

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 9th August, 1990^{18th}
 Sravana, 1912 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Meeting with Chief Minister to sort out modalities of loan waivers through nationalised and cooperative banks

41. SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL®: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have convened a meeting of Chief Ministers to sort out the modalities of loan waivers through nationalised and cooperative banks;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the modalities and whether the nationalised and cooperative banks are ready to disburse loans for the Kharif sowing; and

(c) whether Government are aware of large scale dissatisfaction amongst the farming community due to the shifting of responsibility on this account from the Centre to the States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement.

(a) to (c) Government of India have formulated a Scheme known as 'Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990' for providing debt relief to farmer's, landless cultivators, artisans and weavers upto Rs. 10,000/- from public sector banks and regional rural banks. In so far as the banks in cooperative sector are concerned, State Governments have been

requested to frame a scheme on similar pattern. As per reports received, most of the States have accepted in principle the Central Government's Scheme for adopting it in respect of Cooperatives.

Finance Minister had met Chief Ministers of different States. Some Chief Ministers had also met the Prime Minister. The issue of debt relief and burden on State Governments budget was also discussed in the National Development Council (NDC) in June, 1990, when Chief Ministers of the States were present.

In terms of the Statement made by the Government in the Parliament on 4th May, 1990, the Central Government will bear the full responsibility of debt relief in respect of loans taken from public sector banks and regional rural banks. In respect of Cooperative Banks and Land Development Banks, in order to assist the State Governments in regard to debt relief scheme on Central pattern, the Central Government will bear 50% of the burden of relief on loans taken from these banks in the State Sector.

As a result of discussion in NDC the Government decided that, in view of the urgent need to finance the pending kharif operations, the National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will provide concessional loans to the State Cooperative Banks to enable State Governments to meet their share of 50% of the cost of debt relief of the co-operatives. As such it will not be correct to say that responsibility is being shifted in any way by the Central Government to State Governments.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI : Sir, the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House reiterates many cliches which were made in the speeches during the election period of 1989. None of these has touched the ground and my learned friend, Prof. Dandavate, assured us here—and many of our Members were

@ The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri A.G. Kulkarni.

present—"The loans will be remitted. Whatever has to be done, will be done before the kharif crop starts." Now the kharif is in the middle of growth and kharif sowing has been already over. My point is this. I do not really follow, when the announcement was made by the National Front Government or Janata Dal Government and its leaders, I doubt whether they are serious and whether they were serious in taking a decision. Perhaps, Sir, you know Marathi and you are a Sanskrit pandit also. In Marathi, it is said....

श्री सभापति : मगठी समझते हैं ये?

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी : वह समझते हैं।

श्री सभापति : हम समझ लेंगे, वह समझें, न समझें।

SHRI AG. KULKARNI : This is actually the sum total of his statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the meaning of it?

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI : The meaning is, he called people for dinner and he said, "Right, everything is ready." But it was at Pune Sadashivpet. Nothing was there. People - came back hungry without having anything. It is a socialist 'peeth' in Sadashivpet, Pune.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He does not come from Sadashivpet.

SHRI AG. KULKARNI : He understood it. They are all his Gurus. Now, I want to continue seriously to a problem which — I am very very sorry—I do not know how Mr. Dandavate, a man of his nature, so affable, so humble, cannot solve. Being a professor, you yourself should have given clear instructions. Here is a book, published by NABARD. with guidelines which have been given to us. Sir, I want to ask a specific question. Why I cited the Marathi saying was, the politicalisation of this . loan waiving scheme is very evident because the date given is 2.10.89, October 2 is Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, That I can understand. But why 1989? Was it because it

was the election period during which this was done? Sir, the previous Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, including Mr. Chavan, Mr. Sharad Pawar and Mr. Vasan-trao Patil, had submitted such schemes at that moment of time. But the Reserve Bank and the NABARD said, "No; no lowering of the rates of interest." Every scheme has been turned down, but this has come. Now I want to ask Mr. Dandavate specifically one thing, and I seek your co-operation, Sir. I am not going to pick up a quarrel with you today because I want things to be done and farmers to be helped.

My first question is this. You say cooperative loans should be paid by the State Governments. Cooperative banks are also banks like the nationalised banks. The money belongs to the farmers, depositors and not to the members. That is only a share capital. In the case of Maharashtra particularly—I do not know of any other State—80% of the loans are from the cooperative sector. That is the progress Maharashtra has done. So only 50% of the burden should have been there. You should pay not only 50%; you should pay 80% Central assistance because our loans are through cooperative banks on a scale larger than that of the other State Government. Similarly, whether he agrees or not, whether he concurs or not, as I said, as I alleged, your scheme has not taken off the ground. The Maharashtra State Chief Minister had written letters on 26th June to you as well as Shri V.P. Singh. Shri V.P. Singh and you were in a soup, in a crisis, at that time. The Government was in the boiling pot in the end of June and July. That I can understand. But those are your internal conflicts. Why are you not replying to a State Chief Minister who has asked for a certain clarification?

I know that the *anewari* or *paisewari* criterion which has been announced is creditable but the learned professor knows, his wife has written in some magazine that the learned professor

forgets his specs. So he is a forgetful man...

MR. CHAIRMAN : So you are trying to remind him of his specs!

