected States amounted to Rs. 183.26 crores in 1980-81, Rs. 159.91 crores in 1981-82 and Rs. 423.33 crores in 1982-83.

Statehood to Delhi

553. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government in regard to the granting of full Statehood to Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The question of granting Statehood to Delhi was reviewed in the years 1978 and 1980 and it was decided that Delhi should continue as a Union Territory. There is no change in the decision.

Settlement of Assam Issue

654. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the settlement of Assam issue; and

(b) the time by which this issue is likely to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) 14 rounds of bipartite talks; and beginning from Nov. 1981 another 7 rounds of tripartite talks by including also the leaders of Opposition parties/groups in Parliament have been held so far with AASU/AGSP and Government have kept its doors open for further talks for evolving a just & satisfactory solution in consultation with State Government and all other interests concerned. Several measures have been initiated to deal with the problem of foreign nationals which include the measures undertaken to augment vigilance along the Indo-Bangladesh border and

the decision to detect and send back post 1971 infiltrators.

(b) It is not feasible to fix a time limit to solve this issue.

Report of Committee on Jail Reforms

655. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starrred Question No. 779 on 27 April, 1983 regarding Committee on Jail Reforms and state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee on Jail Reforms have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The Committee on Jail Reforms have made wide ranging recommendations for making an all-round improvement in prison administration. Prison administration being a State subject, the recommendations have to be examined in consultation with the State Governments. A Special Cell is being constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs for processing the recommendations.

Recommendations of National Police Commission

656. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8848 on 27 April, 1983 regarding recommendation of National Police Commission and state :

(a) whether the recommendations of National Police Commission have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) 'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the recommendations of the National Police Commission have been referred to all State Govts./U.T. Administrations for consideration and taking appropriate action. The examination of such of the recommendations as concern the Central Government has been taken up.

Acquisition of Samudra Manthan Ship for Exploration

657. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have acquired a Ship "Samudra Manthan" for exploring Ocean-bed for minerals;

(b) what are the proposed explorations that are to be conducted by the ship;

(c) what will be the area of its operation; and

(b) what are the expected benefits from the operation of the ship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The ship has been acquired by the Geological Survey of India for geoscientific exploration of the sea-bed.

(b) and (c) The ship will be used for carrying out geological surveys and exploration of the sea-bed in the Territorial waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

(d) The main purpose of the exploration to be undertaken by "Samudra Manthan" is to acquire better knowledge of the sea-bed and its mineral potential.

Agreement Between India and U.S.S.R. on Sea-Bed Mining

658. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have reached an agreement on sea-bed sites for prospecting;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the broad prospects for sea-bed mining and the progress made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The representatives of India and Soviet Union who met in New Delhi on April 29 and 30, 1983 discussed and came to the conclusion that the USSR is applying to the Preparatory Commission for registration and allocation of a pioneer area in *Pacific Ocean*. India, on the other hand, intends to apply to the Preparatory Commission for registration and allocation of a pioneer area in the *Central Indian Ocean*. Both these actions are in pursuant to the resolution governing the preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The areas in respect of which the USSR intends to apply to the Preparatory Commission do not overlap with our areas. There was thus no conflict or controversy between the two countries in this regard. The Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority was informed accordingly.

(c) Prospects for sea-bed mining would depend on the future prices of metals and the processing and mining technologies which are yet to be developed.

Stay of Execution of Prisoners by Supreme Court

659. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has stayed the execution of several condemned prisoners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the number of persons awaiting execution in different jails; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter and the decision of Government with regard to the most humane way of execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) There are 34 condemned prisoners whose mercy petitions have been rejected by the President. They are awaiting execution. Of these, the execution of 26 prisoners has been stayed by the Supreme Court, on the filing of writ petitions. The Union of India has received notices in 9 of these petitions, in which a common ground is a challenge to the constitutional validity of execution of death sentences by hanging. The petitions will come up for hearing on 2nd August, 1982, and the Government is taking steps to contest these petitions. The question of taking a decision with respect to any other method of execution will depend on the observations that the Supreme Court might make on the subject.

Progress of Daitari Steel Plant

660. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union have shown interest in a collaborative project upto primary stage in Daitari Steel Plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present and the time by which a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) At the meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Commission held in Moscow in September, 1982, the two sides exchanged views about possibilities of Soviet participation in the construction of the proposed steel plant in Orissa. However, no firm offer of assistance/collaboration has been received from the Soviet authorities.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

"Prevention & Control of Water Pollution Act"

661. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the Water (Prevention and Control of Water Pollution) Act;

(b) if so, the amendments proposed to be made; and

(c) how far it will go in checking industrial and other pollution in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has constituted a Committee to review the amendments suggested by the State Boards and experts. The Committee has yet to finalise its report. The suggested amendments relate to simplifying the implementation procedure, strengthening the functional competence of the Boards, amending the Rules and giving financial support to abatement measures.

Setting up of Alumina Factory in Andhra Pradesh

662. SHRI P. RAJAGOAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether alumina factory will be started in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The investment decision for setting up of an export-orient Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh with Soviet assistance, has not been taken so far due to constraint on Rupee resources. A possible arrangement, for financing the project and for entering into a long term export contract of the output with Soviet Union is under consideration.

Losses Incurred by SAIL During 1982-83

663. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL incurred substantial losses during 1982-83;

(b) if so, which of the units of SAIL were particularly responsible for the losses;

(c) the total amount of losses incurred by SAIL; and

(d) the reasons for incurring of losses by SAIL and measures being taken to improve the performance of the SAIL units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During 1982-83, losses were incurred by Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Alloy Steels Plant and Salem Steel Plant, Bhilai and Bokaro made profits of Rs. 20.16 crores and Rs. 17.59 crores respectively. The losses of SAIL in 1982-83 are Rs. 104.67 crores (provisional).

(d) The main reasons for the losses were:—

(i) Higher interest due to accumulation of stocks and repayment of loans.

(ii) Commencement of commercial operation of the Salem Steel Plant resulting in losses in the first year.

(iii) Higher consumption of imported coking coal.

(iv) Lower production than the plan.

The various steps taken by SAIL to improve their performance include:—

(i) Change in product-mix with emphasis on market-orientation and profitability.

(ii) Quick disposal of scrap, slag, middlings and by-products.

(iii) Stricter inventory control.

(iv) Adherence to techno-economic norms.

(v) Better liaison with input supplying agencies.

(vi) Special efforts to streamline the preventive/capital maintenance programmes to minimise breakdowns.

(vii) Economy in administrative expenditure.

Radiation Exposures at Tarapur

664. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been controversy over the radiation exposures at Tarapur;

(b) whether Government have accepted the refutation of the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to appoint an independent agency

to monitor the safety aspect of the nuclear reactors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Government is satisfied that all necessary steps are taken to ensure the health and safety of station personnel and of the environment.

Setting up of industries in
'No Industry Districts'

665. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for locating industries in the 'No Industry Districts' of the country during the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard alongwith the names of the districts in which licences/letters of intent have been granted, State-wise; and

(c) the names of the remaining districts, State-wise and the reasons for their inability to attract any industrial unit so far, inspite of the incentives/subsidies offered ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) The Government has announced enhanced concessions/incentives for

setting up industries in No Industry District during the remaining period of sixth Five Year Plan i.e. with effect from 1.4.83 upto 31.3.85. All the No Industry Districts have been covered under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. The Central Investment Subsidy will be given @ 25% subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. FERA/MRTP companies have been allowed to enter Non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of industries set up in No Industry Districts. Central assistance to the extent of 1/3rd of the infrastructural development cost incurred by the State Governments, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores will be given per No Industry Districts. Copies of the Press Note issued on 27.4.83 are available in the Parliament Library.

The number of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent issued during 1982 and 1983 (upto May) for setting up industries in No Industry Districts given in the attached statement. Details of all Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences regarding name of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location etc. are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

A number of Letters of Intent for No-Industry Districts have been granted. Only when effective steps have been taken to put up industries will be in a position to see as to which areas have not attracted any Industrial Unit.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent (LIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) Issued During the Years 1982 and 1983 (Upto May) for No-Industry Districts

S.No.	State	Letters of intent		Industrial Licences	
		1982	1983 (Upto May)	1982	1983 (Upto May)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	4	—	—
2.	Assam	—	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Bihar		7	2	—	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		4	—	—	—
5. Gujarat		2	6	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh		5	1	—	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir		2	1	—	—
8. Karnataka		8	3	1	—
9. Madhya Pradesh		29	9	1	2
10. Manipur		—	1	—	—
11. Meghalaya		2	—	—	—
12. Mizoram		—	—	—	—
13. Nagaland		—	—	—	—
14. Orissa		15	7	—	—
15. Rajasthan		18	—	—	—
16. Sikkim		1	—	—	—
17. Tripura		—	—	—	—
18. Uttar Pradesh		33	12	—	—
19. West Bengal		7	3	—	1
20. State not indicated/ more than one State		25	—	—	—
Total :		158	50	2	4

Clearance of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Station

666. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No 636 on 13 April, 1983 regarding clearance of Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Station and state :

(a) whether Haryana Government have sent the financing pattern of the Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Scheme; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Prostitution Ring Busted

667. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in Daily Tribune dated 25 June, 1983 under the captions 'prostitution ring busted'

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested so far; and

(c) the steps to be taken to eradicate this evil from the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In the two cases registered on 23rd June, 1983 at the Police Station Kalyan Puri, under Sections 3/4/5/7 and under Sections 8/9/11 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Girls and Women Act respectively, 6 male and 2 female persons have been arrested.

(c) A special Cell at the Police Headquarters is functioning to organise raids. Besides, instructions have been issued to all Deputy Commissioners of Police to keep a track of all persons indulging in such activities. All the Assistant Commissioners of Police and some Inspectors have been empowered to conduct raids under Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Girls and Women Act, whenever any information regarding such activities is received.

Report on Energy Conservation

668. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Financial Express dated 29 June, 1983 has published news items summarizing the Report of Working Group on Energy Conservation headed by Heavy Industry Secretary;

(b) when the report of this Working Group has been made available to the Planning Commission, Energy Advisory Board and Cabinet Secretariat; and

(c) whether this report has been prematurely leaked if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Government have seen the news item in Financial Express dated 29-6-1983.

(b) and (c) The report of the Inter-Ministrial Working Group is under finalisation and has not been presented to any Department of the Government. At the draft stage, discussions have been held with different organisations/institutions connected with energy conservation not only with regard to the objectives and the parameters, but also quantification of potential of conservation over a period. Newspaper reports regarding such discussion and consultation exercises do not imply any premature leakage, since the report is yet to be finalised and submitted to the Government.

Import of Computers by oil Exploration Undertaking

669. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what steps the Department of Electronics is taking to meet the requirements of processing of seismic data of ONGC, OIL, NGRI, GSI etc; and

(b) whether oil exploration undertakings have been allowed to import computers required by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The Department of Electronics (DOE) is taking the following steps to meet the requirements of computer-based processing of seismic data of ONGC, OIL, etc :—

1. The DOE approved import of a computer system for Oil India Limited (OIL) in 1979 and accordingly, an appropriate computer system has been procured and installed for OIL.
2. The DOE is currently processing the case for procurement of

additional facilities for enhancing seismic data processing by the above computer of OIL.

3. ONGC has installed two imported computers acquired using UNDP finance for seismic data processing for oil exploration.
4. The DOE has approved in principle the augmentation of the facilities at the National Informatics Centre (NIC) of the DOE at Delhi specifically to support computer processing of the seismic data of ONGC. The enhancement will be effected by the end of 1983-84 and will help ONGC to clear their backlog of seismic data processing.
5. To enable ONGC to process 10 million standard records per annum by 1984-85 and 17 million standard records by 1989-90, DOE has floated a global tender for a large computer of appropriate capacity.
6. NGRI is in the process of acquiring a computer for processing geo-physical data.
7. DOE has given in principle approval for the import of a computer system by Coal India Limited to be installed at the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Ranchi, which activity includes coal exploration data processing.
8. Geological Survey of India is currently making use of the facilities of the National Informatics Centre of DOE for carrying out computer-aided analyses relating to the investigation of mineral resources.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Rail Roko Agitation in Punjab

670. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Akalis in Punjab had decided to launch "Rail Roko" agitation in Punjab on 17 June, 1983;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property caused by the agitationists; and

(c) the steps Government had taken to prevent such loss and to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No loss of life has been reported. The demonstrators indulged in disruptive activities including cutting of signal/telephone/telegraph wires and flooding of railway track by cutting the canal bank. No estimate of loss of property on this account is available.

(c) Government of Punjab had made necessary police arrangement to maintain law and order and to deal with the situation.

Fire in Gopala Towers in New Delhi

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

(a) whether a big fire broke out on 6 June, 1983 in Gopala Towers in Rajendra Place, New Delhi;

(b) whether building did not have appropriate fire fighting arrangements and the fire escape stairs were found to have been misused; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A case under section 336/285/304-A IPC was registered at Police Station Karol Bagh on 6.6.1983 and the same is under investigation. 5 persons were arrested in the said case.

Negotiations with Akalis on Territorial and River Water Issues

672. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any settlement has since been reached with the Akali leadership on their demands relating to territorial and river water issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria for Reduction of Prices of Vehicles

673. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the automobile manufacturers in the country have agreed to reduce the prices of their vehicles in response to a suggestion to this effect;

(b) if so, to what extent the prices of various vehicles have been reduced; and

(c) the criteria on the basis of which reduction in prices of vehicles had been solved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) to (c) The question of reducing prices of various categories of vehicles was discussed with the automobile manufacturers on 2.6.83. At the meeting, some manufacturers voluntarily agreed to reduce prices ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 and some others

have assured not to effect increases during the current financial year.

Shortfall in Achievement of Sixth Plan Targets

675. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a severe shortfall in the achievement of Sixth Plan targets so far;

(b) the details of the shortfalls in respect of the various targets fixed under the Sixth Plan so far; and

(c) the main reasons for such a severe shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan will contain the relevant information. The appraisal is presently nearing completion and will be placed on the Table of the House when completed.

Closing Down of Laboratories and Projects Running into Losses

676. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to close down on-going laboratories and projects if they continue to run in losses;

(b) if so, which are those laboratories and projects being run in losses for a long time;

(c) whether any study was conducted into the reasons for losses of these laboratories and projects earlier; and

(d) if so, the details and action taken, if any, to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC

ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Research Advisory Council of laboratories monitor and review the ongoing projects periodically and suggest closing down of projects not showing promise. Many projects have consequently been closed down in the last two years. In addition the mechanisms for monitoring projects at the laboratory and the headquarters levels are being strengthened and larger teams are being deployed on a fewer number of projects. A system of periodical discussion by Director-General, CSIR with the Chairmen of Research Advisory Councils and Directors of National Laboratories has been introduced towards this end. No proposal is under Government's consideration to close down on-going laboratories.

"News Item Captioned Factory Turns Nagda into a Gas Chamber

677. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in Statesman of 28 July, 1982 under headline "Factory turns Nagda into a Gas Chamber";

(b) if so, steps taken/being taken to prevent environment pollution by the Gwalior Rayon Silk Mills, Nagda (M.P.);

(c) whether Government are aware that highly advanced technology is available for protecting environment pollution by Rayan & producing industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that this technology is made use of by the Gwalior Rayon Silk Mills, Nagda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) :

(a) Yes Sir. The report appeared in

Statesman of 28th June, 1983 and not in 28th July, 1982.

(b) to (e) The industry has installed some treatment scheme for water pollution control. The Central Board and Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board established under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 have directed improvement in these schemes especially for the removal of zinc and mercury, the technology for which exists in the country. The State Board has instructed the industry to establish adequate treatment facilities. The technology is detailed in an Indian Standards Publication IS-9233, Part I, 1979. The industry has established some device for controlling air pollution and it has been recently directed by the State Board to strengthen them. The Rules under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 are in the final stages of notification, after which efforts will be made to effectively implement the air pollution control programmes.

राजस्थान आणविक बिजली घर की यूनिटों का समुचित कार्यकरण

678. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान आणविक बिजली घर की यूनिट कब से बन्द है;

(ख) यहां पर कब से काम शुरू हो जाएगा;

(ग) आणविक बिजलीघर की दूसरी यूनिट एक महीने में औसतन कितने दिन बंद रहती है और इसकी कितनी औसत क्षमता का उपयोग हो रहा है; और

(घ) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निवारक उपाय किए गए हैं कि राजस्थान आणविक बिजलीघर को दो यूनिटें विश्वस-

नीय हों और उनमें स्थायी रूप से काम होता रहे और यदि हां, तो कब और कैसे ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर का पहला यूनिट 4 मार्च, 1982 से बन्द है।

(ख) यूनिट को यथाशीघ्र चालू करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दूसरा यूनिट व्यावसायिक स्तर पर चालू होने के बाद की 60 प्रतिशत अवधि में काम करता रहा है। इसकी 35.34 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया है।

(घ) दूसरा यूनिट कुल मिलाकर संतोषजनक रूप से काम करता रहा है तथा पहले यूनिट की मरम्मत चल रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन के लम्बित मामले

679. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय में उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलेवार स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी सम्मान

पेंशन तथा आश्रित पेंशन या पेंशन बढ़ोत्तरी के कितने मामले लम्बित हैं तथा प्रत्येक मामला कब से लम्बित है;

(ख) इन मामलों को लम्बित रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन मामलों के शीघ्र निष्पादन हेतु मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। जहां तक पेंशन को बढ़ा कर 300/- रुपए प्रति माह करने का सम्बन्ध है, सभी महालेखाकारों को सामान्य अनुदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) और (ग) ये मामले जेल अथवा भूमिगत यातनाओं के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जांच रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त न होने के कारण लम्बित हैं। कुछ मामलों में सम्बन्धित आवेदकों से अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों पर दावों की शीघ्र जांच करने के लिए एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की देख-रेख में एक विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किया है। उन्होंने लम्बित मामलों की शीघ्र जांच और निपटान में सहायता करने के लिए राज्य स्तर पर समिति भी गठित की है।

विवरण

31-5-83 को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सम्मान पेंशन के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त लम्बित मामलों का विवरण

क्र०सं०	जिले का नाम	आश्रितों के अतिरिक्त लम्बित मामलों की संख्या	आश्रितों के सम्बन्ध में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या	लम्बित मामलों की कुल संख्या (कालम 3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	इलाहाबाद	82	12	94
2.	आगरा	35	10	45

1	2	3	4	5
3.	अलीगढ़	20	5	25
4.	अलमोड़ा	10	2	12
5.	मैनपुरी	8	2	10
6.	जौनपुर	62	8	70
7.	हमीरपुर	27	3	30
8.	गोरखपुर	409	15	424
9.	बाँदा	37	3	40
10.	बदायूँ	45	8	53
11.	मुजफ्फरनगर	69	6	75
12.	सुलतानपुर	51	5	56
13.	फतेहपुर	63	12	75
14.	जालौन	39	5	44
15.	उत्तर काशी	10	—	10
16.	प्रतापगढ़	41	11	52
17.	पिथौरागढ़	21	15	36
18.	कानपुर	95	9	104
19.	वाराणसी	78	6	84
20.	सीतापुर	55	2	57
21.	फैजाबाद	48	2	50
22.	बस्ती	33	2	35
23.	भाँसी तथा लखितपुर	45	2	47
24.	गढ़वाल	37	2	49
25.	चमौली	22	2	24
26.	गाजीपुर	69	4	73
27.	देवरिया	79	6	85
28.	आजमगढ़	56	3	59
29.	फर्रुखाबाद	34	2	36
30.	बलिया	113	13	126

1	2	3	4	5
31.	लखनऊ	74	6	80
32.	मैनीताल	85	3	88
33.	खीरी	57	4	61
34.	राय बरेली	54	2	56
35.	बिजनौर	55	8	63
36.	वेहरादून	65	6	71
37.	बरेली	35	3	38
38.	मथुरा	55	1	56
39.	बुलन्दशहर	54	6	60
40.	मिर्जापुर	53	2	55
41.	रामपुर	67	1	68
42.	मुरादाबाद	61	5	66
43.	गाजियाबाद	53	4	57
44.	मेरठ	87	8	95
45.	ईटावा	78	19	97
46.	पीलीभीत	49	13	62
47.	बाराबंकी	70	5	75
48.	एटा	55	4	59
49.	हरदोई	65	12	77
50.	सहारनपुर	77	16	93
51.	बहराईच	78	19	97
52.	उन्नाव	67	11	78
53.	घोंडा	46	6	52
54.	शाहजहाँपुर	38	6	44
कुल जोड़		3271	347	3618

टिप्पणी : अधिकांश लिखित मामलों के सम्बन्ध में आवेदन उदात्त बनाई गई पेंशन योजना जो 1-8-1980 से लागू है के अन्तर्गत किए गए हैं।

Operation of Pak Trained Extremists in Punjab

680. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pak trained extremists are operating inside Punjab and across the international border with Pakistan and creating trouble in our country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these elements had a hand in the looting of Punjab National Bank at Khosadal Singh Village in Ferozepur district;

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to curb such elements; and

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) There is no specific information in this regard.

(b) and (c) Culprits have not been identified as yet. Investigation of the case is in progress. State authorities are keeping close watch on activities of such elements and instructions have been issued to deal with them firmly.

(d) No arrest have been made so far.

Declaration of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribe

681. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to declare the entire region of Ladakh as scheduled Tribe;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued notification and other follow up action with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, what is the latest position of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) to (c) The proposal to declare the entire region of Ladakh as Scheduled Tribe is linked with the recommendation of the State Government giving its concurrence under the 2nd Proviso to Article 370(1) (d) of the Constitution to making Article 342 applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, which has not yet been received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. A final view in the matter would be taken after receipt of the same.

Recommendations of Mandal Commission

682. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether consideration of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission has been completed;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon and steps being taken in pursuance thereof;

(c) whether joint struggle committee of employees of certain Central Government Undertakings have represented to the Government against reservations based on case, if so, Government's reaction thereon; and

(d) what was the criteria for job reservations in Bihar and whether the same is being accepted for the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) and (b) The recommendation of the Mandal Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) A representation from the All India Oppressed Employees Association, addressed to the President and the Prime Minister was received protesting against the caste based promotions in Railways

etc. No decision has been taken on the representation.

(d) For the Other Backward Classes (those who are not Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) the Government of Bihar have laid down family income below the minimum income-tax limit as the criterion for job reservation to be provided for as under :

Other Backward Classes—8%
Depressed other Backward Classes—12%

Carry over for the Depress—Other Backward Classes is for 3 years (to be filled up by Other Backward Classes at the end of that period). Reservation is for initial appointment and not for promotion.

There is no Central list of Backward Classes other than those of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Project Reports of Rolling Mill and Fabrication unit of Orissa Aluminium Complex

683. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to have the Rolling Mill and the Fabrication Unit of Orissa Aluminium Complex under Public sector;

(b) if so, whether the project reports of these two units have been prepared by the concerned authority according to the decisions;

(c) the estimated cost of these two projects and places selected for location of the projects; and

(d) keeping the view on commissioning of the Alumina and Aluminium projects, the measures taken to start these vital and only profitable units of the complex by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) It has been the general policy of Government to permit primary Aluminium producers to go in for production of semi-fabricated items, if they so wish.

So far as the Orissa Aluminium Project is concerned, the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has commissioned the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC) to prepare a market study, as a preliminary to the formulation of investment proposals for down-stream semi-fabrication facilities. These proposals will include various aspects like cost of the project, location, product-mix and commissioning schedule.

Constitution of Working Groups for Seventh Five Year Plan

684. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission is considering to constitute Working Groups of different Ministries for Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether a representative from Tribal Development Divisions of Home Ministry, Tribal Members of Parliament and some experts of the tribal development will be included as a member of the Working Groups, particularly from the Central Ministries which are responsible for quantifying the funds for Tribal sub-Plan Area;

(c) if so, the names of the Working Groups of the Ministries identified by his Ministry for nomination of these members therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) It is proposed to set up a Working Group on Tribal Development on which no Ministry of Home Affairs, the concerned Central Ministries and

experts in the field of tribal development will be represented.

Personnel Policy for Tribal Areas

685. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the personnel policy adopted by his Ministry for Tribal Areas and the guidelines issued to the State for implementation;

(b) when this policy was adopted and since when the State started the execution of the policy, State-wise in details;

(c) how far the tribal areas and the people benefited by this policy so far, and

(d) whether some States have adopted this policy of their own on the basis of guidelines, if so, the details of policies therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Main features of the personnel policy adopted for Tribal Areas are enumerated in the statement attached. All Tribal sub-Plan States/Union Territories have been addressed to take steps on the above lines.

(b) A Working-Group on 'personnel policy for tribal areas' set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.N. Haldipur set up in 1972, made recommendations in regard to personnel policy. Subsequently, Maheshwar Prasad Group constituted by this Ministry made recommendations in 1979 regarding administrative arrangements and personnel policy for tribal areas which were accepted by this Ministry and the States/Union Territories were addressed in February, 1980, for implementing these recommendations. Most of the State Governments have intimated that they have initiated action for implementing the recommendations and suggestions made for streamlining administration in tribal areas.

(c) and (d) The personnel policy in tribal areas recommended by the Maheshwar Prasad group and accepted by Government of India is being implemented by the States. While broadly accepting the policy, the States are suitably adopting them to their own administrative structures.

Statement

Main features of the Personnel Policy for tribal areas

1. Suitable cadres of persons committed to work in the difficult areas for tenures should be built up. In States having sizeable tribal areas, it should be possible to have sub-cadres within selected State cadres, whose members may serve in tribal areas for a fixed period, say of 5 year or 10 year or 15 year duration. The members of the sub-cadres may join the main cadres subsequently.

2. Special recruitment for categories of scarce personnel should be made with the condition that the persons recruited would have to serve tribal areas for a prescribed length of time. Member of the sub-cadres should be enabled to join the main cadre on completion of the prescribed length of service. Alternatively, it could be stipulated that the persons recruited would initially be posted for a certain number of years in tribal areas compulsorily.

3. To attract medical doctors to stay in tribal areas in States where private practice is allowed, an allowance equivalent in monetary value to non-practising allowance should be attached to the posts.

4. In the recruitment of fieldlevel functionaries; whose cadres are generally regional or districtbased, preference should be given to local persons even by relaxing minimum qualifications where necessary.

5. Some general conditions might be relaxed in their application to

personnel in tribal areas. Officers may be given promotion on their posts wherever necessary and should be transferred on the ground that senior posts are not available in tribal areas.

6. Acquisition of a good knowledge of a tribal dialect within a prescribed period should be made a condition of appointment in the case of fieldfunctionaries.

7. State-level, Division-level and District level Screening Committees may be set up for making selection of persons to be posted in tribal areas.

8. As a part of non-monetary incentives, recognition of service in tribal areas can be given by making an appropriate entry for each year of service rendered in the tribal areas in the record of the Officer.

9. The state Governments might consider weightage for each year of service rendered in the tribal areas, reckonable for promotion.

10. Recognition of service in tribal areas should be done by grant of suitable awards.

11. Tribal areas should be graded for grant of monetary incentives and persons posted in the remoter areas should receive a bigger package of compensatory incentives than those posted in less difficult areas. The element of the package should have a self-liquidating character and disappear progressively with the creation of the concerned facilities

12. Grant of the Seventh Finance Commission for construction of residential buildings in tribal areas should be fully utilised. Where there is insufficiency of residential accommodation, suitable house rent allowance should be permissible.

