

availability of non-judicial stamp papers of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 in Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Stamp Vendors present a wrong picture about the availability of these stamp papers and compel the customers to purchase stamps papers of the value of Rs. 10; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure regular availability of non-judicial stamp papers of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortage occurs occasionally due to inadequate supply of stamp papers of various denominations from the Controller of Stamps, Nasik.

(c) No such incident has been brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(d) The stamp papers of Rs. 2/- denomination are available now. The supply of stamp papers of Rs. 5/- denomination will resume shortly. Concerted efforts are being made to procure the stamp papers from Nasik.

Pay Commission Report relating to casual labourers in Government Offices

†2127. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Central Pay Commission has not given any recommendation pertaining to the casual labourers being employed in Government offices and Department-run undertakings;

†Previously Unstarred Question 1306 transferred from the 5th August, 1986.

(b) if so, whether Government will keep this fact in mind while analysing the recommendations of the commission; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c) As casual employees were excluded from the purview of the Fourth Central Pay Commission the question of reviewing their conditions of service while analysing the recommendations of the Pay Commission does not arise.

Encashment of Earned Leave

§2123. SHRI F. M. KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth Pay Commission has allowed Central Government employees who are due to retire on superannuation to encash eight months earned leave;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that in view of the maximum limit for the accumulation of Earned Leave upto 180 days being in force, no Government employee has at present more than 180 days Earned Leave at his credit; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to permit such employees who are due to retire shortly and have the maximum 180 days Earned Leave at their credit, the benefit of conversion of portion of Half Pay Leave into Earned Leave as is done in the case of employees who seek voluntary retirement?

§Previously Unstarred Question No. 1372 transferred from the 5th August, 1986.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Pay Commission have made the following recommendation in para 26.2(i) of their Report:

"At present the limit on accumulation of earned leave is 180 days. The same limit applies for encashment at the time of retirement. It is the normal practice of employees to keep the balance of their earned leave as high as possible within the permissible limit so that leave may be available to them during emergencies such as sickness of self and members of their family. As the present limit is operating harshly and to the disadvantage of the employees, we recommend that the existing limit of 180 days on accumulation of earned leave may be raised to 240 days. We also recommend that the limit on encashment of earned leave at the time of retirement may also be raised to 240 days."

(c) Under the existing rules there is a ceiling of 180 days on accumulation of Earned Leave and as such no Government servant can have accumulation beyond this limit.

(d) Since the recommendations of the Pay Commission referred to in (b) above is still under examination, there is no such proposal.

Amendment to Criminal Procedure Code

†2129. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHAN-
DRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Previously Unstarred Question 1820 transferred from the 5th August, 1986.

(a) whether the Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code are proposed to be amended to ensure speedy and summary trial of proven terrorists and extremists so as to effectively tackle the problem of terrorism in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Evidence Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 (31 of 1985), a special law enacted for the prevention of, and for coping with, terrorist and disruptive activities contains ample provisions for speedy and summary trial of terrorists and extremists so as to effectively tackle the problem of terrorism in the country.

Expenditure incurred on Assam towns during the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans

2130. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the present population of important towns of Assam, including Dibrugarh and Jorhat;

(b) what are the details of the amounts of money spent, town-wise, by the Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) what are the details of the amounts of money proposed to be spent by the Central Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, town-wise, for their development?