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Why I am reminding him here is he is sitting here announcing schemes but he does not know from where he has been elected, he does not know that not a single paisa has been remitted to the place from where he has been elected; that is because he does not know, he has not gone that side...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it your question whether he has gone there or not?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : I know this *anewari* definition of 50%. Please tell me, you had taken 86 as the cut-off date and then 89. During this period Maharashtra had a good food production due to nature being kind what fault have we made? What is our fault? It means nothing to us, nothing to the farmers of Maharashtra excepting in some critical areas. This *anewari* criterion as a guideline is totally wrong; it is not pragmatic, it is not practical...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your question?

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI : I am asking a question. He has announced his scheme but the nationalised banks have still not compiled the information as to who will get the money. And the kharif has gone or is going—September, October, November. Kharif crop will be ready now, But nobody has received the money. These are the two or three questions. I want to tell you that the entire scheme is mismanaged either by the Reserve Bank or the others concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your doubt? What is your question?

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI : He will understand the question. He is a professor. He will take down the questions correctly. So what I want to ask you on these matters is this. Give some support to the farmer, do something for the farmer, so that he will truly be benefited by your schemes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope both the questions are over. I don't agree that there are no questions. It is a way of presenting and I will sift the questions out of what he said. (*Interruptions*) I used to set the question papers after knowing the views of the students. Mr. Chairman, there are two or three doubts that have been expressed by the honourable Member. I wish to make it clear that there is no question of politicalization. If we the fixed the date of 2nd October 1989, don't try to read too much into that because we feel that if any scheme is to be launched and if it is launched on an auspicious day, there is nothing wrong in it or the date fixed is like that.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Fixed by Mr. Vinod Pande ? (*Interruptions*)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For instance, if something for the weaker sections has to be done, we do it during the centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar, you see, and this, in my view, is quite a coincidence and beyond that, you don't see anything. Now, Sir, he has really asked

two specific questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he can ask the supplementaries after wards... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : About Mr. Vinod Pande?...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am not accustomed to listening to commentaries when I have to answer questions.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : You only make comments. That is all... (*Interruptions*)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the first supplementary that he has put is this: Though We have announced the scheme, which are the factors as a result, of which the implementation is

delayed? And the other supplementary is whether it is not a fact that it has affected also the kharif season. This really is his question. Am I right, Mr. Kulkarni?

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will now reply to the question after having formulated it.

Sir, we had already circulated our scheme to various States and I would like to inform this House that 17 States had accepted the scheme, 10 States had informed the NABARD and some had expressed certain reservations. There were difficulties which the honourable Member has expressed just now. Some were objecting to the Centre paying only for the waiver of the loans from the public sector banks and the Regional Rural Banks and originally leaving the entire responsibility of the co-operative sector to the States. Then we reduced it to 50 per cent. Then many States had objections and, therefore, at the last meeting of the National Development Council, where the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was also present, I made a broad statement and gave them an assurance that if they accepted this principle of bearing 50 per cent expense of the loans to be waived from the cooperative banks, I could assure them that even for the payment of that 50 per cent, if they had any difficulty, in cooperation with the Reserve Bank I would try to tackle it. And, Sir, those who did not belong to the ruling party at the Centre, some from the Congress (I) and some from the Communist Party of India, got up and said, "We are satisfied with your explanation. But you try to do something by which assistance is available for us because this burden of 50 per cent is heavy."

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : 80 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, no. Fifty per cent of the

co-operatives. So, we had talks with the Reserve Bank of India and, in the beginning, we started with one year and ultimately would come to three years. The Chief Minister of West Bengal particularly was very keen that he would try to negotiate with the Reserve Bank of India at least to spread it over more than one year and, therefore, we made this arrangement that if the State Governments found it very difficult to take the burden of 50 per cent of the waiver of the loans taken from the cooperative banks and the land development banks, in that case, the entire amount would be paid by the Reserve Bank of India to the NABARD as loan for that and if they were not able to repay that in one year by one-third, one-third and one-third in three years, the Reserve Bank would deduct it from the money that would be at their disposal. By and large, Sir, that was accepted.

Sir, as far as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is concerned. I asked him this question, "You have made so many complaints. But, in the Budget that you have formulated and in the announcement made on the floor of the Assembly, you have finally accepted it. How is it?" He said, "Because there was pressure from the peasantry, looking to the interests of the peasants, ultimately, we accepted that." I am thankful to him for that. Ultimately, he was convinced. That is natural, to accept the pressure of the peasantry and, therefore, he accepted that.' Unfortunately, all the Chief Ministers were not able to inform the Reserve Bank and the NABARD that they had accepted this and if it was done quickly, on the basis of the arrangement that we had made with the Reserve Bank, even before the start of the kharif season it would have been possible to make the payment. I must say, with all compliments to Andhra, that as far as Andhra is concerned, they met the commitment and they started the process. Anyway, if delay was there, I

do not blame them because they have also certain difficulties.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: The Andhra Pradesh Cabinet...(Interruptions) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi...(Interruptions)

Let any Congress member deny the charge that the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet did not pass a Resolution and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi...(Interruptions) Let any Congress member deny the charge...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: Whether Rajiv Gandhi or anybody else, this is not your question. This is not a party question. You have no right. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, what is the position?