13. The award of the Commission in respect of compensatory allowance for employees posted in tribal areas

should similarly be made useful for payment at the rate of 20 per cent to 50 per cent of basic pay.

14. Children's Education allowance be given on the lines of the Central Scheme therefor. Other State Governments might consider the proposal of Madhya Pradesh for grant of these concessions to the children of grassroot workers like teachers, VLWs as are available to tribal children.

15. In the matter of entitlement of Casual Leave, one day for every two months of service in tribal areas may be allowed over and above the normal. Further; an additional day or two a. necessary may be allowed once a year to an employee proceeding on leave to enable him to reach the nearest railway station from his place of duty as well as on return.

16. Liberalised leave travel concession should be allowed and the restriction on entitlement in result of the initial 400 K. Ms. distance should be removed if it exists.

17. There should be a universal programme to train the entire personnel working in the tribal areas. Secondly, intensive orientation in training of selected personnel should be imparted.

18. Training in tribal development should be made a part of the general training programme at entry-point to various services.

19. Adequate financial provisions should be set apart for educational and health institutions, communications, for creation of physical facilities in tribal areas.

Central and State Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of Orissa

686 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes and State schemes

extended in tribal sub-plan areas of Orissa State;

(b) funds provided from the State sector outlays for ITDA's during Annual Plans of Sixth Plan and the works undertaken by Government programme-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) the special central assistance provided to that State in these Annual Plans and the arrangement made by State for utilisation of the funds in ITDA areas along with the schemes and programmes taken up for these areas out of the assistance therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) The names of the Centrally sponsored schemes executed in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Orissa are indicated in annexure I, laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library See No. L. T. 6741/83] State Plan schemes in Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, PWD Road, Drinking Water supply, Fisheries, Forest, Industries, Sericulture, Technical Education, Rural Electrification, Irrigation, Cooperation, Education and Health Sectors have also been undertaken in tribal sub-Plan areas by the various functional Departments of the State.

(b) Rs. 8472.09 Lakhs, Rs. 9209.22 Lakhs, Rs. 10702.31 Lakhs and Rs. 13017.00 Lakhs have been provided from the State sector outlays for I.T.D.As. during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. Execution of works as per the approved flow of funds to Tribal sub-Plan from State Plan under the identified programmes and schemes in different sectors as indicated against (a) above is undertaken by the various functional Departments of the State.

(c) Rs. 770.35, Rs. 1022.00, Rs. 1200.00, Rs 1271.00 Lakhs have been provided at Special Central Assistance during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively for utilisa-

tion in I.T.D.A. areas. The schemes and programmes taken up in I.T.D.A. areas with the Special Central Assistance are as indicated in Annexure II. Laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T. 6741/83]

Fixation of Quota for Minority Communities in Government Services

688. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix a quota for minority communities in Government services;

(b) if so, the basis on which the quota system has been fixed;

(c) what are the percentage of reservation made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other beneficiaries in Government services; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Recruitment to Public services is governed by the provisions of the Constitution of India which ensure quality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Under Article 16(2) of the Constitution, no citizen shall, on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. As such, all communities have equal opportunity in matters of recruitment. In view of Constitutional provisions, appointments in public services are not based on the proportion of the population belonging to different religions or communities.

(c) and (d) Please see the statement attached.

Statement

I. Reservations for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
(i) Direct recruitment on an all India basis :		
(a) By open competition (i.e. through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test held by any other authority).	15%	7½%
(b) Otherwise than at (a) above.	16.2/3%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Groups C & D (Class III and IV) posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.	In proportion to the population of SC/ST in the respective States/Territories.	
(iii) Posts filled by promotion in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 66.2/3%.		
(a) Through limited departmental competitive examination in Groups B, C & D (Class II, III & IV).	15%	7½%
(b) By selection from Group B (Cl.II) to the lowest rung or category in Group A (Cl. I) and in Groups B, C & D (Class II, III & IV).	15%	7½%

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the above percentages exists in all appointments, direct recruitment and promotion by seniority. In promotion by merit selection reservation exists upto the lowest rung by Group A (Class I), beyond which, and upto the pay grade of Rs. 2250/-, certain promotional concessions have been provided to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees.

II. Ex-servicemen :

- (i) 10% of vacancies in Group C posts.
- (ii) 20% of vacancies in Group D posts.

(iii) 10% of vacancies in the posts of a level of Assistant. Commandants in Armed Para-Military Forces.

Provided the percentage of reservation so specified for ex-servicemen in a category of posts shall be increased or decreased in any one recruitment year to the extent to which the total number of vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (including the carried forward reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) and for any other categories taken together, falls short or is in excess, as the case may be, of fifty per cent of the vacancies in that category of posts filled in that year.

III. Physically Handicapped persons under Central Government :

Reservation of posts in Group C and D identified for physically handicapped persons, has been made, without loss of productivity, to the extent indicated against each :

<i>Category of Handicapped</i>	<i>% age of re-servation</i>
1. The Blind	1%
2. The Deaf	1%
3. The Orthopaedically Handicapped	1%

Minorities Representation in Government Services

689. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
 PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
 SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOUHDHARI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering giving minorities pro rata representation in Government services; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Recruitment to Public Services is governed by the provisions of the Constitution of India which ensure equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Under Article 16(2) of the Constitution, no citizen shall, on the ground only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. As such, all communities have equal opportunity in matters of recruitment. In view of the Constitutional provisions, appointments in public

services are not based on the proportion of the population belonging to different religions or communities.

"Ecological Problems in Doon Valley"

690. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the serious ecological problems created in the Doon Valley and the recent recommendations of Doon Science Forum (Times of India, dated 29 June, 1983);

(b) if so, action proposed thereon; and

(c) whether Government will also consider massive speedy introduction of new fruit plantations such as olives, almonds, etc, and also enlarge present leechi/mangoroves in the hills or Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Garhwal region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following action is being taken:

- (1) Steps are being taken to control haphazard and unscientific limestone quarrying operations;
- (2) A proposal is being detailed for rehabilitation of mined areas;
- (3) Steps are being taken to ensure that the existing industrial units instal pollution abatement equipment;
- (4) It is proposed that non-polluting industries alone may be installed in Doon Valley.
- (5) Extensive afforestation on Mussoorie slopes is being detailed alongwith a programme of landslide hazard mitigation.

(6) the Master Plan of Dehradun region is under review to conform to the above requirements.

(c) The afforestation programme is to be undertaken by utilising indigenous tree species suitable for the region. Planting of fruit bearing trees and orchard development is to be emphasised under this afforestation programme.

— — — —

12.00 hrs

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record without my permission. If one by one you stand, I will permit.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी(नई दिल्ली):
आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में काम रोक
प्रस्ताव है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी मैंने कहा था
और आज भी कह रहा हूँ कि कर रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राज्य
सभामें एडमिट हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई हर्ज नहीं है। मैंने
कब इन्कार किया है। एक एक करके ही
होगा। हो जाएगा।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going
on record.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सारे ही बोलते हैं
तो मैं क्या करूँ ? I feel helpless.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बुजुर्ग आदमी
हैं। आप हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं

लगता। You are an elderly person.
Why should you do like this? I can
listen. I can hear. It pains me to see
you doing like this. I am pained when
members do like this. When I am at
your disposal, when I have assured you
that on every subject I will allow a
discussion, why should you behave like
this in a frenzied way?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know. This was
a burning question. It was much more
important than the radio business.
This radio business, I have already
assured all Hon. leaders in the House I
am going to have it discussed. Either
you discuss N.T.R., A.I.R., or...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
AIR and NTR both.

MR. SPEAKER : Both are linked.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you
shout so much when I am ready to
listen? I appeal to you once again. I
have to appeal daily. Please listen.
With folded hands I want to impress
upon this august House that whatever
be the subject I will never bar a discus-
sion, that I have assured you. And let
me know if I do it. But my only
shortcoming is—I cannot say 'shortco-
ming'; it is just a question of shortage
of time...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
(Azamgarh) : Let us sit every day
till mid-night.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you
one by one. I gave you in the Business
Advisory Committee my helplessness.

(Interruptions))

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you
an assurance that I will get it discus-
sed...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : We shall discuss All India Radio and Doordarshan but we want a guarantee that all our speeches will be covered. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This discretion, what to allow, is mine.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are again on your legs. Mr. Tewary, it does not behove of you to do it. I am on my legs and you are shouting unnecessarily...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I am not.

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing it very improperly. Why should you do it of all the people? Please sit down. I will listen to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am helpless. If all the members are going to behave like this, I am helpless. I cannot do anything.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I wish to draw your attention...

MR. SPEAKER : My attention has already been drawn. When I have seen and committed myself, why should you do it?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record, whatever the Members say. I am not allowing. If they are behaving like this, I am helpless.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do whatever you like. This is your House. This is your time. This is nation's time. Take what-

ever advantage you can or if you want to waste the time, you can do it. I have said that I will get it discussed. What more can I do?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप तो चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ बताइये शास्त्री जी ? आप बताइये मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ? जब मैंने एक बात सुना दी, सब सुना दिया मैंने तो और क्या सुन लूँ ? पासवान जी, मैं और क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। आज आपने कार्लिग अटेंशन एडमिट किया है लेकिन जो डेवलपमेंट्स हुए हैं उनको देखते हुए कार्लिग अटेंशन काफी नहीं है, आप फुलप्लेज्ड डिस्कशन उन इंडियन्स के बारे में करवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, बात आपकी समझ में नहीं आती है। आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में थे या नहीं ? मैंने जो कहा था वह अगर वहां समझ में नहीं आई तो यहाँ कैसे समझ सकते हैं। वहाँ पर कही हुई मेरी बात आप पर कोई असर नहीं रखती है तो यहाँ कैसे असर रखेगी ? वहाँ पर वाजपेयी जी थे, मधु जी थे, आप थे और सारे थे, आपने फैसला दिया कि डिस्कशन करना है तो मैंने कहा हाँ, करना है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन की बात की थी। हम चाहते थे... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : This is my prerogative. I am not going to hand over that prerogative to you, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. That I have to... Please don't

argue with me. मैंने डिस्कशन की बात कही थी। आप आग्र्यु मत कीजिए। मैंने आपसे कहा था कि मैं डिस्कशन करवा दूंगा। जिस तरीके से आप चाहते हैं, वैसा डिस्कशन करवा दूंगा। फिर इसमें झगड़ा क्या है? मैंने कब कहा कि डिस्कशन नहीं करवाऊंगा? लेकिन किसी बात के लिए मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आज ही हो जाएगा या कल हो जायेगा। मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग फिर बुला लेता हूँ, आप तय कर लीजिए कि कौन-कौन से सब्जेक्ट्स लिए जायेंगे। यहां पर टाइम जाया करने से क्या फायदा होगा?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आप भी अपनी बात बतला दीजिएगा, मैं डिस्कशन करवा दूंगा। I am perfectly calm. I am perfectly in order.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पुरानी बात हो जायेगी तो क्या लाभ होगा?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है आल इंडिया रेडियो वाला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बी० डी० सिंह जी, मैंने कब इन्कार किया है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमने आप से कहा था पहले दिन पंजाब, दूसरे दिन आल इंडिया रेडियो, तीसरे दिन प्राइस राइज।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक करके ही होगा न।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने श्रीलंका का जो आज रख दिया वह अच्छा किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए किया कि यह ज्यादा जरूरी था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रेडियो वाला कल लेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल करवा देंगे। झगड़ा नहीं है। मैंने कब कहा है कि मैं नहीं करवाऊंगा। उत्तेजित क्यों होते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं अकेला आदमी हूँ, मेरे ऊपर भी दया कीजिए। मैं किसकी शरण में जाऊँ, मेरी शरण तो यही है। अगर आप नहीं करते हैं, तो मैं कहां जाऊंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : 75 आदमी जेल में जो मरे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं इस विषय पर कहना चाहता हूँ... श्री तिवारी, मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं इस विषय पर अभी अपोजीशन लीडर्स और रूलिंग पार्टी की मीटिंग उठते ही बुला लेता हूँ। अभी हम इस पर विचार कर लेंगे कि किस ढंग से आज ही करना है।

(व्यवधान)

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : कार्लिंग एटेंशन।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए। आपके कार्लिंग एटेंशन से असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। I will have it in the meeting and I shall decide that at that meeting.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं एक चीज सुलभता रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you will please sit down. I shall listen to you one by one if there is anybody. आप बैठ जाइए । मैं एक बात तय कर लूँ और फिर दूसरी करूँगा । वैसे ही इनके स्पींग लगे हुए हैं और आप और लगा दीजिए । Please do not shout. Let me know and I shall give the decision.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए । आप बैठ जाइये । I shall give the first chance to these five and then to some more.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : Sir, I draw your attention to the killings of 6,000 to 7,000 people...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर डिसकशन करवा देंगे । मैं कह रहा था कि जो पाँच आदमी हैं, उनको पहले बुलवा देंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज ही, श्रीमन् । जो कालिग अटेंशन में आए हुए हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस पर बल नहीं दे रहा हूँ कि यह मामला आज ही लिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं चाहते, लेकिन ये चाहते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH rose.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I called you. But you were sitting. (Interruptions). You are a Professor. Will you please behave? You are supposed to make people silent.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool) : Sir. In Andhra Pradesh 6½ lakhs Government employees are on strike. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a State subject. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am bound by rules. I have listened to you. I overrule it. आप क्यों हल्ला कर रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Where is your Minister ? आप मेरी जाँव में क्यों दखल दे रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री नवीन रवाणी (अमरेली) : गुजरात में बाढ़ की वजह से 500 आदमियों की मृत्यु हो गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिसकशन कर रहे हैं । We are discussing and we are taking it up.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You have spare time for important discussion in the House. You were very patiently listening to the leaders of the Opposition. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ? Why should you do my job ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MAL-
LU : In Andhra Pradesh, weaker sec-
tions are not getting the foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already
heard you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Without my per-
mission nothing will go on record. Please
sit down. I have heard your submission
and I have ruled it out of order. I have
said that it is a State subject.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):
Sir, in the last Session it was discussed
that the Government will not tax the
farmer any more and they will help the
farmers but recently State Governments
have increased the irrigation rates,
electricity rates and revenue rates.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given a
motion ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I have
given a motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव
भेजा है—मेरे साथ पुलिस के एक दुर्व्यवहार
के बारे में।

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the
facts and I will send the same to
you.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की
ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश
के विभिन्न भागों में और विशेषकर सीराष्ट्र
तथा आसाम में बाढ़ आई हुई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कह रहा
हूँ—“रात भर रोये, मरा पड़ोसी का।”

मैंने पहले ही इसको डिस्कशन के लिए एग्री
कर लिया है। आप अपने लीडर से बात क्यों
नहीं करते हैं, मेरे पास बात करने के लिये
आते हैं ? मैंने अभी एक आनरेबिल मेम्बर
को बतलाया था, शायद आपने सुना नहीं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 10th
of June I had given a very important
notice. It is a notice of privilege against
the Finance Minister. My contention is
that...

MR. SPEAKER : We have given
you the reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It
is not your reply. It is a note circula-
ted by the Finance Ministry. I am not
satisfied. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

No discussion here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion.
Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Why do you brush Members like
this?

MR. SPEAKER : I have given the
reply. If you are not satisfied, then
again we will discuss it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
I had given a Notice one month
ago.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Sir, you can tell me whether my
privilege motion is under considera-
tion.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is under consideration, I will tell you accordingly. That is why I have sent you a reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can tell you that I have received a note from the Finance Minister only giving his explanation. The Secretariat has not informed me whether it is accepted or rejected.

MR. SPEAKER : I will give my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your ruling, Sir? At least I should be told that my Privilege Motion is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to my chamber and we shall discuss it and then I will let you know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East). Sir, you have been pleased to make remarks a number of times that the country's prestige is at stake and we should behave in a manner whereby the country's prestige will become strong. I would like the Government to make a statement on the allegations against the former Prime Minister, Mr. Desai that he was in the pay role of CIA, as alleged by an American author.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Home Minister to clarify this point.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, the Prime Minister is sitting there....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Halder, why are you standing?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, what are you going to do for this?

MR. SPEAKER : I can't force her.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, are you admitting a Calling Attention Motion on this question?

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : We have given a Calling Attention Notice on this question.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is admissible, I will do it. If it is not admissible, then I will not.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a very serious matter.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : A former Minister who was a Cabinet Minister in Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet was on the pay-role of the CIA. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : He was on the pay-role of CIA.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गुस्सा मत कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can ask him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consult.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Consult whom Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Consult you...?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is a matter of concern of the whole

House. It is not the concern of us only.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल रात में एक भूतपूर्व...की हत्या की गई...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला है। हरेक प्राणी की जान एक जैसी होती है, चाहे कोई भूतपूर्व मरे, चाहे कोई प्रेजेन्ट मरे। यह ला एण्ड आर्डर की प्राब्लम है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, a particular person is occupying a very important position at present. Subsequently it has been alleged by Mr. Sankaran Nair...

MR. SPEAKER : Who is Mr. Sankaran Nair. I do not know.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The Fertiliser Corporation of India has already been split into 5 units. I understand that it is going to be split into 8 units further, it will be top heavy and man loss. The company is already incurring losses because of its division. I therefore oppose the proposal of further division of this Company

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : मैंने एक ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आया है तो मैं देख लूंगा।

(ध्यान)

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MAL-LU: Sir, I have given a notice that the House may consider discussion on the State Government's attitude in Andhra Pradesh towards the Government employees. You have not allowed a discussion on the State Government in Andhra Pradesh. There about 6 lakhs of Government employees are on strike.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you the first opportunity to raise your point. I have heard you and I disallowed the matter and I still disallow you. The rules don't allow you to raise this matter here and I will not allow you either. My hands are tied and I can't break the rules for you or for this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Kri-shnagiri) : Sir, I seek a clarification from you. Just now you told the House that the Calling Attention will be discussed further. I would like to know what is the matter which has affected it.

MR. SPEAKER : Which one ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : This Calling Attention about Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing has affected it. We went to extend its scope. I said that I would discuss with all the members, and that I would come to you later on.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : What happend ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is my prerogative. I am doing it, Mr. Ramamurthy. It has nothing to do with you. Your name is there, and it will be safeguarded. It is so simple.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : What made you to go in for revising it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are trying to do this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am not trying to do anything.

MR. SPEAKER : Then what are you trying to do ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : What happened ? You could have stuck to the Order Paper. What made you revise your decision ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is my discretion. I can allow it.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : It is not like that...

MR. SPEAKER : Discretion is to be used. Sit down.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Then it would not be a Calling Attention. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you trying to behave like this ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, why don't you sit down ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : The Hon. Member Mr. Satya-sadhan Babu made a certain allegation against a member of the Congress party, alleging... *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I don't follow you.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: He should withdraw those allegations, or that statement must be expunged from the records. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you be silent, so that I can listen ? If you are to make this a conference room, then what can I do ?

Mr. Mohanty, there is nothing on the record here. No allegations. Unnecessarily you are wasting the time of the House.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : जम्मू कश्मीर में जम्हूरियत का गला घोंटा जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस दीजिए ।

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैंने 193 के अन्तर्गत दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Give it to me. No; nothing doing. We will see. We have discussed election matters in a proper manner before, and we can discuss them again. I will talk to the Members.

Now Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari. *(Interruptions)* Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. I would like to meet the Members. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Namgyal, sit down. Mr. Kabuli, you also sit down. Don't shout.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I would like hon. leaders of all Groups to come to the chamber for immediate discussion, please.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Papers laid on the Table. Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Cement (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1983, Dalimia Dadri Cement Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Administration of Funds Rules, 1983, Review on and Annual Report of Tannery and Foot-wear Corporation of India Ltd. Kanpur for 1981-82 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Cement (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 392 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 1983, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6704/83].
- (2) A copy of the Dalimia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Administration of Funds Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 358(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Dalimia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6705/83].
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1981-82.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of

India Limited Kanpur, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6706/83].

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Essential Commodities Act, 1956 and Reviews on and Annual Reports of Hindustan Salts Ltd. Jaipur for 1981-82 and Sambhar Salts Ltd. Jaipur for 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay
on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) S.O. 235(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
 - (ii) S.O. 283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur beyond five years.
 - (iii) S.O. 291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Durga Cotton Spinning

and Weaving Mills Limited, Konnagar, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 349(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Limited, Delhi, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Somasundaram Supper Spinning Mills, Muthanendal, beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—6707/83].

(2) A Copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 462(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1983 containing Order making amendments to the Mild Steel Tubes (Excluding seamless tubes according to API specifications) (Quality Control) Order, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in library. See No. L.T.—6708/83]

(3) 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 Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT—6709/83]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT—6710/83]

Central Reserve Police Force (Medical Officers Cadre) (Amendment) Rules, 1983, Notifications under Central Industries Security Force Act, 1968 and All India Services Act, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : On behalf of Shri P Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the table—

(1) A copy of the Central Reserve police Force (Medical Officers Cadre) (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446 in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1983 issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. [placed in library. See No. LT—6711/83]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968 :—

(i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386 in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983.

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amend-

ment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1983. [Placed in library. See No. LT—6712/83].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978 :—

(i) The Delhi Police Appointment and Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. F.5/15/82-Home(P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd May, 1983.

(ii) The Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. F.10/31/31/-Home(P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th May, 1983.

(iii) The Delhi Eating Houses Registration (Amendment) Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. 515/Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th May, 1983. [Placed in library. See No. LT—6313/83]

(4) 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 (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 361(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1983.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1983 published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 446(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1983.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Forth Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1983.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1983. [Placed in library. See No. LT—6714/83]

12.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS SIXTIETH
REPORT

SHRI SETH HEMBROM (Rajmahal) : I beg to present the Sixtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY
GIVEN ON 4TH MAY, 1983 TO A
SUPPLEMENTARY ON S.Q. NO. 874
ABOUT SUPREME COURT'S DIREC-
TION REGARDING LIFE CONVICTS
RELEASE ON GOOD CONDUCT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI):

During supplementaries to the above mentioned Starred Question, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had raised the following issue:—

(i) whether it is not true that life imprisonment meant imprison-
ment for 14 years;

(ii) if so, why the prisoners who had completed 14 years of imprisonment are still lodged in many jails because State Governments were not prepared to take any steps in this regard;

(iii) whether Government of India have issued any instructions to the States and whether the instructions were quite clear or not?

The answer given in reply to the above supplementary questions was as under :

"The Central Government has issued clear directives to the State Governments that life convicts who have completed their sentence should be released forthwith. Some of the State Governments have acted on these instructions but some of the States are delaying action on this and we are again drawing their attention to this matter."

The correct position in respect of the above mentioned supplementary questions is indicated below :

Section 57 IPC provides that for the purpose of calculating fraction of terms of imprisonment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for 20 years. The provision is meant for calculating fractions of terms of imprisonment. It does not imply that life imprisonment is imprisonment for 20 years. The legal position in this regard has been propounded by the Supreme Court in A.I.R. 1976 SC 1552, wherein the Court has held that the sentence for life would endure till the life time of the accused and that the convicted person is not entitled to be released as of right on completing the term of 20 years, including remissions. The Court also held that the power to release a person after 20 years of imprisonment including remissions has to be exercised by the appro-

priate Government under the provisions of section 432 or section 433 Cr. P.C. in each case, when a person sentenced to life imprisonment has to be released.

The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, observed in its report that due to grant of remission murderers sentenced or commuted to life imprisonment were often released at the end of 5 to 6 years and suggested that in such cases the convict should not be released unless he had served at least 14 years of actual imprisonment. In the light of the recommendations of the Joint Committee, Section 433A was inserted in Cr. P.C. It provides that where a person is sentenced to imprisonment for life for an offence for which death is one of the punishments provided by law or where sentence of death has been commuted to imprisonment for life, he shall not be released from prison, unless he has served at least 14 years of imprisonment. The Supreme Court in *Miru Ram etc. etc. Vs. Union of India* (A.I.R. 1980 SC 2147) upheld the validity of the provision but observed that the provision of this section would not apply to cases which were decided by the trial court before 18th December, 1978 i.e. when Section 433A came into force.

Thus in cases prior to 18 December 1978, the State Government can release a life convict according to its remission rules. In cases covered by Section 433A remissions can be considered by State Governments under Section 432 or Section 433 Cr. P.C. only after the convict has served 14 years of actual imprisonment.

There is, however, no restriction on the exercise of constitutional powers of reprieve, remission etc. vested in the President/Governor under Articles 72/161.

The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who had been explained this position are again being

addressed and requested to complete the view of cases of life convicts in the light of the judgement of the Supreme Court without further delay.

12.33 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Forty-Sixth Report)

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH)** : I beg to move the follow-
ing:—

“That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July; 1983.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th July, 1983.”

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
(Committee on Official Language)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)** :
I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Gargi

Shankar Mishra resigned from the Committee.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Gargi Shankar Mishra resigned from the Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

12-35 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for Clearance of Third and Fourth Units of Raichur Thermal Power Project by Central Government to overcome power shortage in Karnataka.

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) :
Sir, the third and fourth units of the Raichur Thermal Power Project in Karnataka which was promised by the Centre to clear it early, has been considerably delayed by the Centre. The State Government, in the absence of it, is facing great power shortage and also the State is being put to great inconvenience due to the irregular monsoons.

I would like to state that the State of Karnataka for the last two years has been facing great shortage of power and drought conditions. The neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Andhra and even Kerala have not provided sufficient power to the State to meet its needs, so much so the State had to impose power cut to the extent of 100 per cent.

If the decision of the Central Go-

[Shri B.V. Desai]

vernment for clearing the third and the fourth units of the Raichur Thermal Power Project is delayed further, it will deteriorate the position.

Therefore, I appeal and request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly consider this aspect urgently and take a final decision without any further delay.

I may also state that the Karnataka State has a strong case for setting up an atomic power plant which is being considered by the Government.

I hope and trust that the Central Government will see the urgency of the case and take immediate necessary measures.

(ii) **Early Clearance by Central Government of the Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project to Overcome the Power Shortage in Kerala**

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARADHAVAN (Palghat)* : The Government of Kerala has submitted a new proposal regarding the Silent Valley hydro-electric project. According to this new proposal, there will be no reservoir at Silent Valley and the water from Silent Valley will be diverted to Kerala Bhawani river and it will be stored in a reservoir to be built there.

This proposal submitted by the Government of Kerala goes a long way in meeting the objection raised by the environmentalists namely that if a reservoir is built at Silent Valley it will inundate a part of the evergreen forest. The question of Silent Valley hydro-electric project assumes very great importance in the context of alarming power shortage being experienced in Kerala. The Malabar region of Kerala is the worst hit due to power-cut. Silent Valley project is the only major hydro-electric project which can meet fully the power requirements of Malabar region.

In view of the urgency of the problem and also in view of the eminently practical approach adopted in the new proposal submitted by Kerala, I would request the Government to clear this project as quickly as possible.

(iii) **Need for taking over the Laksar and Iqual Pur Sugar Mills by Government for their proper functioning**

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हरिद्वार की दो चीनी मिलें हैं जिनके नाम लक्सर व इकवालपुर शुगर फैक्ट्री से जाने जाते हैं। पिछले कई वर्षों से ये बीमार चल रही हैं। किसानों के बार-बार मांग करने पर भी ये फैक्ट्रियां सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण नहीं की गईं। यही नहीं, इनकी कार्य-पद्धति में भी कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया जिसके कारण किसानों को बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। किसान फैक्ट्रियों की खराबी के कारण एक-एक सप्ताह तक गेट पर बोगी लेकर खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन गन्ने की तुलाई नहीं की जाती है।

गत चालू सत्र में करीब एक करोड़ रुपये के गन्ने के रस को इकवालपुर शुगर फैक्ट्री की नाली में बहाया गया जो आज भी नालियों में सड़ा हुआ देखा जा सकता है। यह देश का नुकसान है।

अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इन दोनों चीनी मिलों का अगले चालू सीजन से पहले अधिग्रहण करे।

(iv) **Need to Introduce a Direct Train between Koraput and Bhubaneswar**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Koraput is a predominantly tribal district in Orissa. It is the second largest district in area in India. It has bountry of natural

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

resources and all the river valley projects to generate power in Orissa are located in the district, except one. New industries like the Alumina/Aluminium complex of the NALCO are being set up in the district besides HAL. The construction activities and normal traffic of the district to the State capital have generated considerable demand for movement. This has affected mobility and pace of progress. It is therefore necessary that the Railway administration should introduce a through train between Koraput and Bhubaneshwar over the K.K. line or least to provide minimum direct rail travel facilities between Koraput and Bhubaneshwar—the State capital.

It is an important and growing demand and the Railways should concede this very early.

(v) **Financial Assistance to Orissa for Implementing of Scheme to Tackle the Problem of Shifting Cultivation in Orissa**

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar)* : Shifting cultivation is one of the major problems in Orissa. Out of 13 districts, 9 districts are predominantly affected by shifting cultivation covering 32.7 thousand sq. kms.

A Central scheme was introduced to tackle this problem, but subsequently discontinued after 1978 on the pretext of financial stringency. Therefore, it was transferred to the State sector. In 1982, the Centre realised the problems of the State and again wanted to revive the scheme in the Central sector. It has been decided by the Centre to provide 50 per cent grant to the State of Orissa for implementing the scheme.

Since there are several constraints in the State's resources, it is not possible on the part of the State Government to finance 50 per cent of funds for implementing the scheme. The implementation of the scheme will ex-

clusively benefit the tribal people of the State. As the Centre frequently refers to the problems of the tribals in the country, it will be fit and proper to sanction the full cost of the scheme.

In view of this I request the concerned Minister to consider this genuine request of the Government of Orissa and give full financial assistance to the State for implementing the scheme as it was being done earlier.

(vi) **Haryana Unit of National Fertilizers of India**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The Haryana unit of National Fertiliser Corporation in Panipat is very vital for the agricultural sector. More so for Haryana which has been producing surplus foodgrains. It is unfortunate that as a result of persistent deterioration of industrial relations particularly in respect of reinstatement of nine contractor workers the industrial peace in this unit has been disturbed. It is imperative that the industrial relations in this unit are restored to normalcy.

I would request the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to look into the matter and see that the fertiliser unit in Panipat in the public sector is freed from strained labour relations.

(vii) **Congratulations to Indian Cricket Team for Winning the World Prudential Cricket Cup**

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Congratulations to the Indian Cricket Team headed by Captain Kapil Dev for bringing unprecedented glory to India by winning the World Prudential Cricket Cup.

(viii) **Demand for Restoration of Madras-Bombay Janata Express**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : The Madras-Bombay Janata Express was introduced years back, taking into consideration the heavy traffic that was moving between Madras

*The Original speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

and Bombay, since the other trains viz. Madras-Dadar Express and Madras-Bombay Mail could not adequately meet the traffic needs of travelling public from Madras and south of Madras. Also parcels for Kerala as well as Madras area have been moving by this train without any interruption. By the present arrangements of linking this train with the Bangalore-Bombay Udayan Express at Guntakal, the room for Madras has been considerably reduced.

It will not be out of place to mention that the South Indian population in Bombay is in the order of ten lakhs and was being catered mainly by the Janata Express. The load of the Madras composition has been reduced by about four bogies or in other words 275 to 300 seats. This is a sizable reduction in a train which serves the middle and lower income groups of people. While we are not against a direct train from Bangalore to Bombay, we request that this can be made as an additional service and not by depriving the existing facilities in this part of the country. Ever since the arrangements have been made, people of this part of the country are much agitated and representing to me for the restoration of Madras-Bombay Janata Express.

(ix) **Nationalisation of Swadeshi
Cotton Mills**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Several thousand textile workers of Kanpur observed a day's strike yesterday to register their protest against the Government's moves to return to Rajaran Jaipuria the Swadeshi Cotton Mills in Kanpur, Naini, Mau, Rae Bareilly, Pondicherry and Udaipur which had been taken over under the Industrial Development (Regulation) Act, by the Janata Government on April 13, 1978. The strike was also to demand the immediate nationalisation of these mills.

The mills employing about 14,000

workers were taken over because Jaipuria had resorted to blatant mismanagement and defalcation of monies due to the government and to the workers. The mills are now being managed by the National Textiles Corporation.

Making a statement on the take-over of these mills in the Lok Sabha, on April 14, 1978, the then Industry Minister had declared that the units will not be handed over back to the erstwhile management''.

The Action Committee of Swadeshi Mills workers which organised yesterday' strike has served notice on the Government that the workers will resist with all means at their command any move by the government to return these mills to Jaipuria.

The extended period of taken over expires on July 30. The Government cannot be permitted to go back on the assurance it had given to the House. I demand that the government at once announce its intention to nationalise these mills and fulfil the assurance given to the House.

12.48 hrs.

**NATIONAL OILSEEDS AND VEGE-
TABLE OILS DEVELOPMENT
BOARD BILL—CONTD.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Rao Birendra Singh on the 26th July, 1983, namely :—

“That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I have already moved the motion for consideration last night.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One minute. Now, instead of Calling Attention we are going to take up discussion under Rule 194 at about 3 P.M. All the Hon. Members whose names are in the Calling Attention will also get chance. In addition to that, there is general discussion. I am only announcing it in the House.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, this is a very important measure which is long overdue. I wish we could have brought this Bill earlier. Millions of farmers are cultivating oilseeds on very inferior lands. This is a crop highly susceptible to diseases and pests and through this Board which we want to set up, we want to take up integrated development of oilseeds as also research and processing and we want to tackle this problem in many ways. We want to provide financial assistance also for development of oilseeds and also vegetable oil industry. We are at present importing huge quantities of edible oil. We can save the foreign exchange to a great extent if we can increase substantially our production of oilseeds within the country. It is from that point of view that we want to set up this Board for development of oilseeds and vegetable oils. We also want to levy a cess for the purpose of collecting funds. I hope, the House will give us support from all sections so that this work can be taken in hand at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. R.L.P. Verma, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI R.L.P. Verma (Kodarma) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 14th November, 1983." (6)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may move the other motion also. We will take them together.

12-51 hrs.

MOTION RE : SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I beg to move the following motion :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Vegetable Oils Cess Bill, 1983, inasmuch as it is dependent upon the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board Bill, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Vegetable Oil Cess Bill, 1983, inasmuch as it is dependent upon the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Bill, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

12-52 hrs.

VEGETABLE OILS CESS BILL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a Cess on Vegetable oils for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on vegetable oils for the development of the oilseeds industry and the vegetable oils industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

Now the House will take up both the Bills together.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय तिलहन और वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड विधेयक तथा वनस्पति तेल उपस्कर विधेयक सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, मैं इन दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सेस के लगाने तथा बोर्ड के निर्माण इन दोनों की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अपना देश अभी तिलहन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है। हमारे देश की 700 करोड़ से 800 करोड़ रुपये तक का तिलहन आयात करना पड़ता है तथा इस पर हमें विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है। इतना बड़ा भारतवर्ष, जिसमें 75 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति कृषि पर आधारित हैं उसके उपरान्त भी हम कृषि के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हुए हैं—यह हमारे लिये चिन्ता का विषय है। हम कृषि के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर हो चुके हैं लेकिन तिलहन के लिये हम विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करके बाहर से मंगाते हैं—यह एक शोचनीय प्रश्न है। बाहर से जो तेल आता है वह भी यहाँ की जनता के स्वास्थ्य के लिए तथा यहाँ के किसानों के टेस्ट के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसलिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम इस क्षेत्र में प्रगति करें। इस दृष्टि से आप जिस बोर्ड का गठन करने जा रहे हैं मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इस बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष हमारी सेम्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कृषि मन्त्री हैं। जो इस बोर्ड में मेम्बर्स हैं उनके बारे में मैंने अध्ययन

किया है। इस बोर्ड में सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों के साथ-साथ पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। पार्लियामेंट के इस बोर्ड में तीन सदस्य होंगे जिनमें से दो लोक सभा के सदस्य होंगे और एक राज्य सभा का सदस्य होगा। इस बोर्ड में अधिकांश अधिकारी ही रखे गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बोर्ड में पार्लियामेंट के 6 सदस्य होने चाहिए जिनमें से चार लोक सभा के सदस्य हों और दो राज्य सभा के सदस्य हों जिससे कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की राय का अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाया जा सके। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि इस बोर्ड के गठन के बाद अनुसंधान कार्य में अधिक गति लाई जाए। अभी तक हम इस बारे में अनुसंधान और रिसर्च के कार्य में गति नहीं लाए हैं। इस कारण से इसके उत्पादन में हमारी प्रगति धीमी है।

राजस्थान में बहुत से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें कि तिलहन पैदा हो सकता है और पैदा होता है। राजस्थान में जैसलमेर, बिकानेर और नागौर में बहुत ही तिलहन पैदा होता है। इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा पूरा सहयोग दिया जाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार की क्षमता में सहयोग देना नहीं है और उधर केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी पूरी तरह से मदद नहीं मिलती है। वहाँ समय पर बीज उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। इस कारण से इस खेती का जितना विकास होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। आपको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि यह तिलहन उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में पैदा नहीं होता है जहाँ कि भूमि उपजाऊ है; बल्कि यह ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भी पैदा होता है जो कि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र हैं और जहाँ कि भूमि अधिक उपजाऊ नहीं है।

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में एक मतीरे की उपज होती है। उससे भी तेल पैदा

होता है। वहां एक तुंबा की उपज होती है, उससे भी तेल निकलता है। वह तेल साबुन और दूसरी चीजों के काम में आता है। मुझे आशा है कि इनकी खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी सरकार पूरी कोशिश करेगी और भारत सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को इसके लिए पूरा सहयोग देगी। यह जो बोर्ड का गठन हो रहा है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह बोर्ड इस क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक दिलचस्पी लेकर अनुसंधान कार्यों को करेगा और ऐसे क्षेत्रों के विकास की व्यवस्था करेगा जिनमें कि ये तिलहन उत्पन्न होते हैं।

इन तिलहनों पर आधारित जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनके लिए भी विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आनन्द गया था। वहाँ ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज का बहुत कार्य हो रहा है। इन इंडस्ट्रीज के बेनिफिट के लिए बहुत ही सहयोग देने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इनके बिना हम प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अब तक इन पर एक रुपया प्रति क्विंटल सेस लिया जाता रहा है। अब एकदम पांच रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिये गये हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। पांच रुपये प्रति क्विंटल सेस का जो कानून में प्रावधान किया गया है यह बहुत अधिक है। गवर्नमेंट को यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस पर सेस दो रुपये से अधिक नहीं हो। अगर पांच रुपये सेस लगा दिया गया तो तिलहनों के भाव बहुत बढ़ जायेंगे और उससे मंहगाई और बढ़ेगी। आप जानते हैं कि घी आजकल कितना मंहगा है। गरीब आदमी तो क्या, मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग भी उसका प्रयोग दवाई के तौर पर करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि तिलहनों की पैदावार बढ़ा कर हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को लाभ पहुँचाएं। इस कार्य को युद्धस्तर पर लिया

13.00 hrs.

जाना चाहिए। जिस देश में 75 प्रतिशत किसान हों वहां पर इस पर 6-7 सौ करोड़ का तिलहन बाहर से मंगाना पड़े, यह चुनौती की बात है। इस चुनौती का हमें सामना करना चाहिए। इससे संबंधित उद्योगों को भी हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। सेस दो रुपये प्रति क्विंटल रखना चाहिए ताकि इनके भाव न बढ़ें। इस क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर होने के लिए समयबद्ध योजनाएं बनाई जानी चाहिए। इस वर्ष वर्षा भी अच्छी हुई है। इसका हमें पूरी तरह से लाभ उठाकर पैदावार बढ़ानी चाहिए।

इससे संबंधित उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए। को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर को भी प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन में सोयाबीन के आधार पर एक उद्योग स्थापित किया गया है। कोटा, राजस्थान में भी इसी तरह का कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में उद्योग लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसको स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए। हमें भी प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए ताकि पैदावार बढ़े और देश आत्म निर्भर बने।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to accord general support to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue after lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

National Oilseeds and Vegetable
Oils Development Board Bill—Contd.
Vegetable Oils Cess Bill—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri
Chitta Basu to continue his speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :
Sir, I was mentioning about certain
aspects of the Bill. Before going into
the specific provisions of the Bill, I feel
that this kind of legislation should
have been brought earlier having regard
to the urgency of stepping up the
the production of oilseeds in our
country.

You know that the demand for the
vegetable oils in our country has been
rising constantly and the production
of vegetable oils has been lagging far
behind the increasing demand. As far
as my figures go, about 20 to 25 per
cent of the needs could not be met by
indigenous production. Our indigenous
production has reached a figure of bet-
ween 29 lakhs to 32 lakh tonnes in a
year whereas the demand is much more
than that. The production of oilseeds
has reached a stage of stagnation. It is
around 92 million tonnes in the country.
Unless the production of oilseeds is
increased, the indigenous production of
vegetable oils cannot be stepped up and
we will have to rely upon import from
foreign exchange. So far as my infor-
mation goes, during the last four years,
we have spent about Rs. 2000 crores
or more for the import of vegetable oil.
In this situation, it is the urgently felt
need to step up the production of oil-
seeds in our country.

There are certain basic reasons as to
the poor production of oilseeds in our
country. I want to mention some of
them. Firstly, there is lack of techno-
logical breakthrough in the production
of oilseeds. No new innovations have
been made. No significant research

work has been done and, if some
research work has been done, it has
not been possible to be taken to the
field itself. Therefore, in one word,
I would say that the Government should
take certain steps to overcome this
inadequacy of technological break-
through. Secondly, there is lack of
irrigation. The figures show that only
8 per cent of the oilseeds crop is
available from irrigated areas. That is,
more than 90% of the oil seeds are now
produced in such areas where there are
no irrigation facilities. If we are
seriously interested to increase the oil
seeds production; it is very necessary
to expand irrigation potential. Therefore,
the Government should pay proper
attention to this aspect.

Another important aspect is that
there is high subjectivity of oil seed
crops to pests and diseases and unless
certain measures are taken to meet this
problem, the oil seed production cannot
increase to the extent we desire.

There is very limited utilisation of
fertilisers in the field for oil seed
production. Unless appropriate measures
are taken for more and more use
of fertilisers in the field for the pro-
duction of oil seeds, the target cannot
be achieved.

These are some of important reasons
attributed to the poor production of
oil seeds in our country. Merely a
legislation of this nature cannot meet
these exigencies.

The availability of funds for oil
seeds development is also very inadequate.
The inadequacy of funds will be evident
from a perusal of the allocation of funds
made to the development of oil seeds
during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Only
Rs. 65 crores have been allotted for
Oil Seeds Development Programme
during the Sixth Five Year Plan. You
can understand the meagre allotment of
funds. Merely Rs. 65 crores have been
allotted during the Sixth Five Year
Plan for the Programme of Oil Seed
development in our country. Therefore,
my point is adequate attention has not

been given to this oilseeds production and it is evident from the meagre sum of money which you have so far been able to provide for the development programme of oil seeds.

We cannot solely rely on the oil seeds in the field. There are other sources also. For example, rice bran is important source for the production of oil and for that, it is necessary to modernise the rice mills. In most of the rice mills where outdated machineries are used, these brans are not properly utilised. They can be used for the production of oil. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to this aspect also.

It is reported and it is rather admitted that vegetable oils can be had from tree origins and these are abundantly available in the tribal areas. You are all acquainted with the problem of the tribals. They live on the various products of the trees. If we really take a serious programme in the matter of development of the available oil from tree origins, particularly in the tribal areas, the economy of the tribal regions will also be further boosted up. It is not only from the point of view of meeting the increased need of oil seeds but, it is also necessary from the point of view of the upliftment of the tribal areas of our country.

On many occasions I drew the attention of the Government to the atrocities being committed on the tribal people who are out to collect some sal and neem seeds etc., which provide them the source of living. May I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that these sal seeds and neem seeds are now being procured by the private agencies at very low cost and sometimes without cost? If Government steps into this field through some State agencies to procure the neem seeds and sal seeds and provide the tribal people adequate wages and some other incentives, then two purposes can be served: stepping up production of

oilseeds and also bringing about certain changes in the economic life of the tribal people in the forest areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Since you have rung the bell. I will come to the Bill proper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have prepared more background than the subject-matter of the Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: These are all subject-matters of the Bill.

The Bill provides for the constitution of a Board. The functions of the Board are very wide and comprehensive. I would not like to read out. But I have got one point of criticism in the matter of composition of the Board. As far as my calculation, if I am not wrong in my mathematics, goes, the Board will consist of 38 members out of which the non-official members would be only eight and the rest 30 members will be from the department—Ministers and from different Heads. It would be nothing but an extension of the Department. There is already a Department existing for oilseed development So, this will not have any other use; this will only be an extension of the Department whereas, as I have mentioned earlier, this needs more Scientific research, more irrigation, more fertilizers, as a matter of fact, this needs a new policy thrust. If that can be achieved, if scientific persons and some other non-officials whose advice would be useful in the matter of framing policies are associated with the Board, it would be useful. Otherwise, it would merely be a bureaucratic organization controlled by bureaucrats having no connection with the field, no knowledge about the problems of oilseed-growers. Therefore, the composition is not a happy one; it has to be changed so that non-official members have wider powers in the matter of framing policies.

The same is the case with the composition of the Managing Committee. It

[Shri Chitta Basu]

is also loaded with bureaucrats, officers. Again my comment is this. Where was the need for having a Board and a Managing Committee through a legislation of Parliament when you could set up this type of Committee or Board through departmental or executive order? For this sort of purpose, there was no necessity for a legislation. Legislation is needed in order to achieve the national objective of stepping up production of oilseeds. For that, the wooden-headed approach or bureaucratic approach is not an appropriate one.

The legislation provides that this will also include a certain programme for helping the vegetable oil industry. We have a suspicion here. You are having money by levying cess to the tune of Rs. 5 per quintal. This will add to the price of vegetable oil and that will be borne by the consumers. You will collect the cess from them and if a part of that cess is given to the industrialist in vegetable oil, that would not be fair....(Interruptions) It would be given? Therefore, the suspicion is that you are collecting money through a cess and you will divert that money for the interests of the vegetable oil manufacturer who will add to the cost and the price which has to be borne by the consumers including yourself. Therefore, may we have an assurance that these funds will be exclusively used for research work, for the extension of the field services, for the stepping up of production of oil seeds and for the improvement of the economic life of the tribal people by way of harnessing the resources of neem seeds, sal seeds, etc. and other vegetable oils of tree origin? Then the purpose of the Bill will be fulfilled.

Therefore, my last suggestion is that there should be a change in the composition of the Board. There should be a change in the composition of the Managing Committee and the funds allotted for the development of oil seeds should not be diverted in the interests of any vegetable oil industrialist,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Xavier Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

We are debating on two Bills relating to oil seeds development Board and the cess. But there is a Private Member's Bill, Bill No. 83 of 1982 moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate dealing with the certain aspects of oil seeds and its problems.

Clause 2 of this Bill No. 58 of 1983 says :

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the oilseeds industry."

The Statement of Objects also states that the object of the Bill is to achieve the integrated development of the oil seeds industry and vegetable oils industry under the control of the Union. Of course, this is a very welcome move on the part of the Government. Before I take the statistics and facts and figures of this problem, agriculture is a State subject—State List, Entry No. 14. But the Central Government by virtue of Concurrent List, Entry No. 33, viz., "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of X (b) foodstuffs; including edible oilseeds and oils." has a right to go into the problems of production, supply and distribution of oil seeds. Therefore Central Govt. is justified in making a Board for integrated development of Oil Seeds and Oils.

In our country over 1 million tonnes of edible oil and vegetable oils costing nearly Rs. 600 to 700 crores are imported. To magnify this problem, it is 11% of our crude oil import bill. In 1960 it was only 0.3% of the total import bills and it jumped to 2% in 1970 and it is now 5 to 6 per cent. Now, who are the people who use the imported oil? To whom is this supplied? Mainly it is supplied to the manufacturers of Vanaspati and other things.

These products are made out of the imported oil. My first submission is that there should be a rationality in the pricing of this imported oil and its distribution to the manufacturers. I shall be very brief.

It is stated in the Statement of Objects that 18 million hectares of land are used for the production of oil seeds in our country. This is 10% of the total crop area. You can imagine the number of people involved in the agricultural industry. It will be amazing to see that only 8% of this area is irrigated. If you look at the problem of production, 14% of the crop is summer crop whereas 86% is kharif crop. This magnifies the problem of this industry in our country. Nearly Rs. 2,000 crores worth of oil seeds production is done yearly in our country. Has the production gone up now or has it not gone down?

From 1950-1951 to 1964-65 it was 3.46% only whereas, from 1967-68 to 1978-79, it had gone down to 1.62%. How has this happened? We have Five Year Plans. The deficit in 1970-71 was only 6 lakhs tonnes. When we come to the year 1980-81; it was of the order of only one million tonne. In the First Five Year Plan, we were able to achieve the target. In other Five Year Plans, it has gone down. My friend just now said that the Sixth Five Year Plan has earmarked Rs. 65 crores for the oil seeds production in our country. But, what is the progress? We are dependent on the foreign oil worth Rs. 700 crores. In the new 20 point programme, under item 2, it has been stated that we should "make maximum efforts to increase the production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds." In that context, we have to see how far this policy will be helpful to the farmers to produce more and more. I have a few suggestions to make before I go to the Bill proper. One is better use of land, labour, capital organisation in this matter. This is not being done. Clause 9 of Act 1983 speaks about the various schemes. I am afraid that unless the department itself comes forward, this cannot be achieved.

The second suggestion is to use better seeds and other inputs to be supplied to the agriculturists. Unless there is sufficient production, we cannot have self-sufficiency in the field of oil production. My other suggestion is to make available to the farmers better irrigation facilities. As I said earlier, only 8% of these 18 million hectares is covered with the irrigation facilities. Unless Government comes forward in a massive way to irrigate the land, we cannot have self-sufficiency in this field. The next point is to make full use of the sheller and not huller. Prof. Dandavate in his Bill has very correctly put it, that we should resort to more scientific and modern technology in this field. There should be a remunerative pricing policy. If you refer to the clause 9 of the Bill, you will find that the Board has to depend upon the A.P.S. That object has to be achieved within the department itself. There should be more and more co-operative societies. Instead of taking over everything by Government, co-operative societies should be encouraged. The last point is about the improved technology. There are some of the suggestions for the Government to do.

Sir, I happened to read a booklet supplied by Hindustan Lever Research Centre. They have made modern inventions as to how to extract; how to use and what is the present position of oil production, etc. We must make use of it.

Sir, coming back to the Bill my first submission is that I fully agree with the Hon. Member, Shri Chitta Basu with regard to the constitution of this Board. Kindly refer to Clause 4. If you want to have an effective Board that Board should be an autonomous Board. It should have more representative capacity. It should not be controlled and guided by the Department as such. If you go through the constitution of the Board it should be re-examined and re-constituted by the Department. I am sure the Hon. Minister will agree with me if I say that this is reflection of the departmental attitude towards this issue. Why should be a

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

board? I fail to understand it. It should be a statutory body which can control over its own functioning and schemes. Now, you have to come for everything to Delhi.

Sir, the Managing Committee also needs one Constitution. It lacks character and functioning of non-officials. Kindly refer to Clause 4 where you will find that the Hon. Minister is incharge as Chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the Department is the Vice Chairman of the Managing Committee. It goes like that. Therefore, I doubt very much whether this Board will be able to meet at least once in a year. This is a matter which has to be examined for the proper functioning of the Board.

Clause 9 is an operative clause of this Bill. I fully agree with the Bill but the problem comes if you refer to Clause 10—dissolution of the Board. It is provided and I quote:

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette and for reasons to be specified therein, direct that the board shall be dissolved from such date and for such period as may be specified in the notification.”

Now refer to Clause 15—Dissolution by the Central Government. Refer to Clause 19—again power of the Central Government. For everything it is the Central Government or the Secretariat which is in full control. Is it possible to have an effective implementative and useful Board under these circumstances? I doubt very much.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Rao Birendra Singh): That means you don't want authority of Parliament on anything. If you don't want authority of Government then there is no authority of Parliament. You don't want Central Government to have authority.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I beg

to differ with that approach. Central Government can have but not for everything. The Central Government have to know everything. If you examine the Bill clause by clause, you will find that for everything the Officer concerned has to go to Delhi. Of course, I hope the headquarters will not be at Delhi. What my contention is that we must decentralise its powers. This is my submission. This is what I feel, that is, that the Boards should have more autonomous power that they should be free to exercise the powers keeping in view what is good for the institution and for the agriculturists. That part, I am saying, is not conspicuously seen in this Bill.

Referring to the cess, in the Financial Memorandum, it is said that the non-recurring expenditure will be Rs. 4 lakh and the recurring expenditure will Rs. 6 lakh. If you kindly refer to the Cess Bill, you will know that it will collect nearly Rs. 6 crore. In regard to some other Board also, for example, with regard to Coconut and Copra cess Board, they have collected the cess. In the case of Rubber Board also, they have collected the cess. But that money is not given to them. It is put in the Consolidated Fund of India. But, Sir, it is very difficult to get this money once it is put in the Consolidated Fund of India. Suppose there is drought or flood in those parts of the country, will the Board be able to use that money. I feel that it will not be able to use that money. This has happened in the case of one other cash crop Board. My point is: why should it be put in the Consolidated Fund of India? Why can't it be given to the Board itself and have a proper supervision by the Central Government authority? Of course, the Board Members are responsible members and they will see it that the funds are properly utilised.

Another point is that this cess is imposed on the mills only. If you examine the quantum of export of oil seeds and the extracts from them, it will work out to a huge amount. We can collect money by imposing some

duty or cess on them. For example, HPS groundnut export for 1973-74 was about 73,540 tonnes. In 1979-80, it jumped to 92,000 tonnes. The earnings from the groundnut in 1980-81 was Rs. 68.26 crore. So, for cotton seed, rice bran; etc. We can have sufficient fund to help the farmers. In the cess Bill, it has not been envisaged whether the exporters are also liable to pay cess or duty. So, Sir, these are some suggestions. This is a welcome step taken by the Government. No doubt about it. With some modifications as I suggested earlier that it should be more autonomous in nature and more representative in character, I think more useful purpose would be served in this area. As stated by our beloved Prime Minister, the problem of vegetable oil and oil seeds can be solved and we can become self-reliant provided there is a determined scientific and dynamic effort on the part of the Department concerned. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : At long last, Government have awakened to the critical situation created in the field of edible oils. Before 1970, India could export oilseeds to foreign countries. But after 1970, we have been importing huge quantities of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

Government has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the aim is to produce maximum of oilseeds and vegetable oils in the country. For this purpose, Government is going to form a Board, and collect some cess on the edible oil produced. I ask the Government why so much delay? The manufacturers of vanaspati and black-marketeers in the rape seed oil which was imported in the country, have made huge profits. After that, Government is going to form the Board in order to produce more oilseeds, to meet the demand in the country.