The hon. Minister is making a statement which is being contradicted by a member from Andhra Pradesh on the basis of personal information that the Member might be having. Which is the correct position?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am clarifying. I am not saying anything under pressure. There was a slight error. I must correct that, without politicising the issue. I want to tell you that as far as cooperatives are concerned, the Andhra Government has still certain reservation but they fully welcome as far as other aspects, that is, the public sector and rural regional banks-are concerned. And wherever' certain cooperation is needed regarding the lists and all that, I am told that cooperation" is available. There are certain reservations as far as the cooperatives are concerned. In preparing the lists they are helping. But as far as cooperatives are concerned, they have still reservations. They say that they have communicated them. We will come to know about that.

Sir, this is as far as the Reserve bank and NABARD are concerned. As far as other factors are concerned, some Members have said that that particular clause should be completely removed. Not all, but many accepted the principle. Some of them are saying...(Interruptions) I will tell you in simple

Hindi or Marathi words. It is equivalent to "assessment of the crop situation." A rupee has 16 annas. For instance, it was 8-anna crop or 12-anna crop. That is why, formerly it was called *annawari*. Now it should be called *paisawari*. But it is better for you to call it 'assessment of crop'. In order to distinguish between a wilful and non-wilful defaulter, that was the device that was used. I have mentioned that seven States have accepted that. Since there is some difference of opinion, they say that this again can be modified. Some want the *annawari* system to be completely abolished. Some States have supported and seconded the move that instead of two bad crops, you can consider one bad crop. If there is one bad crop in that year and if the Revenue Department has put the remark "It was a bad crop year", in that case non-wilful default should be accepted for all those villages. We had accepted this on that basis. This delay has been caused because some decisions were taken late by the States. We assure you that we will try to implement the rest of the procedures as early as possible. But it will not be possible to revise completely the original scheme because that will land us into a heavy expenditure.

I may give the House a piece of information. Originally, it was expected that the scheme which was announced in this House would cost us 2843 crores of rupees. One more relaxation was given at the instance of many States. They said that many farmers who take the loans for the purchase of tractors or for digging wells, take loans beyond Rs. 10,000/-. We need not waive all that. But you should waive the loan up to Rs. 10,000/-, irrespective of the size of the loan. Now the expenditure has come to 3500-4000 crores of rupees with that. If you remove *annawari* altogether, it may go up to 8000 or 9000 crores of rupees. It is not possible to bear that expenditure. Therefore, these are the parameters that we have fixed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the second supplementary may be short.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: I am very short. Sir, before framing my second supplementary, I would say that the Professor has not replied about the letter written by the CM. of Maharashtra on 26th June.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not only that. I had personal discussions. We discussed it in the National Development Council and ultimately he accepted with reservation. But he said: "I will accept it".

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI: As you know, information is not coming forth from the Nationalised Banks. Our difficulty is how to reschedule the loans in Maharashtra. Secondly, the Reserve Bank should give some concession because of 80 per cent coverage in Maharashtra. I don't mind. It should come through the Reserve Bank.

Sir, the second part of my question is this. What about the weavers? What about the artisans? He has not said anything about the weavers and the artisans. Sir, you were the Governor of Maharashtra. You know about the Jyotirao Phule Vikas Mandal. He is very much a part of it. There is Babasaheb Ambedkar Vikas Mandal. Then there is Fishery Koi Mandal. All these loans are cooperative loans. Mr. Dandavate, you are a socialist. Don't forget that simply because you are in that company and you are handling the liberalised economy. Handle that properly and don't lose your credentials as a socialist. All these Vikas Mandals, whether Phule or Ambedkar or Fisheries, are there. They may be urban based or whatever it is. The Members belong to the rural community. Would you extend it in Maharashtra? If they are in other places, they should be there. But would you extend this scheme in Maharashtra to cover them. It may not be more than 100 to 150 crores of rupees. It is a very small amount.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, Mr. Kulkarni will be very happy to know that in the circular that has been

sent, very categorically we have made it clear that in the ambit of this particular scheme the weavers, the artisans and the also the fishermen—because, according to the definition of the NABARD, agricultural activity also includes fisheries and, therefore, we have included them also and there will be no difficulty in extending the scheme to them—are included.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : What about development mandals—Phule Development Mandal, Ambedkar Development Mandal of the State Government which are cooperatives?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just listen to me. I have described the categories, and whether they come under the ambit of one organisation or the other, these are the categories. Weavers and artisans, whether they are in the cities or district headquarters or rural areas, they will be accepted, and the fishermen will also be included. We have made it quite clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vishwasrao Ramrao Patil.

SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL
It is covered, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is covered? Good.
Shri S.B. Chavan.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I have two or three questions to ask. The first thing which I would like to understand from the hon. Finance Minister is about the whole scheme based on the 'anewari' or 'paisewari' as the hon. Minister was pleased to state. Sir, it is all right that Maharashtra has such a scheme. It is a fact that throughout India you have a similar kind of system prevailing in every State that 'anewari' is being worked out and 'paisewari' is being worked out at the village level and all the records are available? Is it a fact; That is the first question. Secondly, if I understand correctly with whatever little I know about the village records, it is only up to 6 annas and below that the 'anewari' always worked. If it is 8 annas or 50

paise, according to my information, this kind of record is not available with any of the Patwaris even in Maharashtra State. So, if the basis is going to be 50 paise or 8 annas 'anewari', and even if there is a little relaxation of one year of drought instead of two years, first of all the drought conditions will not be known because the records are not available. For bad year, the criterion is 50 paise or 8 annas. If that kind of record...

Mr. CHAIRMAN: He knows it I know it. You put your question.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Is it a fact that such a record is not available even in Maharashtra where the system systematically anewari' and 'paisewari' is being worked out? That is my first question. The second question is, the hon. Finance Minister, when he was at Ahmednagar or Aurangabad, he seems to have stated—that is what I have read; I do not know how far the statement which has been reported in the press is correct—that if the 'anewari' is not properly worked out, then certainly the Government is prepared to review the entire situation. If that is a fact, then certainly we would like to know as to how many villages are there where, according to the Government's information, the 'anewari' is not being reasonably worked out because the system of 'aanewari' is that preannewari is being declared first and crop cutting experiments are being conducted and thereafter the final 'anewari' -is being declared. If it is below 8 annas, no preliminary stage of 'aanewari' is going to be declared there. So, where we had the excess rains or crops damaged, thereafter, there was no possibility of such a kind of record being available with the villages. And that is why, when the hon. Finance Minister said that he is prepared to review the situation with a view to helping the peasantry, I would like to know how many such villages are there where such a kind of review is called for.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you expect the

Finance Minister of the Government of India to know about how many villages are there?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He made a statement...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only the State Governments which know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would reply to that.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am not asking on the basis of a Chief Minister's statement. I am asking on the basis of the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister. The third thing, Sir, is that both the weavers and the artisans are going to be covered.

My first question is whether it is necessary that the weavers and artisans should be in the co-operative sector? Even if they are individuals who are doing this kind of work, will they be covered or not? Why I say this because, according to my information, in Maharashtra this is also the case in other areas—there are master weavers and these master weavers are giving loans to the other weavers.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I have followed that. I will reply.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would like to know whether these people are going to be covered or not? This is because, ultimately, the amount is going to be recovered by the master weavers from these weavers and they are not going to be entitled to this kind of relief. But if the nature of the scheme is such that even if they are individuals...
(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, is it Question Hour or some discussion?
(Interruptions)

DR. YELAMANCHILI: Master weavers and moneylenders are not covered by this scheme. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: We had a full discussion on price rise. We had posed all these questions there. When these

questions have not been answered, what else can we do? We have to ask in this manner only; (interruptions) Sir, I am just finishing.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Sir, how many questions can there be in one supplementary?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would like to be enlightened on this whether relief would be given irrespective of the fact whether they are in the co-operative sector or individuals.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: These three questions are, in fact, one. That is why you have admitted them. It is really one question only.

I fully agree with the hon. Member that there are certain aberrations and distortions and, sometimes, even nonexistence of the records regarding crop assessments. Envisaging such a situation, and in view of the complaints received from the various States, we are informing the concerned Chief Ministers that even if adequate revenue records are not available, on that ground, we will not deny the benefits of this scheme to the peasants and other sections and that we will go by the declaration of the concerned State Governments. In Maharashtra or in U.P. or in Bihar, if the Chief Minister concerned officially writes to us that because of the non-existence of the revenue records they are making a declaration that these are the bad crop years, we will straightaway accept their contention because the whole thing is based on this. (Interruptions) Thank you, Apasahib.

There is another point. You have asked a pointed question. The question is whether only the loans taken by weavers and such other categories, including fishermen, who are part of some co-operative organisation, would be waived, or this would be done in the case of individuals also. These are the categories which are entitled for the waiver of loan. I would like to make it very clear that whether they take the loan

through the co-operative or as individuals, they are entitled for the waiver of loan.

कुमारी संईदा खातून: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों से लिए गए ऋणों से संबंधित ऋण राहत की पूरी जिम्मेदारी वहन करेगी और इसका 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को वहन करना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहां मध्य प्रदेश में तो राज्य सरकार का ऐसा कारोबार है कि अंधेर नगरी पटवा राजा है। आपने इस क्षेत्र में 10 हजार के ऋण की माफी की योजना भेजी है, लेकिन हमें दुःख होता है कि जिस गरीब किसान ने 10 हजार रुपये लिये थे वह ईमानदारी से हमेशा उस ऋण की अदायगी करता रहा है और थोड़ा-थोड़ा पे करते हुए इस मंजिल तक आ चुका है कि उसके अब केवल 500 रु० की बकाया है तो उसको माफी नहीं दी जा रही है और उसको खाद और बीज भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि पूरा पैसा अदा करो, लेकिन 10 हजार का ऋण लेकर जिसने अदा नहीं किया है उसको माफी दी जा रही है। जिन किसानों का मैं जिक्र कर रही हूं वे गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वाले किसान हैं, वे थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके ऋण की अदायगी करते रहे हैं, उनको बीज और खाद उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही है जबकि उनके सिर्फ 500 रुपये बकाया हैं, उनको माफी नहीं दी जा रही है।

वे लोग किसी प्रकार से अपना जीवनयापन करके ऋण की अदायगी करते रहे हैं। दूसरों को माफ करते जा रहे हैं लेकिन इन किसानों का ऋण माफ नहीं किया जा रहा है। लेकिन उन लोगों को माफी दी जा रही है जिन्होंने एक पैसा भी वापिस नहीं किया और 10 हजार रुपया लेकर डकार भी नहीं लिया। वह भी गरीब किसान हैं...