India is the largest importer in the world, of edible oils. In this background, I would ask the Government to pay heed to the real situation prevailing in the country, because edible oil

is the second largest food consumed by Indians.

As regards the composition of the Board, I have a point of criticism. I disagree with the Government. They have proposed to include representatives of some States. These are the States indicated in (j) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 :

“eleven members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent respectively the Governments of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.”

Why have the representatives of States like Bihar, Kerala, Tripura, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh not been taken? I think this is a partisan attitude on the part of the Government towards these States. If all the States are not given due importance; how can they rise to the occasion and produce more oilseeds?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All those States are in India.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI . There is price inequality prevailing in different States, insofar as edible oils are concerned. Not only that; edible oils are imported, and they are unloaded in one port. From that port, when the consumer-States are given delivery, they have to pay a higher price. This situation is used by blackmarketees, hoarders and profiteers. This should be taken into account. That is why I want that all States should be given due importance, insofar as producing oilseeds and vegetable oils is concerned.

The composition of the Board shows that all the members of the Board will be from the producers' and management side. What about consumers' side? Who will represent the consumers?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All those members are also consumers.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: In connection with the establishment of the Board, in clause (e) of sub-section 4 of section 4 it is mentioned "three members of Parliament, of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States." I suppose they will represent the consumer. But the number is very small. Some legislators from different States should also have been included in that. Otherwise, there will not be sufficient representation for the consumer and so their feelings cannot be represented to the Board, to the Government and to the nation also.

Coming to the composition of the Managing Committee, only Government officials have been included there. There is no representative of the people in that Committee. This is not proper. Representation in the Managing Committee to the people's representative will help in increasing the production of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

What are the causes for the shortfall in supply in comparison with the demand for edible oils? I want to point out that seasonal aberrations are the main causes. It has been pointed out on the floor of this House that out of the irrigated land, only 8 per cent is utilized. This could be increased. There is indifference on the part of the cultivators which also contributes to the shortfall in production. Further, the farmers do not know how to utilize fertilizers and no attempt is made to educate them in this respect. The farmers do not also seem to be aware of the urgent necessity to grow more oilseeds in the country. Lack of technology also contributes no loss to this. Lack of a suitable price policy is another major factor for the shortage of oilseeds. Government have failed to formulate a suitable price policy for the agricultural commodities with the result that even those who are aware of the importance of growing more oilseeds or producing vegetable oil do not care to do that.

Moreover, because of the variegated

landscape, the production costs vary from State to State and that creates problem. The farmers in the States where they have to incur more expenses on production do not get compensated in the sale price. Here I would say that the Government should take into account the manual labour offered by members of the family of the farmer while fixing the sale price. I am sorry to say that governmental efforts are lacking in this respect.

The import of edible oil is depleting our foreign exchange resources to the extent of Rs. 700 crores. No doubt, this is affecting the general economic growth of the country. The shortage of foreign exchange causes us to bow to the dictates and wishes of the IMF and the imperialist powers.

Marketing facilities, storage facilities, distribution, management all these things are lacking in our country, and the Government should be attentive to all these things.

Sir, I pointed out earlier that the Government is not giving due attention to all the States. For example, in 1982-83 the Government have calculated that Gujarat will produce 2.73 million tonnes of oilseeds, U.P. will produce 1.915 million tonnes, M.P. will produce 1.4 million tonnes; Tamil Nadu will produce 1.274 million tonnes, whereas Kerala will produce only 0.024 million tonnes, Himachal Pradesh will produce 0.015 million tonnes and Punjab will produce 0.166 million tonnes. This is a clear indication that all the States are not giving due importance to increase the production of oilseeds. In the Sixth Plan, a total sum of Rs. 65 crores has been provided for the production of oilseeds and vegetable oil. The Central Government sponsored projects have spent Rs. 35 crores in Gujarat and Rs. 15 crores in Uttar Pradesh and the rest of the amount of Rs. 15 crores has been spent throughout the country. This, I think, is unequal and all these things should be properly looked into. Moreover, we all know that the resources of

the States are very limited. If the Central Government do not come forward to help the States, they will not be in a position to produce more edible oils and vegetable oils.

Sir, we have seen that in regard to the manufacturing of vanaspati, the manufacturers have earned a lot of profit. They have not utilised their installed capacity for raising the prices of vanaspati in the market. In spite of that, the Central Government have preferred to give more quantum of imported rapeseed oil to the vanaspati manufacturers, while the real consumers have been deprived of it. This is a malady. I think the Government should take note of it. Sir, clause 9(2) (f) of the Bill says:

“recommending and taking such measures as may be necessary for collection, procurement and maintenance of buffer stocks of oilseeds for stabilising the price situation and market conditions in respect of oilseeds, products of oilseeds and vegetable oils.”

The Board will be entrusted with these functions. I think merely the creation of buffer stock is not enough to stabilise the prices because for lack of well organised system of public distribution the Government is not in a position to control the price rise. In order to control the price rise and stabilise the prices, the Government should make State trading in foodgrains especially in edible oils. Not only that. Prices should be the same in all States and the public distribution system should be arranged in such a way that edible oils are distributed to the real consumers at equal prices in each State.

15.00 hrs

Not only this, the nationalised banks have not done their job. I think the Government should instruct the nationalised banks to come forward in support of the small farmers who are producing vegetable oils and oil seeds.

Rape seeds produced in the country

are refined elsewhere and the mill-owners...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue to-morrow. Now the Minister of Agriculture will make a statement.

15.01 hours

STATEMENT RE: MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FIXED BY GOVERNMENT FOR ROW COTTON FOR 1983-84 SEASON

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Rao Birendra Singh): I have to inform the Honourable House that the Government have decided to fix the minimum support price for kapas of fair average quality of F-414/H-777 varieties at Rs. 400 per quintal for the 1983-84 marketing season and prices of varieties other than those in the group of long and superior long would be fixed and announced by the Textile Commissioner keeping in view the normal market price differentials between the aforesaid and other varieties.

The Government have also decided that the minimum support price for kapas of fair average quality of H-4 variety which falls in the group of long and superior long varieties, be fixed at Rs. 527 per quintal for the 1983-84 marketing season. The prices of other varieties in the group of long and superior long are to be fixed and announced by the Textile Commissioner keeping in view the normal market price differentials between H-4 variety and other varieties in this group.

15.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED ATTACKS ON THE TAMIL SPEAKING PEOPLE IN SRI LANKA AND ON THE RESIDENCES OF THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER AND OTHER STAFF MEMBERS OF INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would now call the Minister of External Affa-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

irs to make a statement regarding the reported attacks on the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka and on the residences of the acting High Commissioner and other staff members of Indian High Commission and the reaction of the Government thereto.

After the statement is made, the Members whose names came out in the ballot held for Calling Attention on the subject will be called one by one. Thereafter one representative from each group and some representatives of other parties, some representatives of the Congress Party will be given an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Now the Minister of External Affairs may make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASINHA RAO) : Mr Sepaker, Sir, as Members are aware, ethnic violence had sharply increased in Sri Lanka after the elections in the middle of May, 1983. There have been incidents of clashes between the Tamil minority community and the Sinhala majority, resulting in loss of life and property and disruption of essential services, communications, etc. The Government of Sri Lanka first declared an Emergency and then, on June 4, promulgated the public Security Ordinance, which was to be confined to the Northern province. A provision of this Ordinance authorised the Armed Forces to dispose of dead bodies without any inquest or post-mortem. This measure among all the others has been viewed with apprehension both in Sri Lanka and abroad.

Developments affecting the Tamil population in Sri Lanka give rise to feelings on the Indian side and can create situations of strain. The Government of India conveyed their views to the Government of Sri Lanka in a constructive spirit having regard to the way these developments can impinge on our relations. In this instance, therefore, we felt it was our duty to draw attention to possible repercussions of

recent events, especially the Ordinance provisions. We conveyed our concern about these developments, making it clear at the same time that it is an internal matter of the Sri Lanka Government and that it is entirely for them to safeguard unity and deal with the situation. This was conveyed to them through diplomatic channels both here and in Colombo as has been done on similar occasions in the past.

We were, however, surprised to find that suddenly there appeared in the Sri Lankan Press a spate of unwarranted and unbecoming public criticism of India, taking into its sweep such totally extraneous matters as India's chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement, relations with our neighbours, our internal situation, etc. This has unfortunately exacerbated feelings further. Meanwhile, there has followed a fresh outburst of violence and terrorism in the Northern Province which has spread to other parts of the island including the capital. This has most regrettably involved some members of our Mission in Colombo. Curfew has been imposed in Colombo and yesterday extended to the whole country but sporadic looting and arson are reported to have continued. Fortunately, there has been no loss of life in the Indian Mission. The full extent of loss to property is not yet known. We have sought and been given the assurances of the Sri Lankan authorities that they will safeguard our officers and staff and their property. Last night I received the personal assurance of the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister that the situation was being brought under control and all possible precautions for the safety of our people were being taken.

The latest reports indicate that on the one hand, precautionary measure seemed to be bringing the situation under control, while on the other, there are reports of violence. The international media have reported a large number of deaths, including prisoners in jail. The Indian Overseas Bank is reported to have been burnt down though all its staff are safe. Reports that the State

Bank of India building, in which our High Commission has its office, was set on fire for a while are awaiting clarification since our communications have been disrupted. A message has now come through confirming that all our personnel are safe, and that those in the most affected areas have been provided hotel accommodation by the Sri Lankan Government, who have also provided security guards at many of our buildings.

It is naturally a matter of anxiety for all of us that Indian nationals and property have been affected by the cycle of violence in Sri Lanka. We are watching developments and can only hope that order and tranquility will be restored quickly.

Despite this unfortunate turn of events, the need of the hour is to restore normalcy and our relations to continue to be based on amity and mutual respect. Accordingly, while we have strongly represented to the Sri Lankan Government about the violence against our nationals and sought their full cooperation in ensuring their safety, we have also stressed the importance of working in friendship and cooperation. We in India know full well both the necessity and the difficulty of safeguarding a nation's unity and integrity. We understand the problems facing the Government of Sri Lanka. We also value our relations with this friendly neighbouring country. We wish them success in quickly restoring communal harmony.

Sir, there have been a number of rapid developments in Sri Lanka. We are naturally keeping in close touch both with the Sri Lankan authorities and our Mission. Our basic position remains as conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government. This position was clearly indicated by our Prime Minister in answer to a press question on July 23rd. I can do no better than to conclude by quoting it :

"I am aware of the great concern of the people of Tamil Nadu at recent developments regarding the Tamil population of Sri Lanka. This con-

cern is shared by people in other parts of India also. This is an internal problem of Sri Lanka. India does not wish to, nor does it, interfere in the domestic affairs of another country, and when there are people of common origin in two independent countries, it is specially important not to do or say anything which can be misconstrued as interference. We are against secessionist movements in sovereign States. Nor do we condone terrorism. However, the reports appearing in the foreign press about the situation in Sri Lanka are disturbing. We cannot help feeling distressed.

In societies like ours, civil liberties, in particular the rights of the minorities and respect for and protection of these rights, assume special importance. In India it has been our constant effort to maintain harmony through cooperation among different communities. Violence only breeds violence and is disruptive of national unity and integrity. We are sure the leaders of the different communities in Sri Lanka also realise this.

For our part, we are deeply committed to maintain and develop friendly relations with Sri Lanka as befits two sovereign neighbours who have so much in common. However, we hope that in dealing with this particular problem Sri Lanka will respond in the same spirit and will bear in mind the sentiments of the Indian people".

15.10 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS REGARDING ATTACKS ON THE TAMIL SPEAKING PEOPLE IN SRI LANKA AND ON THE RESIDENCES OF THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER AND OTHER STAFF MEMBERS OF INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम यहां एक महत्व-

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

पूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसी सदन में इसके पहले भी 19 अगस्त, 1981 को श्रीलंका में हिंसक वारदातों के संबंध में चर्चा की गई थी। उस समय भी मैंने ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था। उस वक्त सरकार की ओर से कुछ ज्यादा इसलिए नहीं कहा गया क्योंकि दोनों के अच्छे संबंधों में कोई गलत-फहमी पैदा न हो। यह आशा करते हुए कि समस्या का निदान हो जाएगा, उस विषय को वहां समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

आज समस्या विकराल रूप धारण कर चुकी है। लोगों का जान-माल खतरे में है। लोग असुरक्षित हो गए हैं। समाचार पत्रों में यह पढ़कर कि जेल के एक बैरक से कैदी बाहर गए और दूसरे बैरक में जाकर 35 लोगों की हत्या कर दी, बहुत दुख हुआ। यह बहुत ही हृदय विदारक घटना है। इस घटना की जितनी भी निन्दा की जाए वह कम है। मैं जब निन्दा की बात करता हूं तो दोनों तरफ की निन्दा की बात करता हूं। तमिलियन्स के ऊपर आर्मी और पुलिस द्वारा जो बरबरता का व्यवहार हो रहा है या उग्रवादियों के द्वारा आर्मी के जवानों को यदि मारा गया है, दोनों ही कार्य निन्दनीय हैं।

जो लोग मरे हैं चाहे वे आर्मी के जवान हों, चाहे तमिलियन्स हों, दोनों को हम श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the
Chair]

विदेश मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि हमारी यह मान्यता रही है कि हम किसी भी उग्रवादी आंदोलन को समर्थन नहीं देते हैं।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यह उनका आंतरिक मामला है। अलगाववादी नीति, जिससे देश की एकता के खण्डन का मार्ग प्रशस्त होता हो, उसकी निश्चित रूप से निन्दा की जानी चाहिए। हमारे यहां भी इस प्रकार की समस्याएं हैं।

हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि वहां तमिलियन्स को सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का अधिकार है। सरकार को कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए, जिससे उनकी भावना को ठेस पहुंचे। इसके साथ-साथ हमारे जो भाई वहां हैं उनसे भी यह अपेक्षा है कि उनका भी कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि कोई उग्रवादी आंदोलन न करें। कोई देश की एकता को तोड़ने की, अलग राष्ट्र बनाने की मांग करता है तो उनको भी इस तरह की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस तरह की चीजों को देखना हर सरकार का दायित्व भी होता है। किसी भी सरकार को यह निश्चित रूप से देखना होता है कि उनके यहां जो नागरिक हैं वे किस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में लिप्त हैं, खास कर वैसे नागरिक जिनके बारे में पिछली बार यहां पर बहुत बहस हो चुकी है और जिसकी डिटेल में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं कि वहां कितने यहां के मूल निवासी हैं, कितने वे हैं जिन्होंने वहां की नागरिकता प्राप्त कर ली है, कितने स्टेटलेस हैं। मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो मैं उनसे अपेक्षा करूंगा कि ये सब आंकड़े वह बताएं। पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उनके पास इनके बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। दो प्रकार की वंशज हैं, दो प्रकार की सूचनाएं हैं, यह उन्होंने कहा था। साथ ही यह भी कहा था कि मैं सूचना एकत्र कर रहा हूं। अब मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर दें तो बताने की कृपा करें कि कितने लोगों ने वहां की नागरिकता अभी तक प्राप्त कर ली है, कितने भारतीय

नागरिक ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक दोनों में से किसी देश की नागरिकता प्राप्त नहीं की है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान 19 अगस्त, 1981 को दिए गए उनके जवाब की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि कुछ तो अमल हुआ है, लगभग आधे लोगों को सिटिजनशिप दी गई है। कुछ लोगों को वहाँ का सिटिजनशिप मिला है, कुछ लोगों को हमने यहाँ ले लिया है। लेकिन काफी लम्बा अर्सा गुजर गया है, इसलिए मामला बहुत पेचीदा हो गया है। पहले जो लोग थे उनमें से कई लोग चल बसे हैं, वे नहीं रहे हैं, उनके बच्चे बगैरह नहीं रहे हैं, वे आना चाहते हैं या नहीं आना चाहते हैं, यह भी सवाल हो गया है। कुछ लोग आना चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग नहीं आना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस मामले की छानबीन चल रही है और दोनों सरकारों की तरफ से इसको जल्दी निपटाने की कोशिश हो रही है।

उस बार भी मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था कि स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के नेतृत्व में 22 अक्टूबर, 1964 को जो उनके साथ हमारा एग्रीमेंट हुआ था और जिसकी कापी आपके पास भी है और यहाँ लाइब्रेरी में भी है, उसके मुताबिक कितने लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान में बसाया गया और कितने लोगों को वहाँ की नागरिकता दी गई और कितने लोगों को और बसाने का या यहाँ लेने का आपका विचार है। इस बार जब मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इस पर भी वह प्रकाश डालें कि उस एग्रीमेंट का पालन सही ढंग से हुआ है या नहीं, और यदि नहीं हुआ है तो क्या हम भी किसी हद तक उसके लिए जवाबदेह तो नहीं हैं, हम भी उसके लिए जिम्मेदार तो नहीं हैं ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह भी कहा था कि हमारे और उनके बीच में वार्ता की बातचीत की जा रही है लेकिन वार्ता कोई आवश्यक नहीं लगती क्योंकि समय-समय पर वहाँ की जो स्थिति है उसके बारे में हम उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करते रहे हैं। वे भी हमारे साथ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए हैं और जो स्थिति वहाँ हो रही है उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी हम लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इतनी समस्या जो बढ़ी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दोनों देशों में वार्तालाप चल रहा है, दोनों देशों को एक दूसरे के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति की पूरी जानकारी थी और क्या अभी भी पूरी जानकारी है और यदि चल रही है तो जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है यह क्यों हुई है ? मैंने उस बार भी बहुत आग्रहपूर्वक कहा था कि हम लोगों को भी पहले दिल को टटोलना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि कहीं हमारी गलती भी कुछ है या नहीं है। अभी आपने कहा कि दूसरे देशों के मामलों में इंटर-फीयरेंस करने का आपका कोई इरादा नहीं है। लेकिन मुझ जैसे लोगों को इसका आज तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिल पाया है कि वहाँ की तत्कालीन सरकार, श्रीमती भंडारनायक की सरकार के समय हमारी फौज वहाँ क्यों भेजी गई ? वहाँ के आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिए हैलीकाप्टर क्यों भेजे गए ? कहीं वह बात आज भी उनके दिमाग में तो नहीं है, वही चीज आज भी उनके दिमाग को कुरेद तो नहीं रही है ? कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि हमारा दोस्ताना एक व्यक्ति-विशेष के साथ रहा है, जब-जब भंडारनायक की सरकार बनती है तो भंडारनायक के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बहुत मधुर होते हैं और जब जयवर्धने की सरकार बनती है तो उनको ऐसा लगता है

[श्री राम. विलास पासवान]

कि भारत उतना हमारा मित्र नहीं है जितना तब होता है जब भंडारनायके की सरकार बगती है या तब था जब उनकी सरकार थी। तो इसलिये हमको भी कहीं न कहीं देखना चाहिये कि हमारा रिश्ता क्यों खराब हो रहा है। और मुझे फख्र है कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उस समय में हमारे जो पड़ोसी राष्ट्र थे उनसे हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर थे। और आपके समय में उस समय बहुत प्रचार किया गया था कि माननीय वाजपेयी जी विदेश मंत्री हो गये हैं, पाकिस्तान का क्या होगा? लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय पाकिस्तान से हमारे सम्बन्ध जितने अच्छे थे उतने न पहले कभी थे और जब तक आप लोग रहेंगे कभी अच्छे सम्बन्ध होंगे भी नहीं। फिर हम ही लोग आयेंगे...

(व्यवधान)

मैं जो कह रहा हूँ यह रेकार्ड की चीज है। आप लोग अगर इस बात को समझते हैं कि आपके सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से अच्छे हैं तो मुझे खुशी है और यदि आपको इस बात पर खुशी है तो आपको मुबारक हो। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे समय में पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों से अच्छे सम्बन्ध थे। आज क्या कारण है कि साढ़े 3 साल में हमारे संबंध पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, नेपाल और श्रीलंका से बिगड़ गये? मैं जब विदेश मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति में जाता हूँ तो हमेशा विदेश मंत्री जी से कहता हूँ, आप ट्रेजरी बेंचों पर बैठ कर भले ही इसको हल्के ढंग से लें, लेकिन हमें गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना पड़ेगा, हम नान-ऐलाइन्ड मूवमेंट के अध्यक्ष हैं, लेकिन हमारे सम्बन्ध अपने ही पड़ोसी राष्ट्र से बिगड़े हुए हैं तो कैसे हम नान-ऐलाइन्ड मूवमेंट चलायेंगे?

दूसरी जगह हमारी क्या कद्र होगी, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि यदि पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, नेपाल या बांग्ला देश को अमरीका के प्रति शिकायत है तो बात समझने लायक है, लेकिन भारत के प्रति वह क्यों सशक्त हैं?

अभी विदेश मंत्री ने कहा कि ज्यों ही यह घटना घटी श्रीलंका में वहां की सरकार ने प्रचार किया कि भारत हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में इंटरफीयर कर रहा है। क्यों उनके दिमाग में यह बात पैदा हुई? और "हिन्दू" अखबार में कहा गया है कि वहां की पार्लियामेंट में कहा गया:

"An attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country."

विदेश मंत्री ने साफ किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इसकी सफाई दी है। लेकिन सिर्फ कह देने से ही काम नहीं चलता है। जिसे हम अपने देश में सेक्योरिटी कहते हैं कि हम सुरक्षित हैं तो सिर्फ कानून के द्वारा सुरक्षित कहने से ही काम नहीं चलता, बल्कि हम फील भी करें कि हम सुरक्षित हैं। उसी तरह जब हम कहते हैं कि हम इंटरफीयर नहीं करते हैं तो उनको महसूस भी होना चाहिये कि हम श्रीलंका के मामलों में इंटरफीयर नहीं करते हैं। ऐसा हमें उनको महसूस कराना चाहिए। इसलिए हमारे ऊपर बहुत बड़ी जवाबदेही है।

विदेश मंत्री ने बताया कि यहां गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें भारत तो था ही, श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति श्री जयवर्धने भी आये थे। तो क्या दोनों नेताओं के बीच में या प्रधान मंत्री और श्री जयवर्धने के बीच में

इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत हुई थी कि वहां इतना मामला डेवलप होने वाला है? और यदि हुई थी तो क्या हुई थी? आज भी जो मंत्री महोदय ने अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि दूतावास से यह हो रहा है। हम टेलीफोन के माध्यम से यह काम कर रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी घटना हुई है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपके और वहां की सरकार के बीच में कोई सीधी बातचीत हुई है या नहीं? दोनों सरकारों के बीच में विदेश मंत्री या राष्ट्रपति के साथ कोई सीधी बातचीत हुई है या नहीं? यदि नहीं हुई है तो कब तक करने जा रहे हैं? आपकी एम्बेसी क्या कर रही है? उनकी एम्बेसी क्या कर रही है? जो जवाब दो साल पहले दिया था यदि उसी जवाब के साथ आप कार्यवाही किए होते और यदि भारत सरकार को वहां की स्थिति की पूरी जानकारी रहती तो मैं समझता हूं कि मामला इतनी दूर तक नहीं बिगड़ता। आज हमारे तामिल भाई या और जिन लोगों का परिवार वहां गया है, पूरा का पूरा हिन्दुस्तान उनके लिए चिन्तित है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उनके विदेश मंत्री आने वाले हैं, विदेश सचिव आने वाले हैं और जो पेपर की रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार कल शायद उनके विदेश सचिव आएं और दो-तीन दिन बाद विदेश मंत्री आएं। लेकिन यह बीच का समय काफी है, क्षण-क्षण में वहाँ क्या हो रहा है यह किसी को पता नहीं है, इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके दोनों सरकारों के बीच में सम्पर्क स्थापित करें। इतना तो हम जरूर कर ही सकते हैं कि समस्या का निदान कैसे होगा, कैसे एक सम्मानपूर्ण समझौता हो सकता है, क्या हमारा एग््रीमेंट हुआ है और उसमें क्या खामियाँ रही हैं या और भी जो कार्यवाही आवश्यक हो वह भारत सरकार

को करना चाहिए। वह केवल यह न कहें कि हम क्या करें, हमारा कम्यूनिकेशन गेप चल है, कहीं से कोई खबर नहीं आ रही है, जब आएगी तो निश्चित रूप से समस्या का निदान करने की कोशिश करेंगे। फिर तो वही बात होगी कि दवा करते चले गए और मर्ज बढ़ता चला गया। इसलिए मैं दोनों से कह रहा हूँ, एक तो वहाँ की सरकार इसको गंभीरता से ले, कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही न करे जिससे जो वहाँ रहने वाले भारत के लोग हैं उनके सम्मान पर चोट पहुंचे या अब जो उनकी जान को खतरा है, ऐसा खतरा उपस्थित हो। उसके साथ ही हमारे जो भाई वहाँ रहते हैं उनसे भी मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप जब श्री लंका में हैं तो उसको अपना समझ कर रहें और कोई ऐसा कार्य न करें जिससे कि वहाँ की सरकार को आपका दमन करने की कार्यवाही करनी पड़े।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सभापति महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): The Minister in his statement suggested that we should handle this matter with great caution and finesse because it is important to preserve our relationship....(Interruptions) Mr. Mani Ram Bagri wants to congratulate you, the Prime Minister, for being present in the House. So I hope you accept that congratulation....

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): It is for you to accept the congratulations because I have come to hear you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh! I am not sure that you are doing that.

Sir, the Minister suggested that we use finesse in our arguments because the

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relations have to be salvaged or at least it should not be damaged. I am in agreement with him on the subject, although I would say that I feel very strongly on the subject, being a Tamilian myself. Nevertheless, it is a question on which the people of India have to be satisfied that their kith and kin are safe in Sri Lanka.

I will take off from where Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan left off. He said that the Government of India should not create an impression that they are enjoying the predicament in which the Jayawardene Government is in to-day. They should try to make it clear and they should try to be as helpful as possible and in fact they should take the initiative in offering help. Now I say this because when Mr. Jayawardene was elected in Sri Lanka, Mrs Gandhi made a statement—at that time she was in the Opposition—that foreign forces were responsible for his election and this led to a severe protest from the Government of Sri Lanka and they said, “We resent this allegation that we were elected to power with the help of foreign forces.” So there has been an impression that whenever the Sri Lanka Government gets into difficulty—it may not be true and it is possible that she may say one thing when she is in the Opposition and then change when she is in the ruling party as some of us on our side have done that—but the impression in Sri Lanka definitely is there that this Government is somehow not as friendly as the Morarji Desai Government....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :
We speak up more strongly when we consider that the interests of India are affected in any way.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Thank you for that assurance. I will sleep well tonight....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(New Delhi) : She is making an allega-

tion against the Janata Government....
You are the only protector of Indian interests ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
So, Sir, I would like the Government of India to act in a manner that they have no reservations in helping the Sree Lanka Government to the extent that Sree Lanka Government wants in maintaining the order there. The incident appears to have started with the killings of 13 soldiers allegedly by the terrorist groups in Sree Lanka. This has been built on to the ethnic composition in Sree Lanka. I do not know what you mean by ethnic composition. Both the Sinhalese and the Tamilians actually come from the Indian mainland. The Sinhalese themselves say that they had come from Bihar and Bengal some 500 years ago while the Tamilians came from across the ocean--the Palk Straits.

In a sense, I would not call this an ethnic difference because the people of Sree Lanka—the Sinhalese and the Tamilians—are of the same racist stuff. But, because of certain historical factors, this tension had grown. During the British rule, Tamilians were 18% of the population and they held something like fifty per cent of the clerical jobs and only about 35% of the high level Government jobs. The plantation workers were deliberately brought by the British. So, a certain amount of tension has been built in because of the historical events.

Even to-day the Tamilian Population is 18% which is including all those who are considered Stateless. This 18% is a big chunk and, because of this background, an incident of this type may flare up into something which may widespread all over Sree Lanka—not only in the northern part of Sree Lanka. Therefore, we are in an extremely delicate area. I think the Foreign Minister is also in a very delicate position. But, Sir, this delicacy should not be allowed to restrain us to the point where we remain as passive spectators. This may

have widespread repercussions all over the country. It is a fact that in April 1974 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, we blockaded Sree Lanka, and I believe, at the request of Sree Lanka Government, we sent the force to quell the internal trouble there. Therefore, we cannot say that we are innocent people and we did not participate in the internal activities of that country. We did that. There is no denying the fact that this was done in April 1974.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI :
That was in a different situation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Every situation is entirely different. I am sure you will use your power or discretion according to the situations. At the same time you will also agree that this is a matter which concerns us deeply and it may have repercussions elsewhere. When Bangladesh refugees came, at that moment, at least it was not an internal affair of Pakistan. But, there are West Pakistanis in Bangladesh. When the refugees came to our country, that became a matter of great concern to us because our fabric was also put in great strain. Suppose the reports that we see to-day continue to come about the killings in Sree Lanka, then what happens? The killings are so terrible. Actually it has appeared in the Indian Express. It is not a question of what we see. It is all in the press. The people of Tamilnadu also reading that. They are agitated over these killings and are asking as to what the Parliament of India is doing about it? There is a report in The Hindustan Times—a paper by no means hostile to this Government—which says :

“Reports said Government troops stationed in the traditional northern Tamil areas went on revenge-seeking raids on Sunday and unofficial estimates put the death toll at over 100.”

Then, of course, it goes on giving further gory tales and I quote :

“The cyclist was hauled down from his bike, drenched with petrol and set alight. As he ran screaming the street, the mob set on him again and backed him with jungle knives.”

Further it goes on to say and I quote :
“My friends reported how police and troops could be seen on street corners watching the lawlessness spread.”

These are the kind of new items which you can't stop. Thank God even today we have got a free press. Because of this free press Indian people have a right to know what is going on. Sir, if this continues it is going to have an effect on all India. This is going to spill over. Therefore, it is of great importance for us to take it up in a very serious manner. In that sense I would compliment the Hon. Speaker for admitting this motion so quickly.

Sir, I would welcome the statement of the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in India—which some of the newspapers have published—which says that they are trying to do their best. But that is not enough.

Sir, some people have used the argument that this would be interference in the internal affairs because when we have riots in our country and other people comment on it then we feel bad. Sir, if our riots have repercussions on other countries, I think, they have a right to comment on it but when it does not impinge on them and they start commenting then, of course, we have a right to protest. These are not ordinary riots when the police and the army turn against the people and also when inside the jail the fellow prisoners come into other prisoners' cells and hack them to death and when one of them is a Member of Parliament. I would say in view of the fact that after the pas-

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sage of antiterrorism Act in Sri Lanka and the Amnesty report which has highlighted tortures within the jails, I think, the Government just cannot say that well we want to maintain good relations and, as such, we have to be very careful and nothing should be said which should inflame the people. People of India are already inflamed. It is for you now to act.

Sir, the Government had adequate warning of this developing situation. On 7th December, 1981 an all-party delegation from Tamil Nadu met the Prime Minister and gave a long memorandum pointing this out. I would like to know whether Government has done anything since then or it has been caught unaware and just sort of come face to face with the situation of which they did not have advance knowledge.

Sir, the extent of this was seen in various reports. For example, even now we are told that Tamil programmes have been taken off the air in Sri Lanka. What is this signal? Earlier on we used to have Tamil and Sinhalese programmes. Now they have removed Tamil programmes from Sri Lanka T.V. This is an ominous indication. The Indian Embassy seems to have been singled out. Now, I do not know about that. Some newspaper said that the Deputy High Commissioner or the acting High Commissioner was living in a area which was a Tamilian area and therefore he might have been attacked as a part of the general attack. Now, all the Indians, the Indian Overseas Bank, he mentioned, the State Bank of India in which the Chancery is housed, the acting Resident High Commissioner, all are living there. I think that this anti-Tamil agitation is soon acquiring anti-Indian character. I think it is for the Prime Minister to satisfy us that this is indeed something of which she is very much seized. I would ask: does the Government satisfy itself that indeed internally the army is there in position

to maintain law and order and maintain the security of the Indian citizen, the people of the Indian origin who are Stateless and now they have come with this question face to face? No one can say that Tamilian action is for cessation. He says that they are not for cessation. Who is there for cessation today? Is Amrithalingam for cessation? The Tamil United Front has denounced the cessation. They said that they were not for cessation. They have given it up only six months ago. They say "we are not for a separate country. We are for division of powers. But we are not for division of the country". This is what Mr. Amrithalingam said. Recently there was an attempt by some Tamils to form an Emigrant Government in London. But they gave it up.

Now, there are these healthy trends which are going on. Perhaps some forces not interested that the Tamils' decision to work within the framework of a single Sri Lanka may not be to their liking. I do not know which these forces are. But the trend in the last six months was towards greater accommodation, discussion and dialogue between Jayawardane and Amrithlingam and between the Tamils and Sinhalese. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the High Commissioner sitting here was a Protocol on the South Asian Conference or he is being asked to go back. I think he should be asked to go back.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : He was sent back.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, that is a very good thing. There is some improvement on the working of the Government. I would like to know from the Government whether they have any proposal to take this up in the South Asian Conference, although it is a bilateral matter. But still I think we are South Asian nation. It is a forum and it is for you to decide, although I would say that the forum is in the early stage of formation. But

you have already said that perhaps bilateral issues should not be discussed. I do not know. But I would like to know the Government's intention. I would also like to know, if you are convinced at some stage that the internal forces there in Sri Lanka is not in a position to guarantee the safety and the security of Indian citizens and other Indians, whether you would consider stationing your own evacuation forces so that this kind of situation does not arise.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : Under your command ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, I don't mind. But we do not repeat the Ramayan again. (*Interruptions*) So, Sir, the issue is this that today one hundred people have been killed. Already Tamil Nadu is practically on fire. If for another two or three days such reports come in, then I assure you that there is going to be an extremely serious situation and there must be contingency planning. I would say that you should get in touch with the Government of Sri Lanka, ask them whether, like in 1971, they would like to have stand by force and ensure what their guarantee to us is, that this kind of killings won't take place on Indian citizens particularly if there is general lawlessness there what are you going to do ? We can't stand on technicalities of internal affairs when a large number of citizens are likely to be killed. It is an accepted practice of International Law when your citizens are in great trouble, you can send expedition forces and rescue them and evacuate them. Now, I want to know whether you are prepared to do that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस चर्चा के धरातल को विस्तृत करना नहीं चाहता। श्रीलंका और भारत के सम्बन्ध बहुत पुराने हैं, अत्यन्त निकट के हैं। दोनों गुट-निरपेक्षता के समान

आदर्शों में निष्ठा रखते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त भी, सांस्कृतिक और भौगोलिक निकटता के कारण हम एक दूसरे से अनेक सूत्रों में जुड़े हैं। कभी-कभी सम्बन्धों में उतार-चढ़ाव आते रहते हैं। मुझे वह दिन भी याद है जब श्रीलंका की सरकार ने बंगलादेश जाने के लिए पाकिस्तानी जहाजों को अपने यहां उतरने की इजाजत दे दी थी। उस समय श्रीमती भंडारनायके की सरकार थी और भारत को उस कदम के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठानी पड़ी थी। बाद में वहां सरकार बदल गई, यहां भी सरकार बदल गई। लोकतंत्र में सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं लेकिन सरकार में परिवर्तन आने के कारण वैदेशिक नीति में, उसके बुनियादी सिद्धांतों में कोई अन्तर नहीं आना चाहिए, एक राष्ट्र से दूसरे राष्ट्र के बुनियादी सम्बन्धों में कोई अन्तर नहीं आना चाहिए। कम से कम मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने विदेश नीति के निर्धारण में, संचालन में कभी भी दलगत राजनीति को बीच में नहीं आने दिया। क्योंकि 1977 में हम घरेलू मामलों पर चुनाव लड़े थे। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि श्रीमती गांधी ने—वे अभी सदन से उठ कर चली गई हैं—1980 में पहली बार विदेश नीति को चुनाव के अखाड़े में उतारा।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : (व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your Party will have chance. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will have your chance. Why are you interfering ?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record. I have not allowed him to speak. I have not called his name.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : It would not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, इस समय जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है वह बड़ी गंभीर परिस्थिति है। एक नाजुक परिस्थिति है। विदेश मंत्री महोदय ने उस परिस्थिति के बारे में जो चिंता प्रकट की है वह सारे सदन की चिंता है, सारे राष्ट्र की चिंता है, इसमें दलों की नीति के लिए कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि श्रीलंका की अखंडता और एकता कायम रहनी चाहिए। वैसे ही श्रीलंका भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बहुत छोटा है। अगर वह अपनी एकता और अखंडता को कायम रखने के लिए कदम उठाता है तो वह कदम उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। अगर उनसे भारतीय नागरिक प्रभावित होते हैं तो यह मामला हम कूटनीतिक स्तर पर उनके साथ ले सकते हैं और मैं उस ओर विदेश मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने वक्तव्य में पब्लिक सिक्यूरिटी आर्डिनैस का उल्लेख किया है। इस आर्डिनैस के अन्तर्गत जो लोग पुलिस की गोलीचालन से मारे जाएंगे, उनकी लाशों का क्या किया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है।

इस आर्डिनैस की एक कापी मेरे पास है। आर्डिनैस के अन्तर्गत अब लाशों का पोस्टमार्टम नहीं होगा। या तो जला दिया जाएगा या दफना दिया जाएगा। घर वालों को खबर नहीं दी जाएगी। यह कठोर कदम है। बड़ी कठोर कार्यवाही है, मैं मानता हूँ। इस पर हमारे दूतावास ने जाकर विरोध प्रकट किया।

मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या विदेश मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि इसी तरह के आर्डिनैस 1959 में और 1971 में भी निकाले गए थे?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : वहां पर ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीलंका की बात हो रही है, आंध्र की नहीं।

क्या उस समय हमने विरोध प्रकट किया था। क्या विदेश मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि 1959 और 1971 के आर्डिनैस की भाषा भी अक्षरशः वही है, सिर्फ एक अन्तर के अलावा। इस बार के आर्डिनैस में यह फर्क किया गया है कि अगर कोई इस तरह का कदम उठाया जाएगा तो उसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस की इजाजत ली जाएगी। पुराने आर्डिनैस का यह संशोधन है। उसमें थोड़ा-सा सुधार है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आर्डिनैस ठीक है। जिनके घर वाले मरते हैं वे जानना चाहेंगे कि आखिर शव दिखाए तो जाएं। उन शवों का क्या किया जा रहा है, यह तो पता लगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब दूतावास ने विरोध प्रकट किया तो क्या दूतावास को मालूम था कि इस तरह के

आर्डिनैस पहले भी निकल चुके हैं। क्या दूता-वास को पता था कि इस आर्डिनैस में और पुराने आर्डिनैस में थोड़ा-सा अन्तर है ?

मैं दूसरा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। हमने कूटनीतिक विरोध प्रकट किया। इसका हमें अधिकार भी है। लेकिन कूटनीतिक द्विरोध की बात श्रीलंका की प्रेस में कैसे गई, समाचार पत्रों में कैसे गई ? श्रीलंका में एक एंटी इंडिया लावी है, एक पत्र है, मैं उसका नाम लेना नहीं चाहता, जिसके खिलाफ मंडारनायके की सरकार ने कार्यवाही भी की थी, वह पत्र भारत और श्रीलंका के सम्बन्धों को बिगाड़ने पर तुला हुआ है। उसको किसी ने बता दिया कि भारत की ओर से विरोध प्रकट हुआ है और दूसरे दिन उसने अपनी अखबार में इसको सुखियों में छापा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि सिंहल समझे कि भारत उनके धरेलू मामलों में दखल दे रहा है। शवों को हम क्या करते हैं, इससे भारत को क्या मतलब। और बात बिगड़ गई।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर विरोध प्रकट करना था तो इसको प्रेस में देने की क्या जरूरत थी ? श्रीलंका के समाचार पत्रों में भारत के विरोध में बात कैसे छपी ? या तो हो सकता है कि श्रीलंका की सरकार ने प्रेस को बताया हो। यह भी हो सकता है। हमारे विदेशमंत्री महोदय इस बात को जरा देख लें। समाचार पत्रों में चीज कैसे गई। पहले तो विरोध करना कहां तक ठीक था ? क्या विरोध करने से पहले देख लिया गया कि इस तरह के आर्डिनैस पहले भी निकल चुके हैं। क्या उस समय हमने विरोध किया था और फिर समाचारपत्रों में इस बात को जाने से रोकने की क्या कोशिश की गई।

अगर चीज छप रही थी तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए ? कोलंबो में तमिलियों को निशाना क्यों बनाया गया ? जाफना में तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ क्योंकि वहां पहले से मुठभेड़ें होती रही हैं। वह उपद्रव-ग्रस्त इलाका है। ट्रिकोमाली भी इसमें आता है। वहां एक नई घटना घटी है। नेवी में आपस में झगड़ा शुरू हो गया है, तमिलज और सिंहलियों में श्रीलंका की नेवी में जो काम करते हैं, वे आपस में लड़ रहे हैं और कोई तमिलियन नेवी में काम करने वाला आदमी मर गया है। अगर इनका आपस का झगड़ा नेवी में भी फैलेगा, आर्मी में भी फैलेगा तो फिर तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाएगी। जान-माल की हिफाजत कौन करेगा ? यह ठीक है कि वहां पर तमिल बोलने वालों की संख्या बड़ी है। लेकिन कोलम्बो में इतना बड़ा उपद्रव पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। आज भी नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि कितना बड़ा यह उपद्रव था। अभी मैंने समाचारपत्रों में सुखियां पढ़ी हैं। विदेश मंत्री जी भी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत अधिक जानकारी नहीं दे सके हैं। मैं उनकी कठिमाई को समझता हूँ। इसलिए चर्चा आज ही हो इसके लिए मैं बहुत ज्यादा उत्सुक नहीं था। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है। श्रीलंका हमारा बहुत निकट का पड़ोसी है। लेकिन फिर भी श्रीलंका में भारतीय न्यूज एजेंसी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने भारतीय पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि कोलम्बो में हैं ? आज दिल्ली के पत्रों में जो खबर छपी है वह उन पत्रों से लेकर छापी गई है जो पत्र अपने चश्मे से घटनाओं को देखते हैं और जिनको भारत और श्रीलंका के सम्बन्धों की चिन्ता नहीं है। पश्चिम के पत्रों, वीडियों, टी० वी० और रेडियो ने असम की घटनाएं जिस गलत ढंग से पेश की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

थीं हम उससे परिचित हैं। हम उस मीडिया पर भरोसा न करें। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में आज खबर छपी है कि पुलिस वाले खड़े तमाशा देख रहे थे, आग लग रही थी। फिर उसी के नीचे बह भी लिखा है कि फायर ब्रिगेड जाना चाहता था लेकिन लोगों ने पत्थर मार कर रोका। अगर पुलिस वाले तमाशा देख रहे थे, अगर फौज कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करना चाहती तो फायर वर्क्स में काम करने वाले अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति इतने जागरूक हो गए कि वे आग बुझाना चाहते थे लेकिन लोग उनको जाने नहीं देना चाहते थे। मैं अपने समाचार-पत्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है—कम से कम भारत की राजधानी के समाचार-पत्र जो हैं, उनको कोलम्बो में अपने प्रतिनिधि रखने चाहिये। हमारी न्यूज एजेंसीज को सरकार भी मदद देती है। उनके कोलम्बो में प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिये। हमें सही जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। श्रीलंका और भारत के बीच किसी तरह की गलत फहमी की गुंजाइश पैदा नहीं होने देनी चाहिये। थोड़ी-सी गलत फहमी पैदा हो गई थी। मैंने रिपोर्ट मंगाई। मैंने उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा। विदेश मंत्रालय की यह रिपोर्ट है कि समीक्षाधीन वर्ष के दौरान भारत और श्रीलंका के सम्बन्ध सहृदयतापूर्ण और सौहार्दपूर्ण बने रहे। इसके बाद यह कहा गया है कि भारत के मूल के जो राज्य-विहीन लोग हैं उनके प्रश्न की चर्चा की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि श्रीलंका में किस की सरकार हो यह श्रीलंका की जनता को तय करना है। हमारी जो सरकार है उसको उसी सरकार से व्यव-

हार रखना है जो वहां अस्तित्व में हो। सरकारें बदलेंगी, व्यक्ति बदलेंगे लेकिन देशों के सम्बन्ध अटूट रहने चाहिये। हमारी और श्रीलंका की मित्रता शाश्वत रहनी चाहिये। कोई सवाल उस मित्रता में बाधा पैदा करे या मित्रता की मिठास में खटास पैदा करे, इसकी हमें इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि अगर मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन होगा चाहे वह भारत में हो, श्रीलंका में हो, लोग आवाज उठाएंगे। मुझे मालूम है इन्टरनेशनल एमनेस्टी रिपोर्ट भेजता रहा हूँ। मैं उन रिपोर्टों को लगातार देखता रहता हूँ। उसका कहना है कि भले वे प्रतिक्रियावादी होंगे, उग्रवादी होंगे लेकिन श्रीलंका में उन्हें जेलों में बन्द करके यातना का शिकार नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। यातना का शिकार उनको बनाया जा रहा है। जयवर्धने यह कह कर बच नहीं सकते हैं कि इन्टरनेशनल एमनेस्टी कम्युनिस्ट है। हमारी सरकार का रवैया भी इसकी रिपोर्टों के बारे में बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उसमें नहीं जानना चाहता। श्रीलंका में भी मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा आवश्यक है। उसके बारे में अगर बोलने की आवश्यकता होगी तो हम बोलेंगे।

6.00 hrs.

मगर जैसा विदेश मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कोई उनके घरेलू मामले में दखल नहीं देना चाहता है। वहां की सरकार कठिन परिस्थिति में से गुजर रही है, हम चाहते हैं कि वह परिस्थिति पर काबू पाने में सफल हों। हर नागरिक की और राज्य-विहीन नागरिकों के जीवन के सम्मान की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हों, यह हमारी कामना

है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि विदेश मन्त्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह कोई सरकार का वक्तव्य नहीं है, बल्कि सारे सदन की भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण किया है और मैं अपने को उस वक्तव्य के साथ पूरी तरह से जोड़ता हूँ।

*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krisnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Speaker for converting the Calling Attention Motion regarding the reported attacks on the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka into a full-scale discussion. This itself shows the importance being given to this problem by the Lok Sabha, which is the highest representative body of the people of India. This shows the concern of the people of India for their suffering brethren in Sri Lanka. This confirms the fact that the people of India are not immune to the sordid happenings in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I would like to say several thousand Tamils in India have their kith and kin in Sri Lanka. There have been age-old cultural; religious, racial and such other common links between India and Sri Lanka. They cannot be cut as under even by such atrocities. It is really unfortunate that some Opposition Party leaders have through their speeches shown their inclination to politicalise even this kind of emergency situation prevalent in Sri Lanka. Shri Subramania Swami suggested that our Army should be sent to Sri Lanka as observers. If he is on this side, I do not think he would have made such a preposterous suggestion. I am only happy that this half-baked Tamilian has suddenly become overnight a full-blooded Tamilian.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

In Sri Lanka there are Sri Lanka

Tamils who are citizens of the country. Then there are Indian Tamils who have been given citizenship rights and are the citizens of Sri Lanka. Then we have lakhs of Tamil plantation labourers there who are stateless and are not enjoying citizenship rights. It is not that this racial conflagration has happened only in 1983. Immediately after independence the Government of Sri Lanka has been witnessing such vandalism repeatedly in 1952, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1971, 1977 and 1980. Actually every Election in Sri Lanka is followed by eruption of violence in which Tamils have been the victims. As the saying goes, since time is the healer, these ghastly incidents have been forgotten. But now this has assumed gigantic proportions even beyond the newspaper versions. Some 100 people were made to get out of the bus and they were shot dead. A boy going on a cycle was burnt alive. We can go on enumerating such incidents. Beyond these happenings, whether it is Jayawardane Government or Mrs. Bandaranaike Government, in the name of eliminating the extremists a serious attempt is being made to drive out all Tamilians from Sri Lanka. The Army and the Police have been let loose. Such an attempt is being sheltered by argument of growing unemployment among the Sinhala youth etc. It is really regrettable that this conspiracy is being abetted and aided by Sri Lanka Government.

It is not a question of Mrs. Indira Gandhi sending helicopter when Mrs. Bandranaike was the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. The successive Governments in Sri Lanka have encouraged this conspiracy. There are 14 million people in Sri Lanka, out of which Tamils constitute 40%. They have given their sweat and blood for the prosperity of Sri Lanka. We cannot rest content by saying that this is an internal problem of a neighbouring country. If the Army and the Police have unleashed their authority on the racial minorities, the inevitable conse-

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

quence is inflow into India lakhs and lakhs of refugees. This is not just an issue of a political party. It is not also an issue of one State only. It is a national issue. As I said at the outset, it is not the problems of Tamils living there; it is the problem of Indians living there.

I am happy that a constructive approach has been adopted towards this issue during the past 10, 15 days. During her recent visit to Tamil Nadu, our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has stated that though this may be an internal problem of Sri Lanka, yet the happenings there do not augur well for amiable relations between the two countries. Our Minister of External affairs has also talked to the Sri Lanka High Commissioner here. He has conveyed to him the sentiments of the people of India.

There may be some extremist elements demanding secession. I may say that it is not necessary to shoot one dead because he has demanded secession. I accept that insurgency should be punished, but not the people who seek to raise political demands. When we are extending unqualified support to P.L.O., SWAPO etc., why should we not extend our support to organisations expressing concern about the violation of human rights in Sri Lanka? I do not suggest this from any political point of view. I say this from humanitarian point of view. India and Sri Lanka are signatories to human rights convention. When human rights are being violated, why should we not raise this issue in the Human Rights Commission? Shortly there will be the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Commonwealth Countries, a prelude to the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments. We should raise this in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers. We should not remain silent just because the neighbour's house is on fire. It may not take long for that

fire to spread to our house. I suggest that immediate steps should be taken to protect our house from that fire. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Sir, the happenings in Sri Lanka are very serious. Hundreds of Tamilians were killed and so many hundreds of shops and houses were burnt, and before that the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's house was attacked and so many staff members were also attacked, and we do not know what is going on today in Sri Lanka. There is a substantial community of people of Indian origin settled in Sri Lanka, as my esteemed colleague Mr. Ramamurthy, has pointed out here. The vast majority of them are Tamil-speaking people. Naturally, the dastardly attack on Tamilians is causing great concern among the Tamilians of India. But it is not an issue concerning only Tamilians, it is an issue concerning all the Indian people. The question is minority Tamilians of Sri Lanka want a dignified human living there. It is being denied for the last so many years and so, the struggle is going on for the last so many years. During Sirimavo's rule, she had promised that local autonomy would be given to Tamil-speaking people in Sri Lanka. If that had been implemented, I think this situation would not have arisen or the situation of this magnitude would not have gone on. The present President of Sri Lanka has not done anything to solve the grievances of minority Tamilians of Sri Lanka. Instead of that, he has declared war against the people of Ceylon—not only against Tamilians, but the vast majority of Sri Lankan people, denying their basic democratic rights. He has changed the Constitution of Sri Lanka. He has extended the terms of the Parliament there. In India also we very well know—perhaps my friends on the other side may object—that likewise the Government extended the term of Parliament at one time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In Sri Lanka there was a referendum,

but here they did it without consulting the people.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Yes. But I do not think that referendum was conducted in a democratic manner. Sir, the ruling U.N.P. in its election manifesto had promised to convene an all-party conference to discuss and to arrive at a consensus regarding the issues of the Tamil minority of Sri Lanka. It was given in 1977. But they did not convene such a conference. He convened the conference only very recently. Naturally the majority of the opposition parties of Srilanka boycotted that Conference. They abstained from that Conference. Sir, the attitude of the Srilankan Government has aggravated the situation in Srilanka. Consequently all this massacre took place. Some days ago some Army people were killed. It is reported that it was done by Tamilian terrorists. Whatever may be the kind of such killing, cannot be encouraged on the pretext of reprisal to that incident they are now massacring. From the other side as a reappraisal to the innocent Tamilians with the tacit support of Sri Lankan Government. If Srilankan Government had taken proper measures i.e. democratic steps to solve the grievances of the Tamilian people, this situation would not have arisen. So, responsibility for the gruesome happenings in Sri Lanka solely rests upon the present Government of Sri Lanka. They are consciously dividing the people of Sri Lanka for their selfish interests.

Our country is also facing the same kind of problem of minorities, ethnic groups, linguistic people etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you comparing India and Srilanka ?

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : What I am trying to drive at is, we have to learn some lesson from the happenings of Ceylon. Where bourgeoisie landlord Government is ruling, this kind of divisive tactics are used by the ruling class.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please make the debate serious.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : I am telling this with all seriousness. Here also we are facing so many problems, may be in Panjab, in Assam, somewhere on caste basis and somewhere on religion basis. Only through united struggle of common people irrespective of caste or religion or ethnic difference whether it is in Srilanka or in India the grievances and problems of the people can be solved.

In Srilanka also separatist movement cannot be encouraged. Whether it is in India or in Srilanka I think the problems are not going to be solved through such movement. Here I may point out that already the Tamilian Organisation—United Liberation Front—have declared that they are not for a separate State in Srilanka. Sir, there are some genuine grievances of Tamilian minority which have to be solved. At the same time one should not forget that the basic problems of Tamilians as well as Sinhalese are the same and one. That can be solved only through the unified activity of the common people of Sri Lanka whether it is Sinhalese or Tamilians.

With these words, I generally appreciate the statement made by External Affairs Ministers.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : तिवारी जी, हिन्दी में बोला करो ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हिन्दी नहीं आती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किसी भी भाषा में बोलो, लेकिन समझदारी की बात बोलो—यह महत्वपूर्ण है ।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was good of Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Lawrence to have associated themselves with the statement made by the Hon. Foreign Minister and to have underscored the importance and the seriousness of this issue. The trouble in Sri Lanka affects us directly. It has two-fold importance for us. First is, it has geo-strategic importance for India. Sri Lanka's space, as it is, it has not only importance for its own security and security of the region but it has also important for our own security—India's security. So, any trouble which is taking place in Sri Lanka will impinge upon our overall security environment. Therefore, the Government of India has to be very cautious about it.

The second point which needs to be emphasised is our own internal peace and social harmony. People of Indian origin, Tamilians, have been there for ages and if there is any discrimination against them and if they are sought to be persecuted by the Government of Sri Lanka or the police force there, that will have immediate repercussions on our internal and social peace in India. Therefore, we can ill-afford to sweep this issue under the carpet.