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

कुमारी संईदा खातून: सभापति जी, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उन लोगों के लिए क्या प्रावधान इस स्कीम में रखा गया है? धन्यवाद।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: माननीय सभापति जी, यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है, इस पर आगे घंटे की बहस होनी चाहिए। यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है (व्यवधान)

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते: आगे घंटे से ज्यादा हो गया है, 35 मिनट हो चुके हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: अभी इसका जवाब देने दीजिये। उसके बाद आप लिख कर के भेज दीजिये।

डॉ० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: आपकी सेवा में लिखित भेज दिया गया है।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवत: मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्या ने जो सवाल पूछा है उसके दो हिस्से हैं। मैं सरकार की ओर से यह स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार की जो परियोजना बनी है उसको अलग स्वरूप दे कर उन्होंने उसका मध्य प्रदेश में विस्तार किया है। हम लोगों ने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को स्पष्ट बता दिया है कि जो स्कीम हम लोगों ने बनाई है उस हद तक आपका जितना काम होगा उसकी जिम्मेदारी हम लेंगे लेकिन इस स्कीम को एक्सटेंड करने की आपको इजाजत है। उन्होंने भी इसे मान लिया कि अगर इस स्कीम में हम कोई तबदीली करते हैं, ज्यादा बढ़ावा देते हैं तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी हम अपने संसाधनों के जरिये से करेंगे। नम्बर दो, उन्होंने यह कहा है कि जिन्होंने कहीं से भी पैसा लेकर गरीब लोगों ने अपने कर्ज वापिस किये हैं उन लोगों के कर्ज की माफी नहीं हो रही है और जो लोग डिफाल्टर रहे उनकी कर्जा माफी हो रही है। मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिनका कर्जा अभी तक बकाया में रहा उनको माफी देने का सवाल है। जिन्होंने संसाधनों को इकट्ठा कर के अपना कर्जा वापिस किया है उनको भी अगर वापिस देने लगे तो अगला चरण यह होगा कि जिन्होंने कर्जा लिया भी नहीं है उनको भी 10 हजार रुपया दे दो, इस प्रकार की मांग आ जाएगी। इसलिए आपने जो जिक्र किया है जिन गरीब लोगों ने कर्जा वापिस नहीं किया वे तो हमारी स्कीम के मुताबिक बराबर कर्जा माफी के लायक हैं और उनका कर्जा माफ किया जाएगा।

श्री अजीत जोगी: जिन्होंने पार्ट पेमेंट भी कर दिया है, दो सौ रुपये का पार्ट पेमेंट किया है, उनके कर्ज की भी माफी नहीं हो रही है।

Performance of Export Houses

*42. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: t SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item

t The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Hanendra Singh Hanspal.

captioned 'Poor performance by Export Houses' which appeared in the Hindustan Times of 16th July, 1990;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that most of the Export Houses are not able to earn sufficient foreign exchange by exporting their products;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the country earns more foreign exchange by exporting the products manufactured by the small industrial units; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to effect any change in the existing system in order to boost exports and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of the total exports of Rs. 9145 crores made by Export Houses and Trading Houses in 1987-88, the contribution of Small Scale Sector was 43.6%. In 1988-89, out of the total exports by Export Houses and Trading Houses of Rs. 10047 crores, the contribution of Small Scale Sector was 42.7%.

(d) The policies and procedures for export promotion are kept under constant review by the Government and changes are made therein from time to time in the public interest.

श्री हारवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल: सभापति महोदय, जो मेरे क्वेश्चन का मेन मुद्दा था उस में मैंने पूछा था कि जो पूअर परफार्मेंस बाई दी एक्सपोर्ट हाऊसेज़ है उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब यह तो दिया कि यह ठीक बात है, येम सर कहा है और उस तरफ उनका ध्यान है। लेकिन उस पूअर परफार्मेंस को ठीक करवाने के लिए आप एक्सपोर्ट हाऊसेज़ या ट्रेडिंग हाऊसेज़ में क्या करने जा रहे हैं,

इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि, फेडरेशन आफ इण्डियन एक्सपोर्टर्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में करीब 1450 मेम्बर हैं उस में से 350 मेम्बर का ही 70 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट है लेकिन जो इनसेटिव और सबसिडी सरकार देती है वह 30 परसेंट वालों को वही 70 परसेंट ले जाते हैं। एक्सपोर्ट 30 परसेंट करते हैं लेकिन वह इनसेटिव और सबसिडी 70 परसेंट ले जाते हैं जो टोटल सरकार देती है। इसलिए वह एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज़ चला रहे हैं। इस एनोमली को ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, firstly the performance by the export houses is not poor by any standards. In fact, it is very satisfactory. This whole press report was based on a report given on corporate trends and it is not a question of picking out a few lines from the report and quoting it. In fact, the report is very complimentary to how trade has been growing over a period of time.

In regard to Member's observation about certain people getting more incentives, it just is not possible. The whole structure of exports and incentives is based on the system that the more you export, the more incentives you get. There is no question of exporting less and getting more incentives. There is no system in Government of India like that.

The important point to remember is — here I am replying in some detail because I will save the second supplementary — that in 1987-88, on a export of Rs. 15,000 crore, the benefit we gave was Rs. 189 crore. Then exports went up to Rs. 20,000 crore and our benefits went up to Rs. 522 crore. Last year, we had done Rs. 28,000 crore and the benefits to the export houses and trading houses went up to Rs. 800 crore. Now in the policy for 1988-1991 what we had done was we had classified export houses and trading houses on the basis of net foreign exchange earnings and we had put that 2 crore would be limit for export houses and 10 crore for trading houses. In the new policy for 1990-91; in fact the limit has been raised from 2 to 5 crores and

from 10 to 20 crores. Basically we are offering an incentive to all export houses and trading houses that as you increase your turn-over, you will get additional incentives.