But Mr. Vajpayee's analysis of the situation intrigues me a little. The overall perception of this problem has wider connotations and dimensions. Sir, the Sri Lankan Government, for quite some time, after the change in Government, has been adopting postures which have been not in conformity with the traditional Non-aligned policy followed by the country specially the question of Indian Ocean being turned into a zone of peace. That is very significant in relation to the whole area. Forces which have been inimical to us and forces which have sought to create instability are around us or in the whole of South Asia. They are active and their presence poses a threat to our security and the presence has spilled over in a very discernible manner into the internal affairs of Sri Lanka although we have no right to interfere and

rightly the Government of India and the Foreign Minister has observed that we will never try to interfere in the internal affairs of any country much less our neighbouring countries with whom we have best of relations. But we cannot close or shut our eyes to what is happening in these countries. So, I think that this Tamilian problem and the problem of Indian origin in Sri Lanka has suddenly assumed a sharper dimension because of these forces actively at work in Sri Lanka.

Now, if you look at other countries also in our neighbourhood, I need not emphasize how the Government of India led by Madam Indira Gandhi has tried to improve its relations with its neighbours, whether it is Sri Lanka or Bangladesh or Bhutan or other small countries in our neighbourhood. We have tried our best to improve our relations with our neighbours. But an attempt is underway to drive a wedge between India on the one hand and the smaller countries in South Asia on the other. This perspective cannot be lost sight of when we think of such matters that the people of Indian origin are in Sri Lanka, with Pakistan we have our longstanding problems, with Bangladesh have a river water problem and there are many other problems. So, for quite sometime in these countries an attempt is being made to portray India as the big brother and project India as a hegemonistic power. Therefore, when an analysis is done of what is happening in Sri Lanka, then, I think, this factor will also be taken into account by creating a situation where the people of Indian origin are being discriminated against and as a consequence of the Draconian laws of Sri Lanka Government.

In recent months, the situation has come to a flash point. Mr. Vajpayee was referring to certain points. How come she statement or the talk which was conducted through diplomatic channels that got leaked to the Sri

Lankan press? In fact, there was a debate in the Parliament of Sri Lanka and the Foreign Minister made a statement also. The Sri Lankan press is, more or less, Government controlled; the Sri Lankan media is, more or less, Government controlled...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
 Not the press.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The press also, more or less. Mr. Vajpayee may please verify this. So, there is an all-out attempt to go against the Government of India, to go against India, and to create a scare as if India is going to intervene or going to occupy the Sri Lankan territory and is going to intervene on behalf of the people of Tamilian origin there.

In this situation, when this House is debating this issue, I am one with other members in adopting a very sophisticated, approach so that the feelings which are sought to be created, the whole picture which is sought to be distorted by such forces which have been inimical to us and are trying; despite our best efforts, to drive a wedge between India on the one hand and other small neighbouring countries on the other hand is thwarted. On this matter, I think, keeping in view the larger security perspective of the country and our security environment which has already undergone a sea-change, keeping all these matters in view, this House will take a united stand and a more coherent view, a more coherent attitude, towards the matter concerning Tamilians or persons of Indian origin living in Sri Lanka and through a suitable medium, through diplomatic channels, this feeling of the Indian people and that of the Government of India be conveyed to them.

Another point which I would like to stress is that the forthcoming meeting of the Foreign Ministers of these South Asian countries is also important. If possible, this matter can be bilaterally discussed between the Government of

India, of course not in that Conference but there should be some kind of breaching of this issue, so that the tension which is now sought to be created by forces unfriendly to us, forces inimical to our interests should be removed and their aims should be defeated and the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are provided protection and their legitimate rights are not denied to them because if the Sri Lanka Government continues to do this, if the police force go on rampage as it has come out in newspapers, if they go on kill spree, if they indulge in this kind of revenge because there may be terrorist groups—the entire civilian population is not responsible for the actions of the terrorists—none of us support any terrorist action. But the entire Tamilian population in Sri Lanka should not be exposed to such assaults by Government machinery. If it continues to be done, definitely it will be a concern for all of us and a suitable response has to be formulated and conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka.

DR. SUBRAMAINAM SWAMY :
 What is that?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : That is our concern. We have various concerns. Therefore, my suggestion is that we view this issue at two levels. First, our security perceptions as we have maintained in the past should be maintained and we must view this issue first from that angle. Secondly, that matter of our immediate concern is the security of the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. These feelings must be conveyed to them and preparation must be made by Government of India accordingly. Thank you.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है और विद्वानों का मामला है। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्री नरसिंह राव जी इस पर बोल चुके हैं। मैं तो मोटी बात जानता हूँ। विदेश नीति ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : विदेश नीति आपकी समझ में नहीं आती ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : विदेश नीति कुछ हो तो समझ में आए। विदेश नीति उस राष्ट्र की होती है जिस राष्ट्र के पास शक्ति होती है। जिस राष्ट्र के पास अपनी नीति बनाने की शक्ति नहीं उसकी विदेश नीति क्या हो सकती है। यह तो भूले की तरह है। अफगानिस्तान की बात होती है तो कोई बहाना लगा देते हैं, मिस्र की बात हो तो कोई और बहाना लगा दिया जाता है, श्रीलंका की बात हो रही है तब भी बहाने लगाए जा रहे हैं। तो यह तो भूला है, कभी उधर हो गया कभी उधर हो गया। नाम रख दिया "तटस्थ"। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कह सकते हैं कि राष्ट्र की विदेश नीति है, लेकिन अगर हमारी विदेश नीति होती तो तिब्बत चीन के अन्दर न चला जाता। तिब्बत चीन को देकर शिशु हत्या करवाई गई है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I think he has got mixed up in geography ! Tibet is not in Sri Lanka.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं कोई चीन की दलाली थोड़े ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो आपको चीन के लिए पक्का कर रहा हूँ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप किसके हो ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं तो बहुत थोड़े से लोगों का हूँ। तटस्थ नीति उसकी होती है जिसके पास कोई सत्ता हो। तटस्थ कहने से कोई तटस्थ नहीं हो जाता। यह ठीक है कि विदेश नीति में कोई बात एकदम बदली नहीं जा सकती। चन्द मिनटों में रिश्ते नहीं बदलते।

मैं जनता सरकार की नीतियों के समर्थन में बहुत कम बोला हूँ, लेकिन यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि जनता सरकार जब बनी तो उसमें अटल बिहारी जी की नीतियां वही हो सकती हैं लेकिन मेरी नीति वह नहीं थी। लेकिन फर्क किया गया। फर्क यह किया गया कि पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश हमारे भाई हैं। विदेश नीति एक होते हुए भी फर्क यह हुआ कि बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान को भाई कहा गया। लंका, बर्मा, भूटान, नेपाल हमारा परिवार है और रूस हो या अमरीका हो, पोलैंड हो, यूगोस्लाविया हो, मिश्र हो, ये जो पांच प्यारे हैं ये हमारे मित्र हो सकते हैं, परिवारजन नहीं हो सकते हैं। अब लंका में आदमी कत्ल किए जाएं और आप यह कहें कि बोलो मत तो क्या इसको बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है ? अटल जा कहते हैं बोलो मत। यह नहीं चल सकता है। अगर लंका में तमिल लोग कत्ल होंगे तो कैसे कह दें कि फौज न भेजी जाए। आपकी गवर्नमेंट ने पाप किया है। निहत्थे लोगों पर गोलियां चलें, उनको कत्ल किया जाए तो आपको देखना है कि क्या किया जाए। मैं कत्ल की बात भी नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं इन्सानियत की बात कहता हूँ। अगर इन बेचारे तमिल लोगों की बात, उनके कत्ल की बात को लेकर आप आवाज नहीं उठाते हैं, भारत की पार्लियामेंट नहीं उठाती है, सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठाती है तो दुनिया के अमन और शान्ति और इन्सानियत के लिए बोलने का तुम्हें कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह रास्ता आपको अपना पड़ेगा। गांधी जी दुनिया के वास्ते क्या कह गए थे ? खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां ने क्या कहा था इन्सानियत के बारे में ? अगर इस तरह से इन्सानियत को बूचर किया जाता है तो उनका क्या रहना था ? इस तरह से अगर 18 लाख आदमी यू० पी० के हों, 18 लाख आदमी

हरियाणा के हों, दिल्ली के हों और उनके साथ इस तरह का बर्ताव किया जाए तो क्या भारत का दिल हिल नहीं जाएगा ? भारत की एकता इससे बनती है, भारत की नीति इससे बंधी हुई है।

विदेश मन्त्री विद्वान हैं, समझदार और गम्भीर आदमी हैं। इस मंत्रालय में दो-चार ही आदमी इस तरह के बचे हैं। बाकी तो खिचड़ी केबिनेट है। कुछ ही गम्भीर आदमी हैं। बाकी ऐसे हैं जिनके बारे में कहते हुए भी शर्म आती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि न आप दब कर चलें और न अकड़ कर। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप फौज भेज दें। फौज आप कहां भेजते हैं ? फौज आप किसी को गुलाम करने के लिए भेजते हैं, बच्चों पर गोली चलानी हो तो भेज देते हैं। इन्सानियत का खून जहां बहता है उसको बचाने के लिए आप फौज भेजने की बात नहीं करते हैं। गांधी जी ने शान्ति सेना की बात कही थी। यह बहुत बड़ी बात थी। रंगा जी, कमलापति जी, मोरारजी देसाई, चौ० चरण सिंह जी जैसे बड़े लोग उठ कर बात कर सकते हैं, राष्ट्र की बात कर सकते हैं और इसके बारे में कुछ कर सकते हैं। यहां पर होता क्या है। चार शब्द अंग्रेजी के बोल दिए जाते हैं और उठ कर चले जाते हैं। तमिलनाडु के लोग अगर इसका विरोध करते हैं और आवाज उठाते हैं तो यह जायज बात है। अगर श्रीलंका में, वर्मा में या कहीं और इस तरह की बात होती है तो जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, यह मैं घमंड के साथ कहता हूँ। वे भारतीय लोग हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि उनको लंका का वफादार होकर रहना होगा। अगर वे लंका में हैं, और वर्मा में या कहीं और हैं तो वहाँ का वफादार होकर रहना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह भी सही नहीं है कि लंका में रहने वाले

भारतीयों को कत्ल किया जाए और भारत सरकार चुप रहे। कुवैत में हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। वहां उनको सन्ध्या करने की इजाजत न हो तो बोलना पड़ेगा। वर्मा में कोई ऐसी बात हो तो बोलना पड़ेगा। नहीं बोलना है तो दूतावास क्यों आपने इन्द्रवास बना कर रखे हैं, इनको बन्द कर दें। खुलकर बात कहनी चाहिये। यह घरेलू मामलों में दखलंदाजी की बात नहीं है। खुल कर कहना चाहिए कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट को जिस तरह से सौ तमिलों को बूचर कर दिया गया है उस पर तकलीफ हुई है। और जेल में इन्सानों को मार दिया गया, यह क्या मामूली बात है ? हां, यह दूसरी बात है कि अपने घर में लोगों को मारते हो तो तुम्हारी आदत पड़ गई हो कि बाहर भी आपके लोग मार दिये जायें तो आप बोलें नहीं। लेकिन यह सत्य है, चाहे भले ही कड़वी लगे, तकलीफ हो, जोखिम आप बरतोगे नहीं क्योंकि बदनामी से डर लगेगा, विश्व के नेता हो रहे हो, कहीं उसमें कमी न आ जाय। विश्व के खाक नेता हो। तुम्हें तो जोकर बना कर नचाया जा रहा है। है क्या ? डेढ़ करोड़ आबादी का श्रीलंका इतने आदमियों को इस तरह मार रहा है। तुम्हारी शक्ति कहां है ? किस बात के अध्यक्ष हो ? 70 करोड़ आबादी के देश का शासन आपके हाथ में है इसलिए जहां जाओगे थोड़े बहुत टुकड़े रोटी के खाने को मिल जायेंगे, 10 आदमी बोलने वाले और देखने वाले मिल जायेंगे। यह कोई शक्ति नहीं है। भारत की विदेश नीति की शक्ति यह है कि हर भारतीय वह चाहे श्रीलंका में हो या कहीं भी हो, भारतीय होने के नाते उसको अगर इज्जत न मिले तो कम से कम अपमानित न हो, उसको कत्ल न किया जाय। इतना तो आपको करना ही चाहिये, और मैं चाहूंगा कि आप खुद जाइये या उनके राजदूत को

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

बुलाइये और बात कीजिये। डर लगता है कि अखबार में न आ जाय। क्यों? यह कोई जेठ बहू का रिश्ता है क्या? विदेश मन्त्री जी, यह आप सोच-समझ लें और मजबूत नीति से काम लें और मरने वालों के जो रिश्तेदार तमिलनाडु में हैं उनको आप संवेदना के तार तो भेजिये और उनकी मदद कीजिये, और ऐसे लोगों की रक्षा की सुरक्षा की इन्तजाम करने के लिये अपने दूतावास को हिदायत कीजिये कि जो लोग वहां शरण लेने आये उनको फौरन शरण दी जाय।

*SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the Tamils in Sri Lanka are the victims of vandalism and wanton atrocities. Their human rights are being violated with impunity. While we started this discussion, our Hon. Prime Minister was present in the House. This showed her deep concern for those suffering people in Sri Lanka. Recently when she was in Tamil Nadu, she stated that though this is an internal problem of Sri Lanka, yet she is very unhappy at the happenings in Sri Lanka. I can say without any fear of being contradicted that, whether it is problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka or the problem of Indians elsewhere, the Congress Party under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi will assiduously work for finding solutions to them. Mrs. Gandhi has made this very clear. It is not that the D.M.K. and the A.I.A.D.M.K. are the sole protectors of the rights of Tamils in Sri Lanka. I would like to tell them that our Prime Minister alone can resolve such problems and not parties like D.M.K. and A.I.A.D.M.K. The government of India headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi will solve this issue.

The Hon. Members who preceded me stated that the problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka is not a problem

of yesterday. This festering sore is there or the past 25 years. It is not that their human rights are being violated. As my hon. friend, Shri Ramamurthy, pointed out, there is a deep-seated conspiracy abetted and aided by the Government of Sri Lanka to eliminate Tamil race from the country. The Government of India cannot afford to remain silent spectators of these ghastly goings on in Sri Lanka. I would like to make a concrete suggestion. The Government of India should send forthwith a high-level Emissary to Sri Lanka with communication indicating the concern of the Government of India for the life and property of Tamils in Sri Lanka and the need for the Government of Sri Lanka to take step not for controlling the situation but also for restoring the faith and confidence in the minds of Tamils there.

I have read in the newspapers about the murder in the jail. My hon. colleague Shri Subramaniam Swamy beautifully put it before the house. The Tamil prisoners living in individual cells were attacked and butchered by other prisoners living elsewhere in the jail. I need not dilate on the point how Bangla Desh came about. When the legitimate aspirations of the people of East Bengal were not met, then they rose in voice in the person of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, demanding a separate State. When millions of suffering refugees came from East Bengal into India, we could not remain quiet. We have to go to their rescue and also help in the formation of Bangla Desh. Such a situation is prevalent in Sri Lanka today. The Government of India cannot for ever remain dumb-stricken. The Government of India will have to interfere and rescue the suffering Tamils in Sri Lanka. This is my personal view.

The Indian High Commission officials were attacked. Their residences were ransacked. Can we not do the same for the Sri Lanka High Commissioner here? But we are following the foot-

prints of Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to caution them that the consequence of killing 100 Tamils will be very grave. The Government of Sri Lanka should control such terrorists. If they are not nipped in the bud, then the time may come when the situation goes out of the control of the Government of Sri Lanka. The problem would assume gigantic proportions. I wish to say that the Government of Sri Lanka should guard against this eventuality.

The American newspaper has expressed its regret over the happenings and atrocities against Tamils in Sri Lanka. The news item says—we express our deep concern over the happenings and atrocities committed against Tamils in Sri Lanka. The Tamils in Sri Lanka are born and brought up there. They have given their sweat and blood for the prosperity of Sri Lanka. I would say that entire population in Sri Lanka is of Indian origin. There cannot be and should not be any racial conflict. The people from Bihar, Rajasthan and other States have gone to Sri Lanka for trade and business. So it is not a problem of Tamils alone. It is the problems of Indians living in Sri Lanka. The Government should not close their eyes to the reality. There are lakhs of Tamils of Indian origin living in Sri Lanka for generations without citizenship rights. They are nicknamed as the Stateless people of Indian Tamil origin. They can neither come to India nor remain in Sri Lanka. They are hanging in Trisangu Swarga. I request that the Government of India should interfere in this matter and get citizenship rights for them. They must be given all the necessary protection till their status is decided one way or the other. I request that immediate steps should be taken in this matter.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are discussing an issue of this kind, which is not only tragic but potentially dangerous with considerable consequence for our security environment, as my friend Prof. Tewari, has pointed out,

it is very important that we exercise certain restraint and that we do not allow ourselves to run riot. It is easy here for us to do so because of the emotions that are involved, particularly for those people who come from Tamil Nadu, because Sri Lanka is not only a neighbour and it is not only geographical proximity that binds us together, but our ago-old ties. And these ties speak for themselves. The very ethnic composition of our South Asian southern neighbour clearly goes to show how in Sri Lanka or possibly in the whole of South Asia, nations have been moulded with particular compositions and then also left behind certain post-independence, post liberation problems of great magnitude.

Sir, between India and Sri Lanka there is not only geographical proximity, but eversince the fifth Century or the Sixth Century there has been a process of cultural approximation also. And this fact of history cannot be washed away by anyone—by people in Sri Lanka or in this country. These new nations of South Asia—whether it be our own or of Sri Lanka—are multi-lingual nations and also multi-cultural nations with their own problems. It is good that they are committed to democracy. At least they claim so despite occasional aberrations or rather flirtations with authoritarianism or undemocratic neo-Fascist measures or even if they are involved in emergency syndromes occasionally, it is good to remember that the people there are basically committed to democracy.

The most important and significant fact of Sri Lanka is that the Tamil-speaking people of Sri Lankan origin are not to be confused with Tamil-speaking settlers of Indian origin. They have preserved their distinctive cultural traits, but they have as much right as the Sinhalese; and if their rights are questioned, if they are violated, it is a violation of the Sri Lankan sovereignty itself. So, the question is one of human dignity; and when human dignity is involved, we cannot compromise even

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

if, technically speaking, it may be an issue primarily of internal consequence. Wherever freedom or human dignity is involved, this country has to speak up, whether it be in Pakistan, Bangladesh or Sri Lanka; and I presume that if we keep this in our mind, our discussion can throw some light, and help Government of India in acting according to the great principles that we have laid before ourselves in the conduct of our international relations, as well as acting with restraint, because India has also certain international responsibilities, as Chair-person of the non-aligned movement which is not only a major movement of consequence, but also a movement which is of great consequence for our neighbourhood, more so at this particular juncture.

The Sri Lanka Tamils, as I said, have been there long before Sri Lanka even adopted Buddhism, or long before these Sinhalese developed. This is something which nobody can wish away, or forget. It may be that under the colonial rule, the Tamil settlers adopted the ways of their education; improved their cultural standards; and a complicated factor came into existence because of large-scale migration of indentured labour from Tamil Nadu, and even from Kerala.

These Tamils of Indian origin have been subjected to such treatment, unfortunately, in Sri Lanka ever since 1948. This is a matter of great consternation for the people of the southern States, particularly. It would have been a great act of statesmanship if, in 1948, they were not disenfranchised, as they were. But India pursuing a policy not only of non-alignment but of non-interference, was able to achieve a great deal, even though it had its limitations, when our great former Prime Minister, the late Lal Bahadur Shastri was able to arrive at an understanding with Mrs. Bandaranaike. But unfortunately the Shastri-Sirimavo agreement could not be implemented, not because of our fault. I suppose it was to end in 1979. During

these 15 years about 5 or 5-1/2 lakhs of people were repatriated.

17.00 hrs.

But this remained primarily on paper because of the unfortunate instances of Sri Lanka Government. Then this problem was further aggravated in 1974 by a provocative act of police attack on a Tamil Cultural Conference and implementation of a policy of colonisation programme. That is how the word 'Tamil Separatism and Ceylon' has become fashionable. But we have to remember whose separatism is this. As I pointed out, there the people belong to Sri Lanka as much as anyone else. It is not a question of a majority or a minority. Just as we consider ourselves to be the children of Bharat Mata; whether you belong to Orissa or I belong to Kerala or he belongs to Andhra Pradesh and so on. We are all the children of Bharat Mata, whether we are in a minority or a majority or whether we belong to a State whose population is 6 lakh or one crore. The fact of our identity cannot be questioned the fact of our patriotism also cannot be questioned. But this is unfortunate what has happened in Sri Lanka.

There, the treatment of insurgents, even if they be insurgents, had been discussed in detail in the Amnesty International Report, which had been referred to unfortunately by the President of Sri Lanka, as a concoction of certain communist journalists. I do not know who these journalists are or who these communists are. On the contrary, most of the Tamil statesmen of Sri Lanka, particularly Shri Amritalingam and others have adopted a statesman like attitude. But I do not know whether they can continue like this under the provocations that are going on which are causing not only provocation to Tamil population of Sri Lanka but also act as a provocation even for this country. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka; and that will be not only a

suicidal and wrong policy but that will not promote either our goal of foreign policy or of our national security or national interest. We want Sri Lanka to prosper because our neighbour's prosperity is also our prosperity. But it has to be remembered, as I said, if human dignity is involved or questioned, then we shall not and we should not hesitate to speak up for those people who are oppressed.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Chairman, so many hon. members have participated in the debate and I am afraid whatever I would say it would be repeated. But I would only project one aspect of the problem, that is the international consequence of this episode. I fully appreciated the stand taken by the Hon. Minister of External Affairs. I am also very happy that the former External Affairs Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, has also fully supported this stand. The experience which he had gained in the Ministry of External Affairs has added to his wisdom and has made him responsible for this. But I would urge upon him that he should educate that sense of responsibility to his colleagues and friends.

You know we are worried, at the outset, about the report, about the massacre against the Tamilians which was not there in the Press.

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We were worried when in their Parliament itself the Government of Sri Lanka accused that the Government of India was interfering in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka; and the reason was, the Government of India expressed their concern at the Jafna incident. No doubt, the Jafna incident, by any standards of civilization cannot be tolerated. That has to be condemned. But, who should condemn it? The people of India will condemn; but not the Government of India. This is the

problem. And, the Government of India was deeply concerned, and they expressed their concern. That was the reason why there was a lot of noise in Sri Lanka. Things went against the interests of the ruling party because the steps of the Government of Sri Lanka relating to the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace was refuted. My submission would be that this is not a small matter. These rumblings in their Parliament have international significance and you know the accusations and you know how complicated the things are now. What for is this being done in this way? This is being done this way, to sidetrack the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement. Those who have seen the Press reports know it. I do not know how far they are correct.

The Prime Minister of China had a secret talk with the Pakistani President, and they had some military designs.

With the help of some Asian countries they are trying to sidetrack the Non-Aligned Conference from its basic objectives. That is what is going on. Now, you have seen that there are reports that some smaller countries are combining together. And the reason is, for what? Because they think that India is a bigger country and they have to protect themselves and they are now trying or attempting to have a small group of nations, a handsome number, and that is the campaign of Pakistan and other countries. That is, with the help of the military assistance from the United States of America they are building up their defence potential. About 3.2 billion dollars of economic and military assistance has been received from the United States of America. And now I have seen some reports that there has been an agreement between Pakistan and the United States of America for a limited use of Pakistan's air space. That is the strategy. Of course, that has to be confirmed. That is their outlook and in this we must be very very cautious and I congratulate the Minister of External Affairs he has

[Shri Brajmohan Mohanty]

taken a correct stand. We have to protect the basic objective, that is, to establish peace. We have to protect the Non-Alignment movement for which we stand committed. For that we should have the best relations with the Government of Sri Lanka and in India everybody knows that those people are also very much sensitive, because their country is a very small country compared to a big country like India. Who can deny that the Emergency measures taken there are not inhuman? No doubt about it. But my submission would be, that the opinion has been expressed in Parliament that the Government of India has to create an atmosphere—international atmosphere—to halt Sri Lanka from proceeding further in that way and to give all protection to all the citizens—including those who are 'non-citizens' in that country. It is not possible that the Army will protect the people and the citizens there. Even if somebody is not a citizen, that should not come in the way of the Government protecting the human rights, the basic human rights which cannot be denied.

In this background, I must say that we must be very sensitive about this matter and it is very natural and correct that concern is expressed about our friends there, our friends from Tamil Nadu who are there, and we naturally are sensitive. I am sure that the entire nation will feel sensitive about it. All the Indians who have migrated earlier also are meted out this inhuman treatment. We must, therefore, be very very careful about this matter because we will be held responsible for the atmosphere being created there. I know that irresponsibility is being shown not only by some of the international forces against us but by some of the Hon. Members of Parliament, who are adorning the front benches of the opposition. One Hon. Member adorning the front bench of the opposition chose the capital of China to say that the Government of India has no initiative to solve the border dispute with China. That is why, I urge Mr. Vajpayee to educate his col-

leagues and friends to be a little bit responsible particularly in the area where national interests are involved.

Everybody knows that the Government of Sri Lanka is also in difficulty. Inside the party in power the forces of destabilisation, imperialism and colonisation which are opposed to NAM, peace and non-alignment movement, are very much working to strain relations between Sri Lanka and India. Not only that. They are working to undermine the basic concept of non-alignment and peace, very actively. That is why, my submission would be that the House will fully endorse the views expressed by the External Affairs Minister. I am sure, the anxiety expressed here will have its effect and the Government of Sri Lanka will act on their own accord rationally and will give protection to all—citizens and non-citizens—living in Sri Lanka.

It is not the question that Tamilians should have a separate State. But the Government of Sri Lanka promised them full autonomy. The promised full autonomy measures are not being implemented. If the Government of India can take it up through diplomatic channels without violating the diplomatic norms, that will be better.

With these words, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): The House is very much concerned about the incidents which are taking place in Sri Lanka. Not only this House and the Indians but also 85 million Tamilians spread all over the world are also concerned about it. The holocaust which has been taking place in Sri Lanka, has horrified the entire civilised community. It is a holocaust unbeaten even by the Nazi Germany genocide. The Sinhalese in power are after the blood of Tamilians. They want to eliminate the entire Tamil community from the Island. That is the reason we are very much agitated, particularly the House is very much agitated. Some of

the people have stated here that some separatist movement has emerged and the Police is being attacked. This is the retaliation that is taking place. I would say that this separatist movement was formed only in 1975 but the attacks started right from 1948. As soon as they got independence, they decided to eliminate the Tamil community. It started from 1948 when there was no separatist movement, there was no terrorist movement. The youngsters, the youth who are coming up now, they are ignorant about these attacks. Another attack—the first communal attack, that is violence—started in 1958 after 10 years. The second attack took place in 1977 and the third in 1981. Now again it has been continuing. The violence occurred in places where the Tamils are living predominantly. Therefore, the Tamils, just to protect themselves, have to find out some way, that is one part. Another part is what is the condition of Tamils there? They constitute 20% of the population, but they have no citizenship. As far as the so-called Stateless Indians are concerned, they have no franchise right. They live in Sri Lanka, their forefathers also lived there; but they have no voting right. Can anybody say anywhere in the world that the people who worked for the betterment of their country are denied the voting rights? But they are denied the voting right. They have no right at all. They are treated as 2nd class citizens now. It is not the version of DMK or any political party, it is the version of the Minorities Rights Group. It is a monthly published from London. It has stated :

“The Tamils of Sri Lanka ever since Sri Lanka's independence in 1948 they have seen signs that the Sinhalese majority was using its overwhelming Parliamentary strength to deprive them of the economic position, destroy their separate national identity and indeed make them a second class citizen.”

This is the position in Sri Lanka. Thirdly, Sinhalese are doing colonisation. Where Tamils are predominantly

living, Sinhalese are being imported and they are settled. For example, in 1948 in Tamil area, there were only 10,000 Sinhalese, now the Sinhalese are 3,00,000 in Tamil area alone. So, they want colonisation. They want to drive away Tamils by putting Sinhalese at important posts, not only important but on all the jobs. They want to see that Tamils are rendered jobless. So that automatically they may leave Sri Lanka. That is the conspiracy.

Now I tell you about the employment. Take, for example, police. There are 15,000 policemen whereas only 750 Tamils are there. As far as army is concerned, the number of Tamil is nil. They have been deprived of joining the army. Now I come to the education. In 1970 Tamil students accounted for 40% and in 1974 their percentage has come down to 16.3%. This is because there is no arrangement made by the Government. The Tamil schools and Tamil teachers are not there. Only Sinhalese classes are conducted. If a Tamil boy wants to study the Tamil language, he is not given an opportunity to go to the school. Even though the Constitution recognizes the two languages, Tamil and Sinhalese, in actual practice Sinhalese alone is given an important place.

If you take the economic position, in 1970 it was stated that while the Tamil economy had declined by 28 per cent, the Sinhalese economic condition improved to a great extent.

Take the question of language. In 1956 an Act was passed by the Sri Lanka Parliament that only the Sinhalese language shall be used. But, after the present President came to power, he assured the people in 1978 that Tamil will also be a national language. But, in actual practice, this assurance is followed more in its breach.

They are out to destroy the culture of the Tamils. There was a library in Jaffna, which belonged to the Tamils, which contained 90,000 books relating

[Shri C.T. Dhandapani]

to the culture of the Tamils. On the 1st June, 1981 this library was destroyed and Rev. Father David, who was managing the library, was burnt to death in the library itself.

Then take the question of religion, Buddhism alone is the State religion. Hinduism is not allowed; Hindu temples were destroyed and Hindu idols were taken and thrown outside. All the Tamilians, whether they stay in Jaffna, Candy or Colombo, whether of Indian or Sri Lanka origin, belong to the Hindu religion. Their temples were destroyed. To quote only one example, the Siddhi Vinayaka Temple has been destroyed by them. While this is the position about the Hindus, so far as the Muslims were concerned, when they were praying in a Mosque, 9 of them were butchered. Three Christians were killed when they were praying in a church. This is the condition of the Tamilians, even when they belonged to the different religions.

We are often told by our friends that these are the handiwork of some extremist elements. We all condemn extremists. But when these people have exhausted all constitutional methods, all legal and lawful methods, where will they go? When it is a question of survival, even if it is a cat or dog, when it is chased and it has no escape route, it will try to attack you. We are all human beings. Naturally, when we reach such a situation, we have to do something. You may call it by any name but this is the situation.

In the name of curbing terrorism, everything is taking place. More than 1,000 students were killed. This is not being questioned by anybody. When we are trying to raise it, many of our friends here say that it is a neighbouring country and that we must have good relationship with it.

I do not want to repeat all the incidents. Raping is quite common.

As I have already stated in the House, when the agitation took place, the Tamil ladies were stripped and a hot plate with 'Sri' inscribed in it in Sinhalese was put on the breasts of the young ladies, because they did not want to learn the Sinhalese language. In any civilized country have you noticed this kind of torture? I would like to ask our friends. If some people say that terrorism is responsible, I do not agree with them. Actually some of the youngsters were made terrorists by the police, the army and Government. That is why they have become terrorists.

There are many points I wanted to make, but I was a bit emotional and so I could not say most of the things which I wanted to say. However, the only important point is this. The matter is before our Indian Government. What should we do in this matter, whether we can just send a protest letter or express our concern over this matter or not? As far as I am concerned, the Central Government has a moral duty to protect the Tamilians in Sri Lanka. There are two kinds of issues. One is Tamilians from Jafna and another is Tamilians from other places who constitute about 10 lakhs. How are we going to differentiate between them? For example, the plantation workers. The plantation workers are of Indian origin. They had been asked to go to Jafna. By whom? By the Government. 600 plantation workers went there. One fine morning the police and the army went to them and said: 'You come along with us'. They all went along with them. Now, nobody knows about their fate. The report said, "600 plantation workers of Indian origin who were kept in a camp at Trincomalee were whisked away by the army men yesterday and their destination was not yet known". This is the position. Mass killing is taking place. So we cannot differentiate between the two. Therefore, we must look at this matter as one issue, the Tamilian issue.

Another thing is whether we can interfere in somebody's affairs. We have

done it so many times. Even when three people were killed in South Africa, we had protested against that. We did the same thing in regard to Bangladesh. It was an internal matter, no doubt, but we thought that it is the moral duty of a democratic country to protect human lives. So, it is the dignity of a person, a citizen that should be protected at all costs. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government to apply the same formula to the Sri Lanka issue. I do not know in what way it is going to be tackled, but I would request the Minister to look into the matter.

Sir, some other issues concerning Sri Lanka have not yet been settled as for example the issue about the stateless persons. The Sri Lanka Government promised to give some compensation to the Stateless persons and it seems that assurance has not been received by our Government. I hope the Government will persuade them about this.

Another important matter which I would like to place before the House is about the U.S. base which is going to be allowed in Sri Lanka by the Sri Lanka Government. It had been stated in April, 1982.

DR. SUBRAMNIAM SWAMY : It is false.

SHRI. C.T. DHANDAPANI : It has been stated that Srilanka has offered place to U.S. firm—Trans National Corporation, to set up oil storage tank there. They can give oil for re-filling to other countries. It is going to be a base in the future. We are very much concerned. We live in South. Therefore, we are very much concerned about it. The Hon. Minister's State and my State are very near. On this point also Government should make a protest to Srilanka Government.

Before I conclude, I would like to say this act is systematic and planned genocide of Tamilians. To eliminate this race Srilanka Government is taking this

course of action. This should be stopped immediately. Had there been no sea between India and Srilanka, lakhs of people would have crossed into the Indian territory. It would have been another Bangladesh for our Indian Government. Government of India would have feed them. Actually sea is helping them and preventing us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How did Rama go to Srilanka?

SRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : With the help of Hanuman he went to Srilanka.

I want to have a categorical reply from the Minister whether Government is considering to send a team of observers consisting of senior diplomats so that confidence can be created among the Tamilians. Secondly, what is going to be permanent solution? It is a recurring problem. It has been happening from 1948 onwards. We have to find out a permanent solution. Our people are being butchered and killed. In what way are we going to tackle this? We have to solve it either at diplomatic level or the United Nations Organisation level. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to take the matter to the United Nations Organisation. Let the world know what is happening in Srilanka. I also want to know from the Minister whether the Government would give an ultimatum to Srilanka Government to stop this genocide. Police and Army people are allowed to loot and kill. Government is a silent spectator. Government is a party.

Hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh has stated, that the matter is not a matter which DMK only can raise. I am happy that Shri Buta Singh is fully in agreement with me. What all I say is, I think you would also agree with me...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Have the courage to agree.

SRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sri Era Anbarasu also stated here. I am so happy that some of the Hon. Members from the Treasury Bench also have supported this issue. I am also thankful to them and I am so confident that our Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs will deal with the situation appropriately and also convey the feelings to the Sri Lankan Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call upon Sri Kusuma Krishna Murthy to speak, so far 12 Hon. Members have spoken including the Minister of External Affairs who has made a statement. There are still 12 Members to speak. I agree that this is an important subject and everybody should be given an opportunity to participate. What happens is I heard from the Press Gallery also and things go on like yesterday, many portions of the proceedings do not find a place in the Press the next day. Therefore, I would request all the Hon. Members and I would request the Press too that to cover the entire thing...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : You should have done it earlier. You are doing this daily.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, nobody has taken more time in this subject. The time taken by all those Members who have spoken will be given to other Members also. There is no curtailment of time factor. But the point is you must be as brief as possible. Then only, the Minister will be able to give a final reply in time.

All the Hon. Members whose names are here will be called. Now, Sri Krishna Murthy to speak.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, basically there are two important issues involved in this problem. First and foremost is providing a sense of security for the

people Indian origin living in Sri Lanka and the second one is relating to the problem of human race. The Hon. Prime Minister has made it absolutely clear that it is a matter of internal affairs and also in the statement made by the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs, the scope of the subject is clearly spelt out. It is very delicate issue from the point of view of international norms. But when you look at the whole situation, one would understand that it looks like an international problem.

Mr. Dhandapani has said that during 1981 there were some serious disturbances in Sri Lanka. Fortunately or unfortunately, at that time, I had to attend an international conference and I was there. I had occasion to discuss this matter with some of the representatives from the Jaffna area and I have seen their attitude and the tone of the Press in particular. Though this incident look like a sporadic incident, there is a historical background. I do not know why a kind of anti-Indian attitude has been developed there. The religion existing there is a religion which was born in India. It is known for its peaceloving attitude. But very frequently we find their attitude very antagonistic towards India. Actually when the Government has made a decision to take all possible steps to provide a sense of security for all the civilians of Indian origin of Sri Lanka, two important incidents are sufficient to understand the attitude towards this problem. It has been said that hundreds of Tamilians are being shifted from the place of residence, to where, to schools and colleges, and there is no sense of security even in prisons. This has been clearly proved. How can we expect any security for the people who have been shifted from the place of residence?

Secondly, it has been reported in a section of the press that a programme in Tamil was cancelled and was substituted by a programme in English. The reasons were not spelt out.

These two instances clearly speak their attitude towards Indians in Sri Lanka. Would it create any sense of confidence not only in the minds of Indians but also in the minds of people in any part of the world? These acts will never create confidence in the mind of any civilised society that they are taking all possible steps to prevent this kind of genocide.

I had the occasion to make a protest when I was attending an international conference. One of their Ministers who was presiding over a conference said, "When Indians were imported" and I protested and said that there was no such thing like importing or exporting Indians, because at that time Sri Lanka and Malaysia and other South-East Asian countries were under the British Crown and it was only the Britishers who were pursuing their policy of augmenting their economic status and they were shifting the required labour from one place to another place as per their convenience and requirement. When I discussed with some of the representatives from Jaffna and also some of the members from the Sri Lankan Parliament, they totally agreed that the contribution from the Indian side as tea plantation labourers was quite significant. My hon. friend, Mr. Dhandapani, made it clear that the contribution from the Indian side was quite significant, but, unfortunately they were denied even the minimum civil rights. This also speaks of the attitude towards the Indian people.

Besides this, I gather from the information gathered from the representatives of Jaffna that they always live in a sense of insecurity. This is the impression that the Government has created there. When I attended an international conference, I found that the press—I saw that in a couple of newspapers—reported only whatever their President spoke, whatever their Prime Minister spoke. They did not give due consideration, not even the minimum consideration, to the views expressed by the other delegates. So, this clearly speaks

out the way in which the press functions and how they control the media. If they are really interested, they can create an impression through the media that they are not biased towards the Indians. But they are not doing it.

I am really happy to see the way in which our press is functioning. Our press deserves to be commended for their splendid functioning in the country, though some people say that there is no freedom of press in this country. Compared to our press, their press is totally controlled and whatever the Government want them to publish, they publish it. Whatever views were expressed by the Hon. Members here regarding the stand of the Government towards this problem, I do not disagree with them. Therefore, the Government has to dispel the wrong impression created not only in the minds of Indians but the people at large in the world.

Then, there are a number of international institutions, particularly, the Human Rights Commission. When this kind of genocide is allowed to go on, there is no justification for the existence of these agencies. Through the Government there say that they are doing it under Public Security Ordinance, I personally feel that they are following a policy of 'give the dog a bad name and hang it'. As Mr. Dhandapani said, they have exhausted all possible legal measures. When these people were chased, naturally they had to retaliate to the extent possible. It is only the police who have committed aggression in the name of public security. A kind of harassment actually led to provocation and then they started retaliating. In the name of extremists they created the situation and went to the extent of creating animosity among the prisoners killing even a people's representative.

Shri M.G. Ramchandran has requested our Prime Minister to raise this matter in the United Nations. I believe, this is one of the ways to tackle this problem. Besides that, an immediate necessity for the people of Indian origin

[Shri Kusum Krishna Murthy]

living there and who are upset by this is to provide a sense of security to them. In the name of Public Security Ordinance or whatever it may be, they cannot continue with this kind of inhuman activities. In this civilized world when so many international norms have been developed and so many agencies have come to say, if this kind of things are allowed to continue whether Indians are involved or people of any other country are involved, there is no justification for the existence of these international agencies.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to find out a way to see that a sense of security is provided immediately to the people of Indian origin living there. Then this matter should be strongly raised in the United Nations from the point of view of human rights.

I fully agree with, and support, the stand taken by the Government and the statement made by our Hon. Minister of External Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, I want to make a humble submis-
sion to the Hon. House. The situation
is of a developing nature. I would,
therefore, request the Hon. Members
who have yet to participate in the de-
bate to confine themselves to seeking
clarifications from the Minister. By
this, much of repetition and long spee-
ches can be avoided. Also considering
the nature of the statement which the
Hon. Minister has made, there is hardly
anything, any new element, which can
be added. It is a developing situation.
I would, therefore, request the Hon.
Members who have yet to speak to con-
fine themselves to seeking clarifications
from the Hon. Minister so that we can
wind up the debate...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is
making a suggestion to the House. It
is for you to accept it or not.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am making
a submission to the House. This will
not be the only occasion. You may
have occasions in future also on the
same subject where you will be partici-
pating. Therefore, I am making this
submission. I am not contesting any-
body's right to participate in the debate.
What I am saying is this. Kindly con-
fine yourselves to seeking clarifications
or whatever information you may like
to have from the Hon. Minister, so that
he can reply and we can wind up the
debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I
think, you agree to this suggestion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will
ask the Minister to reply, if you agree
to this suggestion. Then such of those
whose names are in the list to speak
may ask for clarifications from the
Minister. I will call them one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After
the Minister's reply, I may call the
members one by one and the Hon. Mem-
bers can ask for any clarification from
the Minister. You will get a direct
reply also.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-
SAN NADAR : We are not accepting
it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have
already told you. Yesterday it went up-
to 12 O'clock. To-day also you want
that it should go upto 9 or 10?...
(Interruptions) All right, if you are not
agreeable, I will give another sugges-
tion—a via media, that every speaker
shall not take more than 5 minutes...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Why did you not do it from the very
beginning ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only making an appeal to you. I know everybody will not complete the speech within five minutes. Are we stopping you in the middle? We are making a suggestion. Your participation is assured. If you ask for a clarification, you will get it immediately.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, you take more time than we take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because I had been in the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha. Now I am put here. I do not get any chance. So I take more time...

Now, Shri K. A. Rajan.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : We are discussing a very important issue. As the Hon. Minister has stated in his statement, this being a very delicate issue, it has to be dealt with in all seriousness and also we should not in any way give room for certain persons just to create more dissensions and worsen the situation.

While discussing the problem of this particular neighbour, we are discussing this in the light of what has happened in the recent 2 or 3 days and what is still happening. And the shocking part of the whole story is that the Government is very much involved in all these atrocities that are being committed and from the reports which appeared in all the papers as to how our Indian citizens are being treated, how the troops are attacking and prisons are being opened by the Government personnel and people are being butchered. This is, what I would say something special and a feature which is happening in this country.

I think this cannot be discussed in isolation because we see around us so many forces working, so many forces of destabilisation are working and it has been proved and it is still very much fresh in our memory as to what

are the things that are happening around our country. So India as a nation, and especially being the most responsible nation among the non-aligned countries has got a responsibility to see that things do not drift in such a way.

What I see in the recent developments in this small neighbouring country is a tilt in favour of the right and the most unfortunate side of the political situation. Because of various reasons and economic problems of their own, that country is just taking a position whereby the democratic rights and other things are being curtailed. Not only that—it is not a new story to all of us—in Trincomalee a base has been leased to America just for recreation and rest of those people who have been quartered in Diego Garcia and also a huge oil storage has been already built in Trincomalee. This has also created a problem in Ceylon and people are just agitating against this and this way of catering to the services of the imperialist forces. What I am saying is that when they adopt those methods against common people and the army also becomes very much aggressive and takes law in its own hands and see that people are massacred then this is not to be taken as a token of an incident. This has economic, political and other background. As they cannot solve their own problems so they would like to divert the attention of the people from the various problems being faced by that country. So, Sir, in India as a responsible nation—of course, there are forces which are at work to see that much discord is brought between the two countries—while dealing with this problem we have taken into consideration all these factors and the background in which that country is acting.

Sir, we are very much worried about the miserable plight of those brethren in that country who are settlers of Indian origin that even though some agreements were arrived at in 1964 and certain promises made yet their rights are not being protected. It is a question of protection of the

[Shri K.A. Rajan]

rights of a minority. When the legitimate rights of a minority are not being protected in any country then normally certain forces give room to develop fissiparous tendencies to curtail the democratic set-up of that country. So, Government of India should take a firm stand especially in the lights of what has happened with the involvement of the government, army and the police using all powers to see that civilians are arrested, tortured and shot at sight. Even there is an order that people can be murdered and there is no inquiry and postmortem. Recently certain incidents have been published in the Press which are very shocking and no civilised nation can bear all this. What practical steps Government should take is a question which I leave to the Government to decide. After taking into consideration all the aspects and the environment around us the Government should take a strong and firm stand to see that such things do not happen again and those people who are looking to us for protection are protected and their interests safeguarded.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the spirit of debate on the situation of Sri Lanka cannot be isolated in deliberating and discussing merely on the attack on ethnic character of Sri Lanka but at the same time it involves the bigger dimensions of operations which are in the offing and can be visible seen in these attacks.

Sir, this is a country where the spirit of the non-aligned movement also took place. It is not our character to denigrate or make any attempt or assault on the internal integrity and sovereignty of any country and much so of a neighbouring country. We stand by certain international agreements and as our External Affairs Minister has put in a spirited manner when he made the statement here and I see that the assault is on the composite ethnic

character which is something very shocking because the three agencies in Sri Lanka—military, police and civilians—are involved in attacks on Tamilians. Therefore, it is a total attack.

18.00 hrs.

But my friends have also narrated the incidents of racial segregation and attacks on the Tamilians there right from 1958 to 1971 and from 1978 to 1981. This should serve as an eye-opener that these are a sort of continuous attacks that are going on in this region and that they are to be considered seriously. Viewing the international situation and adhering to the international norms our effort should be that of mediation, conciliation and negotiation in settling the issue. But, Sir, in Sri Lanka they have gone far behind and have not adopted this international norm and spirit for settling the issue through mediation, conciliation and negotiations. Therefore, Sir, I would like to have an insight from my friends in dealing with the situation prevailing in the region.

As my friend has stated that Sri Lanka is a strategic Island on the Indian Ocean and has become a place of importance in the American strategy. The American strategy is clearly evident by the fact that they are attempting to make it their base for bigger operations. That has also been proved because of certain other elements. One of them is joint transmission tower that is being set up by the USA there. Then, Sir, the racial attacks on the Tamilians taking place frequently is also an evidence of an attempt to create an international tension there. Sir, the Government of India is not interested in international tensions. That is why it wants to act in the spirit of the Non-aligned Movement and is keen on establishing a durable peace in the continent and also in the international relations. Therefore, Sir, that spirit has to prevail.

But, Sir, the Government of India has to take a serious step keeping in view the imperialist movements operating in this area trying to create internal troubles there. That is why they want to create a belligerent state and also create tension in this area, specially in the South-East Asia, because South-East Asia has got a different character and a composite ethnic character, may it be in Sri Lanka, may it be in other parts of Asia. Therefore, the racial attacks and riots should not be viewed in isolation. You have to trace the history of these events.

A serious question arising out of that is whether it would be enough to merely protest at the situation prevailing there or we should take some action to safeguard the interests of the minorities who are living there and also to see that their property are protected, their rights are protected and their character and the spirit of involvement in that country is preserved and that they live in a peaceful manner there. What are the efforts that we can make is the question. These are the important issues. The question is whether we can ease the situation by adopting not an aggressive approach, but an approach of understanding.

The Prime Minister of this country is a highly respected personality of the world and she can prevail upon the President of Sri Lanka. She can seek explanations for the series of events and they can be brought to her notice and to the notice of the Government of India to see that these incidents are stopped. Sir, a neighbouring country like Sri Lanka should be made to understand that they should live with the neighbourly country in a peaceful manner and that their ethnic character is not disturbed.

With these words, I would request the Hon. External Affairs Minister to use his good Offices and conduct serious negotiations and deliberations for a mutual understanding that may help easing the tension there and to see

that durable peace and understanding is established there.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) : The problems and happenings in Sri Lanka should be viewed in their historical and geographical perspective. In his statement before this House to-day, the Minister stated that as if the present happenings have taken place all on a sudden. He has not gone into the background of the situation.

As Dr. Subramaniam Swamy pointed out, Tamils in Sri Lanka were enjoying some privileges before the independence of that country, as regard to education and recruitment to Government services. But after independence, when the majority Sinhala parties came to power, these privileges of the Tamils in Sri Lanka has gone once for all.

Before independence, English was the official language. After it, Sinhala has been made the official language. This has affected the fortunes of Tamils there. If we go through the proportion of Tamils in various Government services during the period 1956 to 1972, we can see that it has declined from 30% to 5% in the higher administrative services. In clerical services, it fell to 5% from 20% during this period. At the lower level services, it fell from 40% to 5%. In the Armed Services, the share of Tamils fell to 1% from 40%. In the Police force having a strength of 70,000, their share is 3%.

The same is the story with regard to admission to colleges and technical institutions. There was a promise in the earlier days of independence, that Tamil would be made an associate language, but it has not been fulfilled.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It was done in 1977.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-

SAN NADAR : Perhaps it might have been done in theory, but not implemented in full. So, the Tamils are desperate.

I was speaking about the indigenous Tamils in Sri Lanka. Now we come to the problems of the Stateless Tamils. The Tamil-speaking people were brought there to work in the plantations during the colonial rule there. We were also under colonial rule at that time. Now the fifth or sixth generations of those people are living there. After the new Constitution came into being, they have been denied citizenship. As Mr. Dhandapani was pointing out that their names were not in the voters list. They have been denied citizenship.

This problem had arisen during the days of Pandit Nehru himself; and as was pointed out by Sri Unnikrishnan, a pact was signed during the days of Shastriji known as 'Sirimavo Shastri Pact'. A period of 15 years was given for the implementation of that Pact. That has also elapsed. The Hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had been in power from 1966 to 1977, for a period of 11 years or so, What has she done during this period to implement the provisions of that pact?

When we were discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs—in the light of the Non-Aligned summit which we held in New Delhi—I put a questions to the Minister of External Affairs. My question was that had you done within the span of three years or so to improve our relations with our neighbours including Sri Lanka? He had not given any specific answer. We now claim ourselves to be the Chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement. Have you discussed anything regarding stateless Tamilians of Sri Lanka bilaterally or in any other way during the Non-Aligned summit at Delhi? What are the details of the result achieved or anything of that type after the Non-Aligned Summit?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can you discuss the question of Sri Lanka during the Conference? It can be after or before it.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : It is a serious question, as far as we are concerned. Recently, our Prime Minister has visited some countries as the Chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement. Did she find any time to discuss the Stateless Tamilians issue with the Sri Lanka Government at any moment of this period after the summit? The Hon. Minister, in his statement, has clearly stated that we do not want to interfere in the affairs of any sovereign State. But we are having a tradition. Even during the days of the freedom struggle, wherever human rights were suppressed, whether it is in Asia or Latin America or in Africa, we raised our voice; we used to go on raising our voice against this. It has become a matter of human rights suppression. We have to learn some lesson from the happenings in Sri Lanka, because yesterday we were discussing a serious issue regarding our internal affairs. Mr. Stephen, at that time, talked about the national mainstream and other things. Those who are trying to win over the votes of the majority communities here must learn some lesson from the happenings in Sri Lanka. I don't think the happenings in Sri Lanka today are going to affect only the Tamilians. Naturally, it is going to affect Sri Lanka as a whole. So, we should learn our lesson from the happenings in Sri Lanka. Similarly the question of those people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, cannot be considered in isolation. I do not think that it can be considered as a question in isolation. Those things are there, as regards the people of Indian origin in other countries also. I request you therefore, or through you the External Affairs Minister to go through the problems of the people of Indian origin in other countries also, the people who are having Indian citizenship; those who are working in other countries and I am asking a specific question, whether the External

Affairs Ministry and the Government of India have gone into the problems of the people of Indian origin in other countries, the people having Indian citizenship working abroad and if so the details of those problems and the action taken by the Government to solve those problems including the problems of Malayalis and other Keralites working in the Gulf countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : Now you have touched the hot bed of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think you have exhausted all the points.

SRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Some request has been made that this problem should be taken to the United Nations and other places. I do not think that this problem can be solved by thinking it to the United Nations because there are already many problems which we have taken to the United Nations and which have been taken to other Nations also which have not yet been solved. Therefore, my request is that the Government should use its good offices to have good relations with the Government of Sri Lanka to discuss the issue and to come to a settlement at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very good.

Shri K.T. Kosalram.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, My friends Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr Dhandapani have mentioned categorically that this anti-Indian conspiracy has started from the year 1948. But unfortunately, they have not mentioned what happened in the year 1948.

Sri, in their then Parliament itself—it is called Sri Lanka Parliament now only it was called the ceylon Parliament—

they brought a legislation, a Bill for removing seven Tamil Parliament Members who were representing the Indian Tamil that is, the estate workers. All the Tamil workers lost their citizenship rights. Their names were removed from the voters' list. The present President, Mr. Jayawardene, who was a minister at the time in the Cabinet of Dudley Senanayake and my friend Mr. G.G. Ponnambulu and his colleagues who were representing the Jafna area or the so-called Sri Lanka Tamilians, they supported the Bill for the removal of Tamil representation from the Parliament and for the removal of the citizenship rights of Tamils, Indian Tamils. The Bill became an Act and from then the anti-Indian Stance started. That has not been mentioned here, unfortunately. Of course, at that time Mr. Jayawardene and others were only Ministers.

At that time, my leader: Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah—the Hon. Minister for External Affairs also comes from Andhra—also was very categorical. He warned the then Ceylonese Government that "We cannot keep quiet; we cannot be silent in the face of such a grave provocation." I can quote him. I have his got of the cuttings speeches even now. At that time I and some of my leaders were touring the Sri Lanka Estates and there was a big agitation there among them.

So even at that time, Pattabhi Sitaramaiah had warned the Cylon Government like that. Now Mr. Jayawardhane is telling that a similar Ordinance had been promulgated in the year 1959, Under the present Ordinance the Army has been given blanket power to bury those who die in encounters without inquest and without informing, the kith and kin. My friend, Mr. Vajpayee, has mentioned about that. The soldiers are entering into the houses of Tamils in Jaffna area and looting the people with impunity. The Tamil leader Mr. Amri-talingam has declared that secession is not at all the demand of Jaffna Tamilians. Even if one or two persons raised

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

the demand of secession, should they be shot dead? Is it correct? In the military, there are 100 per cent Sinhalese and not even one percent is Tamils. The military people are killing Tamils like anything.