For the small scale sector in particular, we are giving double weightage. That means if the small scale sector does 2 crore, for our records we take it as 4 crore. So we are giving double benefit there. There is no question of anyone getting more incentives or there being a poor performance because trading houses and export houses contribute nearly 53% of our export turn-over.

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल: सभापति महोदय, जो कुछ मंत्री महोदय ने कहा वह ठीक है। लेकिन शायद मैं अपनी बात उनको समझा नहीं सका। मैं यह बिल्कुल नहीं कह रहा कि कोई कम एक्सपोर्ट करके इन्सेटिव ज्यादा ले जाता है या सबसिडी ज्यादा ले लेता है। ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता है। सिस्टम ऐसा है कि यह हो नहीं सकता। I agree with the Minister. लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि कुछ एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज़ सिर्फ चलाये जाते हैं ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की बेनीफिट्स उससे ले सकें। सरकार बार बार कहती है कि बैलेस आफ पेमेंट की हालत बहुत खराब है। I want to link it with it. अगर आप इसको डिटेल में देखें। आपने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात कही और आपने यहां फिगर्स भी दीं कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में 87-88 में 43.6 किया और 88-89 में डिक्लाइन हुआ 42.7 परसेंट। मेरे ख्याल से 89-90 में फर्दर डिक्लाइन हुआ होगा। आपने व्रह फिगर नहीं दीं। मैं नहीं जानता क्यों नहीं दीं। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि जरूर डिक्लाइन हुआ होगा। आपके प्रोसीजर और सिस्टम इतने कम्बरसम हैं कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाला जिसका टोटल कंट्री की एक्सपोर्ट में 42 या 43 परसेंट हिस्सा है, यह इतना काम नहीं कर सकता है कि एक तरफ स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चलाकर कुछ प्रोड्यूस करे, कोई चीज बनाये, मैनुफैक्चर करे, फिर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाले के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि आपके इतने कम्बरसम प्रोसीजर के साथ वह एक्सपोर्ट कर सके क्योंकि एक्सपोर्ट करना अपने आप में एक अलग बात है। इसलिए ये एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज पनपते हैं।

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न कर लीजिए तो अच्छा है।

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल: मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि

इसलिए ये एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज पनपते हैं और ये इन्सेंटिव्स का अनड्यू एडवांटेज लेते हैं और अनड्यू फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न करते हैं। जो एडवांटेज है वह सारा ये ले लेते हैं। अगर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वाला खुद एक्सपोर्ट करे तो वह उतना ही इन्सेंटिव लेगा। वह जितना एक्सपोर्ट करेगा सिर्फ उतना ही इन्सेंटिव लेगा, एक्सपोर्ट हाउस वाले इन्सेंटिव नहीं लेगा और गवर्नमेंट उसे सेव करेगी।

I hope I have made my point clear. If not, then I can do it another way so that I can get the correct answer.

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न कर लें तो अच्छा रहेगा एक्सप्लेन करने के बजाये।

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, the point is very clear. I think you have also got to realise that if there are some export houses which are taking benefit of the incentives given, then incentives are given only when exports go up. We would like more people to come who want to take advantage of it. Government wants exports to go up. Government does not want the exports to go down I have not finished yet. I am on my feet.

As far as small scale sector is concerned, if they can do their own marketing, go all over the world and spend more money, there will be no problem. But if you see the lessons of the recent past, the most successful exporting companies have formed consortiums. Look at the Japanese. There are seven companies whose turnover is more than most companies economies, and why do they do it? Because it is economy of effort. A small-scale manufacturer exporting Rs. 5 lakhs cannot spend Rs. 10 lakhs on marketing. So, this is the whole structure which is made. There is no stopping a small-scale manufacturer to have a cooperative of small-scale manufacturers and have an export house. So, I have answered in the first instance that if you want exports to go up, you will get sizeable incentives. But if your exports do not go up, where is the question of your getting incentives? — I mean, there is no question of that. The system is very clear.