My friend, the Hon. Minister, knows pretty well that there are two kinds of Tamils—Sri Lanka Tamils and Indian origin Tamils. The so-called Shastri-Srimavo agreement was a suicidal pact, according to me. Fortunately, that agreement has lapsed. There is no agreement now. So, there are six lakhs of Indian origin Tamil stateless people. Now all over Srilanka disturbances are taking place. My friend, Mr. Thondeman, who is an Indian origin Tamil, is there in the Cabinet. Everywhere rioting is going on and the military is butchering the people. But he is there. I do not know how he is protecting the Indian origin Tamils. But at least he is there to protect his people.

Actually, the Sinhalese military is ruling there. Mr. Jayawardhane has no control over the military and the police. That is the unfortunate thing. Originally they started killing the lambs. Then they switched over to cows. Now they have come to the human beings. They are killing the human beings, attacking our Mission's office and Indians banks. Sri Lanka and India have signed the Human Rights Convention. So, that has been thrown out now. The Government of India has got every right to go to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. Tamil Nadu is burning now. Tamil baiting is going on, though there is no demand for a separate Tamil State. But I am interested in both this Tamil and that Tamil. Six lakhs Stateless people are there. They are not the citizens of Sri Lanka nor are they the citizens of India, and there is agreement. You cannot take even one man from Sri Lanka to India. That is what our Estimates Committee has very strongly reported. The Report has been sent to you, it is in your hands. You take

action on Estimates Committee Report. Of course, it is an embarrassing situation. They may say 'this is our internal affairs', you cannot interfere. For the independence of Sri Lanka and Pakistan, Mahatma Ji led the struggle against the British imperialism. Because of Congress, because of Mahatma Ji, this country has got the independence. They cannot deny it. I know Sri Lanka even before independence and after independence. Mahatma Ji, our Indian leader, was personification of Buddha. Buddha born in India, Mahatma Ji was born in India. They should recognise these things. You should diplomatically move this immediately and see that things are set right. In the interests of six lakhs of Stateless people of Tamil origin the Government of India should interfere immediately.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, it is a fact that the present Government of Sri Lanka has, of late, unleashed the attack on the democratic rights and civil liberties of the people. It is also a fact that the present Government of Sri Lanka is leaning more and more on the economic aid of the Western countries to make economic crisis there. It is also a fact that the present Government of Sri Lanka is becoming more and more dependent upon the imperialist powers in relation to the international relations. These are the facts which are known and the Government of India is expected to formulate its bilateral relations with that country, with that Government having taken into account these facts. I am not going into details, nor do I want to bring these matters into our discussion. Today the discussion in the Parliament is the atrocities which have been perpetrated on the Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. The question with which we are confronted today is have the Government or the Parliament of India anything to do about the fate of Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka? My question to the Government is can you absolve your responsibility? My answer is, it can not. Whoever Government may be there but this Parliament has got some

moral responsibility for the Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. I have not got much time to discuss but I only like to draw your attention to recent interview given by Mr. Amritalingam, the leader of the Premier Organisation of Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, that is, TULF. He has catalogued the discriminations which are being practised against Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. He says that the colonisation programme has been taken up by the Government with the intention of converting the Tamilians into a minority in their homeland. The second aspect of discrimination is that the Government of Sri Lanka has taken up a programme of standardisation and quota system, which gives preference to the low grade Sinhalese over the high grade Tamilians admission to the professional and technical institutions. He has mentioned that there is a general and growing shrinkage of employment opportunities for Tamilians. He has also mentioned that official attacks are being mounted on organisations engaged in social service, particularly helping plantation workers, who had to flee their homes in other parts of the country to seek refuge in Tamil majority areas. I am not going to mention other discriminations, but these are enough to point out that Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are being subjected to various kinds of discriminations. In such a situation, I feel that our Government have got a moral responsibility to try to provide the minimum of safety and security to those people living in that country.

Therefore, I suggest, as suggested by others, that it is not necessary that we take up the matter in the international forum: I am not in favour of that. But we can very well take up with the Government of Sri Lanka these instances of discrimination, these instances which jeopardise the life and safety of Tamilians of Indian origin. I think that kinds of relation exists between the two countries. We can take up this matter bilaterally, through diplomatic channels and also by other methods. There may

be other forums also. I would urge upon the Government that they should not delay it or hesitate to take up these issues with the Government of Sri Lanka so that a sense of security can be restored or instilled among the people of Indian origin so that they can feel assured that they would be able to remain Sri Lanka and work for its prosperity. That should be the general approach to solve the problem.

Lastly, I want to mentioned that the Sri Lanka Government, according to my information, are launching or mounting an attack on Tamilians of Indian origin on this suspicion that the Tamilians are in favour of secession and a separate State. We know that it is not a fact. Here I want to quote Shri Amrit Lingam to say that they do not want secession, they do not want a separate State for Tamilians, what they want is autonomy. That autonomy is also denied to them.

As a matter of fact, they wanted to give effect to the programme of the Sri Lanka Government by implementing the District Development Council, which is of the nature of a Zonal Council. But the DDC set up did not work satisfactorily, did not create the conditions in which the Tamilians of Indian origin can feel that they can live and work in peace. Sir, this idea is to be dispelled and the Government's responsibility is also there to state that they are not a part of the secessionist movement. We ourselves donot support any secessionist movement in any country. Therefore, it is also the Government of India's responsibility to convince them that the Tamilians of Indian origin are not a party to any secessionist movement or they are not demanding a separate State. In fact, on this suspicion, large-scale atrocities are being perpetrated. I would only request the Government to take up these matters bilaterally with the Government of Sri Lanka and take such other steps so that the safety and security of the Tamilians of Indian origin can be ensured and they may work for the peace and prosperity of Sri Lanka.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta may speak. Mr. Bhakta, please be brief, the minister will have to reply at 7 O'clock.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to condemn the recent reported genocide which has happened in Sri Lanka. Whether a person is a citizen or not, whether a person is Stateless or not, that cannot be the criterion to take away his right to live. And any Government in the present days in the modern world has no right to take the lives of human beings on this or that pretext.

Sir, we are fully conscious that we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of that country, but we can certainly express our views as human beings and we can definitely express our sentiments on what is going on in that country. It is a moment of caution that our country has to take note of because the incident of Sri Lanka may not be confined only to Sri Lanka as Sri Lanka is one of the nearest neighbouring countries of ours in South-East Asia where a large number of people of Indian origin are residing and if anything happens there, if any such mass killing happens there, it is bound to have some repercussions in our country and particularly about the incident of Sri Lanka which has happened and is now going on presently, we do not know actually the details. The killings may be more, in thousands. Because these Tamilians are ethnically connected with our Tamilian friends in Tamil Nadu—they have their friends and relatives there—naturally, when some incidents are happening there, there will be some emotional outburst and in that state the people will be restless.

I will be very brief, as I told you, because much has been said about this subject and almost all Hon. Members who spoke, have elaborated many points and I will not touch them. I would only like to say that the Government of

India, not only as the Government of India but as the Chair-person of the Non-aligned Movement for 3 years, have to play a very positive role. We will have to use all our diplomatic sources to ensure that normalcy is restored in that country and we must try, as much as possible, to help that country and the Government so that normalcy is restored and we can ensure the safety of the lives and property of those unfortunate victims. I would also like to suggest here, if our External Affairs Minister feels, immediately a minister level person can go to Colombo, contact that Government and find out a solution as to how Government of India can help them, how we can really help our Tamilian population there. That would be of real use. There is no question of sending our troops as suggested by some Hon. Members from this side and that side. That will be a very irresponsible utterance. We have to see our country's tradition. We want that our sovereignty should be intact and at the same time sovereignty of our neighbour should be intact and they should also be strong. With these words I conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : There is an extremely alarming situation in Sri Lanka. There is mass killing of Tamilians. Every indescribable atrocity is being perpetrated on them. We here express our grave concern, anguish and indignation at these happenings. Indeed, when the Minister of External Affairs Minister made the statement in the House, he was echoing the thinking and the feelings of the entire nation. When he said that while we express our concern and anguish at the happenings in Sri Lanka, we are not motivated with any desire to interfere in the internal matters. Far from that, it is human. Our hearts go to our brothers in this hour of distress and misery.

I would like to make a few points on the statement that has been made by the External Affairs Minister. The

Minister has spoken with great restraint. The statement has been extremely cautious. Permit me to say that the statement is so cautious that it is rather disappointing. It is so cautious that it borders on timidity. A more and firmer type of thinking and action was expected of the Government. Indeed the Government has been alert and alive to the situation. My point is that though alive to the situation, there is no indication of the Government having realised the intensity of the situation, specially in the context of the mass killings of the type already narrated in this House, which I do not want to reiterate and which clearly indicate planned efforts to oust the Tamilians from Sri Lanka. The matter should be seriously taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka when the people are butchered in jails, when we have reports that even the police and the Army have stood by as a silent spectator when the violence was being perpetrated, then one has to come to the conclusion that there is failure of the Government of Sri Lanka to protect the life, honour and property of the Tamilians. Therefore, I say that while we have no desire whatsoever to interfere in the internal work and internal affairs of Sri Lanka, the matter has to be viewed with greater concern than is reflected in the statement of the Hon. Minister. The statement of the Minister says that he is surprised at the anti-Indian propaganda which has come up of late in Sri Lanka. He is merely "surprised", Sir, what was our Mission doing there? Had they not informed the Government of the happenings in Sri Lanka and one fine morning the Hon. Minister gets up and finds himself that he is surprised and perplexed at the situation. Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister to let us know what steps were taken by the Government to dispel the cloud of misunderstanding that has been created by the vested interests. There was anti-Indian propaganda, we are told, and not merely anti-Tamilian. What steps were taken by the Government to dispel and to rebut, such propaganda and before

all these happenings, what efforts were made with the Government of Sri Lanka with a view to putting matters right?

Sir, today, we have a statement from the Hon. Minister. We are discussing that statement. I on my part would have wished that instead of a mere statement and a mere discussion in the House which has its own importance, we should have gone a step further. I on my part wish that the House should have adopted a resolution expressing our anguish and indignation proper to the occasion; and armed with this resolution of the House, I would have wished our Minister for External Affairs to have personally rushed to Sri Lanka in order to see that the life, honour and property of our brethren there are duly protected.

With these words, I thank you.

*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the unsettled conditions prevailing in Sri Lanka.

As pointed out by our Hon. Minister of External Affairs in his statement, during her recent visit to Tamil Nadu, our Hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has clearly stated the views of the Government of India in this matter, besides expressing her unhappiness at the happenings in Sri Lanka. She has also assured the people of Tamil Nadu that the Government of India would take up this matter through our High Commission in Sri Lanka. Our High Commission in Colombo and the State Bank of India building were attacked. The Office of Indian Overseas Bank has been burnt. The residences of our High Commission officials have been ransacked. In Colombo 100 Tamils were made to get down from the bus and they were shot dead. Many shops and commercial houses belonging to Tamils

[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

have been burnt. The properties have been looted. In Jaffna and other parts of northern Sri Lanka the soldiers enter the houses of Tamils and harass them with impunity. The Police remain as silent spectators. It is just like the fence eating the crops. If the Army and the Police unleash their authority, where will the people go for protection?

Such disturbances clothed in violence are not novel to the Tamil people in Sri Lank. Since the day of Independence in 1948, the Tamils have become the target of attack by the Sinhalese. It is really a matter of deep anguish that the different Governments of Sri Lank have not made any serious attempt to control such wanton atrocities. In fact, the Governments of the day have fanned the flames of racial conflagration. In the areas where the Tamils are in majority, the Government of Sri Lanka establish habitats for Sri Lankans. Even in Plantations, Sri Lankan labour is substituting the Tamils of Indian origin. The stateless people of Tamil origin are denied their Provident Fund and Gratuity which prevent them to come to India even after obtaining the Indian Passports.

The Government of Sri Lanka take shelter under the plea of insurgency of Tamils and their demand for a sepatate State. Now the Public Security Ordinance has been promulgated under which the Army can dispose of the dead without inquest and without informing the kith and kin of the dead. This has created an atmosphere of crisis of confidence among the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Sir, both India and Sri Lanka have signed the Human Rights Convention. When the human rights are being blatantly violated, Indian cannot remain silent spectators. There should be no hesitation to take up this matter to Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. This issue should also be taken up at the forthcoming meeting of the Forign Ministers of South-eastern countries. When President

Jayawardhane is attending the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, our Hon. Prime Minister should discuss this issue with him and find a lasting solution. I would even say that this issue should be taken to U.N. General Assembly.

Sir, as pointed out by my hon. friend Sri Subramaniam Swamy, the acknowledged leader of Tamils and their organisation TULF, Sri Amirthalingam has stated that the Tamils do not demand secession. All they want that their rights to life and property should be protected by the Government. Some extremists may demand Khalistan but we cannot put the blame on Akali Dhal which is trying to highlight the problems of the State of Punjab. Sir, it must be born in mind that the Tamils have through their sweat and blood transformed dense forests into Rubber Plantations and Tea Plantations, which are the primary sustnance of Sri Lanka. But now their prospective M.P. Shri Kuttimani has been killed in the jail. There is some coincidence in Sri Lanka. President Jayawardhene, who was a Minister in Dudley Senanayake Government in 1948 which through a law ended the representation of Indian Tamils in the Ceylon Parliament and also their citizenship rights, is today the President of Sri Lank.

I would suggest that the Government of India should issue an ultimatum to Government of Sri Lanka. The Government of India should also take similar action, which was taken in 1971 at the Bangla Desh Liberation War for establishing the human rights of the people living in the then East Pakistan. The Tamils in Sri Lanka should be given succour by the Government of India, without advancing the argument that it is an internal problem of neighbouring country. It is not merely a question of the people living in Tamil Nadu. It is the question of national importance. I appeal to the Hon. Minister of Foreign Affairs to take appropriate action in this matter without further delay. With

these words, I conclude my speech. With these few words. I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are today discussing on of the most sensitive and delicate issue in the sense that this question relates not only to a neighbouring county but a friendly country with which we share many values. We also have common cultural inheritance. We are also interested that India and Sri Lanka, like other neighbouring countries, must live together, work together, and collectively, if possible, we should work for the progress of our respective people. But the very fact that we are discussing this issue here shows that it is an issue with which we as a nation, as a country, as people, are concerned. Otherwise, we have no business to discuss any internal issue or internal political situation of any other country. we all know that even today hundreds and thousands of people who are of Tamil origin, Indian origin, living in Sri Lanka have their kith and kin, have their relations, in India. Many marriages take place; many relatives live in both countries...

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Mr. Sivaprakasam, M.P., has married a girl from Sri Lanka.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : One M.P. married a Tamilian girl there. A former, Minister, Mr. Swaminathan, has close relations there. These are facts. Therefore, our concern is there. The whole country is concerned, particularly the people in Tamil Nadu are more seriously concerned, because they are the people whose immediate and close relations, kith and kin, are living there. We are all concerned because it is a part of our people's problem. I think that the letter which the Foreign Minister read here, the Prime Minister's references he gave, is a very correct approach. He has said that we ourselves are facing many problems, ethnic problems,

linguistic problems, problems of minorities, problems of different sections of people. As newly liberated countries we have many problems and, therefore, we know the difficulties, we have full appreciation of the difficulties of the Sri Lankan Government also because they must solve the problem in their own interest, in the interest of their own political stability, in the interest of their own people. After all 18 to 20 per cent of their own people live there. They feel that they are being discriminated against, they are not safe, they do not have any future in that country. Ultimately that is going to be the problem of the Sri Lankan Government and the Sri Lankan people. Therefore, I hope that in their own interest they will take every possible care, they will take every possible step which will stabilise the position and that they will not create any sense of lack of security or any other problem because hundreds and thousands of people, who are Stateless people; are still living in Sri Lanka and the Sri Lankan Government says that they should go to India. We feel that they were born there they have been there for generations, and they should be there. Their position is that they are nowhere. That question relates to us and to no other country. Therefore, we are very much in the picture. That is why; our responsibility is there. After the Non-Aligned Conference when the President of Sri Lanka, Mr. Jayawardene, came here and he had an opportunity to have a personal talk with our Prime Minister—and our Foreign Minister also had several occasions to talk to their Foreign Minister—I was thinking that the situation would improve, we would have more friendly and better relations and would try to solve this problem. But unfortunately that has not happened, and these incidents which have taken place yesterday and the day before yesterday have really shocked us; there is a wave of shock running in the minds of the entire Indian people. And the fear is that it might increase. Such is the situation. Therefore, we are conveying the great concern of the Indian

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]
people; as brothers, as sisters, as real neighbours, we are conveying these feelings. I hope these feelings will be conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka at the highest level. Through diplomatic channels these feelings and concern cannot be conveyed. I think that the Prime Minister not that she should wait till Commonwealth Conference; today the situation is explosive and it is a matter of great concern to us—should get in touch with the President of Sri Lanka and talk to him if possible, I know the delicacy there. If possible, our Foreign Minister should go. At least he will be representing the feelings of the Indian people. He should express his desire that, if necessary, he would like to come personally and discuss.

19.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let at last people have this much satisfaction. I know it is not in his hands. I know the situation is delicate. I know the international delicacies and relationship. It is not so easy. They may say, 'No' your coming will further aggravate the situation. It will be misunderstood. We are taking every step.' Therefore, I know those problems also, but at least this feeling should be conveyed.

The Foreign Minister said this morning. I would like to know. He said that he has been personally assured by the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka. I would like to know in what manner did he assure him, whether he talked to him on the telephone or through diplomatic channels or through his High Commissioner he assured him. I would like to know, because about one thing we were feeling concerned. It appeared in the Press. I am not prepared to believe everything that appears in the Press because as it was said that our Press people are not there and we get

the news through the western media. But it was reported in the Press that the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka made this allegation that the Government of India is interfering in Sri Lanka's internal affairs. If he has said it, it is a serious matter. It should be taken up. What is his understanding, what is his Government's understanding? Do they feel that if something happens to the people of Indian origin, if something happens in a neighbouring country where we are also directly concerned, should we not really speaking take up that matter and express our concern? In what manner does he feel that we are interfering?

I think to-day's Foreign Minister's statement was the most guarded statement. I think that he has made a very mild statement on a very serious issue; it is mild statement. But I appreciate because he has always taken that as a delicate question in his mind.

Therefore, in conclusion I will say that I think that the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in India should be able to convey the concern. It is not we are condemning the Sri Lanka Government. It is not that we are attacking the Sri Lanka government. But we feel highly concerned that there is a possibility that it may unnecessarily bring some strain in our relationship—that we do not want. Our relationship should be straight, rather our relationship should develop.

With these words I will request the Foreign Minister to take up this matter at the highest level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Era Mohan. He is the last speaker—I allow him as a special case. He will take only 3 minutes.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir even during this period of discussion, from 3 P.M. to 9 P.M. the blood of innocent Tamils

is flowing in the Streets of Colombo. On behalf of the families of Tamils who have been brutally attacked by hooligans who are being sheltered encouraged by the Government of Sri Lanka, and on behalf of all the Members of this House belonging to different parties who have expressed their dismay and anguish at the happenings in Sri Lanka, I wish to express my gratefulness to the House for discussing this burning issue. The suffering families in Sri Lanka will derive at least some consolation when they see in the newspapers tomorrow the reports of this discussion and the intensity of the Participants towards their plight.

According to the latest reports the call of Dravida Munnetra Razhagam for a protest rally has met with a resounding success. In the capital city of Tamil Nadu, Madras, there is complete *bundh* and the entire Madras has joined this unprecedented protest rally in sympathy of the suffering Tamils in Sri Lanka. This issue is beyond the purview of political parties. It is a national issue. All the Members in this House are eagerly awaiting to hear the reply of the Minister of External Affairs indicating the stand of the Government of India.

Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that the sweat and blood of Tamils have transformed dense uninhabited forests into money-spinning rubber plantations and tea plantations. The economy of Sri Lanka is based on the marrows of Tamils. All the Sri Lankans are aware that their affluence is due to the diligence of Tamils. Yet, there is dance of death in Colombo. Murders have become the order of the day. The Army and the Police have been unleashed on the ground of insurgency of Tamil extremists and on the false plea of secession being demanded by the Tamils. Sir, this cannot be an internal matter of a neighbouring country where there is a systematic genocide going on to decimate the Tamil race. I would not go into details because the other Hon..

Members have spoken about them. I would only say that from the day of independence of Sri Lanka, the anti-Tamil stance of Sri Lanka Government has been gaining momentum year after year. But, unfortunately, we hear about these things through telegrams and telephone calls from America and U.K. We have heard about the massacre of 35 prisoners in the jail, including the murder of the prospective M.P., Thiru Kuttimani and Jagan who were under Preventive Detention. The Sri Lanka Government is throwing dust into the eyes of the people in this country by saying that the co-prisoners broke open the doors of the prison cells in which they had been lodged and killed them.

It is really regrettable that the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka has not shown any initiative in reporting such eventualities to the Ministry of External Affairs. For years the D.M.K. has been demanding that a Tamilian should be sent as the Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka, who alone can identify himself with the problems of Tamils there. Our late-lamented leader Aringnar Anna had written to the Government here that a Tamilian alone should be sent as Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka. But so far all our pleas have so far fallen on the deaf ears. The burning of Indian Overseas Bank, our High Commission Office, the State Bank of India and such other incendiarism in Sri Lanka have been covered and broadcast by the B B C., London and the American news media. I have received numerous letters and telegrams from abroad about these things. I would like to pass them on to our Hon. Minister. But, all the while our while our High Commission there has not reported these things. They seem to be oblivious of the occurrences there. The Government sent a non-Tamilian as Indian High Commissioner under the impression that probably he will look after the interests of Tamils there. He has failed miserably. I would like to demand that he should be recalled and a Tamilian should be posted as our High Commis-

Shri Era Mohan]

sioner in Sri Lanka.

Sir, the Tamil girls are the victims of rape and repacious attacks on their person. This is happening in the presence of their parents. In the presence of husband, the wife is molested. Before the mother the daughter is dishonoured. The Police go on watching this merrily. In far away plantations, the Army men are roaming like stud bulls and they appease their lust by raping innocent Tamil girls. The Army has been empowered through the Public Security Ordinance to act as they like. They need not hold any inquest even. Naturally, Sir, Tamilnadu is burning today. The people of Tumilnadu cannot but be so in this atmosphere of atrocities being perpetrated on their kith and kid in Sri Lanka. It is not only Tamils in Tamil Nadu but the Tamils all over the world are in deep anguish. My Hon. colleagues Shri Subramaniam Swami, Shrin inaswami and my leader Shri Dandapani have expressed their views in this matter. In the absence of first-hand reports from our High Commission in Sri Lanka, I suggest that Shri Narasimha Rao should go to Sri Lanka personally and apprise himself of the critical situation prevailing there. Then only he can formulate the course of action to be taken by the Government here.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the plight of my colleague sitting near by me, Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasam, M.P. His wife hails from Sri Lanak. She was born and brought up there. For the past few days he has been trying to find out the safety of his in-lwas living in Sri Lanka. I need not tell you about the condition of his wife who is going through this agony of suspense about the safety of her parents and her family there. I refer to this because there are thousands and thousands of families in Tamil Nadu who are in deep distress about their relatives in Sri Lanka.

When the racial conflagration his

engulfed Sri Lanka, when there is genocide going on to eliminate the Tamil race form Sri Lanka, we cannot remain smug here, taking shelter under the plea that it is an internal problem of Sri Lanka, a severeign country. Between Bangla Desh and India there is no sea and that enabled lakhs of harassed and oppressed people to pour into India. On their behalf the Government of India did participate in the War of Liberation in Bangla Desh. Now, there is sea between Sri Lanka and India which prevents people from rushing into India; other-wise lakhs of refugees would have entered into India by now. It is a human problem. Our brothers and sisters are being wiped out. It is a national problem for us, not merely the problem of Tamil Nadu. The Government of India should take prompt and immediate ection in this matter if it is to be established that the Centre has strong backbone to sustain itself. With these words I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like any Hon. Member to have the feeling that his time has been curtailed because I had to be called upon to reply as Sir, I have no elaborate reply to make.

Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members for the views that they have expressed, for the fund of information that they have furnished and generally the great restraint and sobriety that they have imported into this discussion which is how it should be. I have made a statement which is cautious and balanced. Even at the risk of disappointment Mr. Banatwalla I have had to be cautious because this is a much lesser risk to take than the other risk of being mis-construed and mis-understood by the international community in general and by a friendly neighbour of ours in particularly. Therefore, I would submit rsepectfully that when we are faced with such a situation, we have to keep

our heads cool. We have to look to the permanent relations between the two countries, although we cannot lose sight of what is happening right now. So, a balance has to be struck and the perspective has to be kept of the time before us. This is what I have tried do do.

We have been in touch with the Government of Sri Lanka. It is not true there has been any disruption of contact or cessation of contact between us and them. As for my going there or anyone else going there we shall certainly keep all these possibilities in view, but we also have to see that if we do something, it does not become counterproductive. So, depending on conditions, depending on the situation which is fast evolving, we hope that it will be possible to bring things under control. After all, the Government of Sri Lanka have to do it. We wish them success, as I have said. We have expressed our views; the House has expressed its views. So, when time is propitious. We can get into a substantive dialogue with them. In fact, we are having the contacts, diplomatic contacts. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav wanted to know the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka sent his message to me. Yesterday he sent his message through his High Commission. Probably he could have spoken to me on phone, as he had done earlier on, when there was some incident, for which he thought it proper to speak to me personally. But may be because of some difficulty in communication, he has sent his message through the High Commission. The High Commissioner met me last evening and we had a long discussion. He reported to me. Our High Commission has been very prompt and elaborate in sending reports. It is not that we are cut off. Sometimes some kind of communication is cut off, but not all kinds of communications. So, we are in touch.

Now, the question is, do I add to all the information that has already come here? I have nothings to add,

because some matters have been confirmed. This fact of the incidents within the jail, for instance, has been confirmed. The fact of a Bank building having been damaged has been confirmed. So, all these things, whose confirmation we were waiting for, have been confirmed today. At the same time, we understand that every effort is being made to bring the situation to normal. Sometimes, somewhere, it is succeeding; at some other place, it is not yet succeeding, but it is expected to succeed and we hope it will succeed. So, this is all that one can say at the moment. To make any further comment would be not proper and not in the interest of our relations. I would like to assure the House that we are in constant touch with the Government of Sri Lanka and also that we are fully apprised of the situation as quickly as it is possible. Therefore, let us wait. This is what I have told the leaders of the groups in the Speaker' Chamber. As the situation develops, I am prepared to take the House into confidence from time to time. In fact, since last night, so many changes have taken place that my statement also had to undergo many changes accordingly. So, let us leave it at this; and I will be informing the House of further developments. I hope they will be positive; I hope they will be good.

We are expecting the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka on the 30th here. We are going to have the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of South Asian countries here. Including me, seven of them would be here. Naturally, I need not say that when he comes here, we would certainly have some occasion to discuss these things. Neither he nor I can really fail to take advantage to his presence here. But I cannot say what exactly I am going to discuss with him, because it is a multi-lateral forum which is coming. So, the main purpose is something else. But still, the situation being what it is, I do expect—and he also expects, I hope—that there would be an occasion for us to discuss

[Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao]

this in greater detail. So, I would not like to add anything more to what I have said, what the Prime Minister said. I once again thank the Hon. Members.

Some points have been raised-whether we are going to take this matter here or there, and what we are going to do. I would like to say that those matters need to be considered not be replied to here. I may be forgiven if I

do not reply to them in detail just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.22 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
July 28, 1983/Sravana 6,
1905 (Saka)*