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Sir, I wanted to know what special incentives he will give to the small-scale industries.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, the largest incentive which we are giving to the small-scale industry is, if you do an export of Rs. 5 lakhs, we are putting it in our books as Rs. 10 lakhs. There is no bigger incentive. And, as far as simplification of procedure is concerned, there is Question No. 45 and I can read out a long statement to you on how much simplification has been done for the small-scale industry, but let us wait for Question No. 45.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA: Sir, there is a proposal to reorganize the export promotion zones. May we please be told what the scheme is? The second thing is, you have yourself mentioned that you have given Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 800 crores, but there is a statement here in a paper on the 28th July to say that the Government is spending as much as Rs. 2,500 crores per year on incentives for exporters. Would that please be clarified?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, what we are talking about here is incentives given to export houses and trading houses in terms of additional licences. The exporters also get replenishment licences, and they get a CCS—Cash Compensatory Support. So, an exporter gets various kinds of incentives. Now, the figure you were quoting would include other incentives also. Here we are restricting ourselves to export houses and trading houses. As far as export promotion zones are concerned, there is no such proposal, but what the honourable Member may be referring to is the 100 per cent export zones which we have in eight or nine places in the country. As and when we receive proposals from the States to consider more export zones, we consider them taking into account the financial and economic feasibility.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, according to the statement of the honourable Minister, about 42 per cent of the exports are by the SSI and the balance by the export houses and trading houses. But it is being noticed that, normally, MRTP houses and large houses are not taking much part in the exports from the country against whatever they are doing in the country. So I would like to know if the Government is planning to take any steps so that it becomes obligatory for large and MRTP houses to export a minimum percentage of their total turnover in the country and, if not, how the Government plans to increase exports at a faster rate than what is going on now. Similarly, I would like to know what is the percentage share of India in the entire international trade and how it compares with other countries like Korea, Pakistan, Malaysia, China, etc. Finally, Sir, because the FERA rules are coming in the way, I want to know whether the honourable Minister would like to move the Finance Ministry to make suitable changes in the FERA so that exports can be increased at a faster rate. Thank you.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, there are several questions compressed into one. The first thing is, as far as the small-scale sector is concerned, according to information available with us, five per cent of their total production goes into exports. Now, the figures of 42 per cent and 43 per cent which are given here are the percentage of small-scale sector exports from the export houses and trading houses. It is not the total export from the country;— it is a percentage of that export. As far as the larger houses are concerned or any other houses are concerned in the export effort, we don't intend to put anything punitive. The point is, if exports have to go up, you have to provide the right infrastructure, the right facilities, and if your product is good, it is going to sell. Imposing conditions does not help. We also do not intend to provide crutches all the time

because the international market is highly competitive and we have to compete in it.

As far as the larger units are concerned, we have been interacting with them. I have a spate of statistics here which vary between 3 and 5 per cent of the total turn-over, which is not very much out of line with the small scale units. But the point is that with the type of growth we are looking at which is 20 to 30 per cent every year, everything has to expand, and larger houses have to expand. And because they have larger infrastructure, there is a greater responsibility on them. I think, basically in the last two, three years people are finding that they do generate sizeable profits from exports. So, there is no reason to feel that exports will not improve.

As far as India's share is concerned, just giving statistics of 0.6 or 1.2 per cent is not going to mean anything. One has to go really deeper into the subject.

As far as the FERA rules are concerned, we have constant interaction with the Finance Ministry, and wherever necessary we are making suitable modifications.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि जो अपना विदेश व्यापार है उसमें छोटे उद्योगों का एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जो छोटे उद्योग हैं उनके अन्दर पूँजी भी कम लगती है और उनके अन्दर काम भी ज्यादा मिलता है और आज देश की जो सब से बड़ी बेकारी की समस्या है उसको दूर करने में भी ये सहायक हो रहे हैं और बड़े उद्योगों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा सहायक हो रहे हैं। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए पूरे देश के उद्योग बढ़ाने की ज्यादा जो सुविधाएं चाहिए उसको देखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस स्मॉल स्केल सेक्टर को और अधिक एक्सपोर्ट के अन्दर इसका अंश बढ़े इसके लिए जो सुविधाएं आप दे रहे हैं उन सुविधाओं को और अधिक कुछ बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या सोच सकते हैं या सोचा है क्या? अगर है तो क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री अरुण कुमार नेहरू: सर, स्मॉल स्केल सेक्टर के विषय में जो सब से बड़ी सुविधा इनको इस वक्त

मिली है वह यह है कि जब हम लोगों ने दो करोड़ से पांच करोड़ करा कर उन्होंने रिप्रजेंटेशन किया था कि चार करोड़ की लिमिट से नीचे नहीं आए तो वह हम लोगों ने मान लिया था और दूसरी चीज़ क्या है कि इसमें जो भी उनको इंपोर्टेंट रा-मैटीरियल एक्सपोर्ट प्रोडक्शन के लिए जो भी उनकी लागत होती है इसके लिए हम लोगों ने एक स्पेशल फैसिलिटी बनाई है, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में तो आपको पता ही है कि इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर बहुत सारे इंसेंटिव्स दिए गए हैं, इस वक्त तो जो मुझे लग रहा है कि स्माल स्केल के लिए कोई ऐसी फैसिलिटी नहीं है जो इस वक्त हम नहीं दे रहे हैं और यह भी किया है कि अपने ट्रेड फेयर जो होते हैं, ट्रेड डेवलपमेंट अथारिटीज़ होती हैं और जो डेलीगेशन्स होते हैं उनको भी हम स्पॉन्सर करते हैं। अभी हम लोग रूस गए थे तो वहां पर मीडियम और स्माल स्केल के लिए हम लोग स्पेशल डेलीगेशन्स भिजवा रहे हैं। तो यह तो काम होता ही जाएगा। मुझे लग रहा है कि इस साल जो स्माल स्केल का कंट्रीब्यूशन है वह 42-43 परसेंट नहीं होगा 50 फ्रीसदी इतना तो ऊपर आ ही जाएगा।

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: I consider the hon. Commerce Minister a man of vision.

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल कीजिए।

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: I am coming to the question.

In the changed scenario, I would like to know from him, because this question is related to small-scale industries, whether he has got any control over the production of the small-scale units and whether he has got any control over the quality of the product because unless the quality is improved there cannot be better export. Thus whether the Commerce Ministry has got any control over the production and over the quality of the small-scale units?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, under the Commerce Ministry there are many export inspection agencies. All products which are exported, are not inspected. But there are certain subgroups which come there. All important product groups where we realise that quality is of utmost importance, are

inspected by Government and by private agencies which we have sanctioned. But the major test, of course, in the whole thing is that if an exporter has to export, the quality of his product has to be good. If he does it substandardly, he will export only once.

Trade with East European Countries

*43. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the steps that are being taken by Government to exploit the changed conditions in Eastern Europe to improve India's external trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government is fully alive to the changing scenario in East European Countries and steps are being taken in consultation with Foreign Government authorities concerned to ensure that a new dynamism is imparted to bilateral trade. These steps include among others:

(a) Greater marketing thrust in the changed economic environment including more effective participation in trade, fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller Meets, etc.

(b) Diversification of structure of trade to exploit new possibilities.

(c) Promotion of direct contacts at the commercial enterprise level.

(d) Greater emphasis on new forms of cooperation.

SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: I expected an intelligent and fatty reply from the hon. Minister. The reply is not only thin, but it is also very vague.

Considering the opportunities provided because of the changed scenario in Eastern Europe, it is high time for us to exploit the situation. I don't want any vague reply. I want to know specifically what steps the Government has taken so far. Has the Government sent any

delegation to these countries to widen the scope of our export avenues?

Secondly I would like to know whether we are continuing the counter-trade agreements with these countries or these counter-trade agreements, which were existing earlier, have ceased to exist?

My another supplementary, which is very important, is that the Rupee payment trade agreement was originally envisaged to assist India, but nowadays the balance of payments position between Soviet Russia and India is going adversely. Last year we had Rs. 900 crores of adverse balance of payments position, in favour of India vis a vis U.S.S.R. Now we have provided Rs. 350 crores in this budget to offset this position, but the deficit is going beyond the limit.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: The hon. Member has said that the answers given is very vague, but I must be very honest with you, the question asked is very vague. I have not understood it; but there is no problem. If the hon. Member wants I can give 200 pages of documents as to what we are doing with Eastern European countries.

Now, I must anticipate the questions he is asking. Reply to his first question is that we have a Rupee trade, we have a counter-trade with USSR and also with Czechoslovakia. In fact, we have this counter-trade with five countries and with three countries we have trade in Rupee currencies.

Now, we have taken various measures. Since the hon. Member is saying we are giving vague reply, with your permission I would like to read out six pages of what we are doing with individual countries. I should also give the hon. Member a list of all the... (Interruptions) You have asked the questions and I have to reply to you. I must, Sir, give a detailed reply.

उस में क्या है, हम तो सब दे सकते हैं।

If you want I will send it to him.

श्री सभापति: टेबिल पर रख दीजिए।

श्री अरुण कुमार नेहरू: अच्छ, टेबिल पर रख देता हूँ।

As far as USSR is concerned, nearly 11 per cent of our exports and nearly 9 per cent of our imports are with them. We have had an excellent relationship despite all the changes which are taking place in USSR. The business in the current year is extremely good. Now, when you are talking of levels of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 crores on both sides, the question of adverse balances of Rs. 400 or Rs. 300 or Rs. 900 crores are not relevant. In one year we can have an adverse balance of Rs. 1,000 crores and in the other year they can have an adverse balance. This is a global trading pattern. It is not something where you put a full-stop and say that you have Rs. 900 crores and we are giving Rs. 350 crores of technical credit. This is a business tactic when you are dealing with so many countries. As far as Eastern Europe is concerned, we are aware of all the potentials. In fact, we see it as an opportunity and a great deal is being done. If the Member feels and likes to have some more documents, I will sent more than 200 pages to him. There is no problem.

SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: There is a European Development Bank, which has started to help these countries. I would like to know whether India is taking a major share in that Bank.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, you know that Indian and the European Development Banks are two different streams. I don't really know what the Member is referring to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cases pending before the Supreme Court

*44. SHRI TINDIVANAM G.
VENKATRAMAN; SHRI V.
GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND
JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending
before the Supreme Court at present and
among them how many are three, five
and ten years old;

(b) how many among them are of
original jurisdiction and how many are
of appellate Jurisdiction category-wise;

(c) how many civil and criminal SLP

cases are pending at present for
disposal; and

(d) what steps are being taken to
dispose of pending cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES WITH ADDITIONAL
CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY OF
LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH
GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) A statement is
attached. (See below)

(d) Various steps have been taken to
expedite disposal of pending cases.
These steps include grouping of cases
involving common question of law and
constitution of specialised benches. The
listing procedure has been streamlined
so as to get old cases on the list in
chronological order for their disposal as
early as possible.

Statement

(a) Pendency of cases in the Supreme Court as on 30.6.90:

(i) Regular hearing matters = 44815

(ii) Admission matters 63564

Total: 108379

(b) Break-up Of pendency of cases

Category of Cases	Pending for 10 yrs.	more than 5 yrs.	3 yrs.
(A) Appellate			
[Jurisdiction non-Constitutional matters			
(i) Civil appeals (ii)		16089	
Criminal appeals	4799	3278	22781
	466		4058
II Constitutional matters, etc.	163	445	5909
(B) Original Jurisdiction			
(i) Writ petition (Civil)	290	4115	5048
(ii) Writ petition (Criminal)	—	34	68
(iii) special Reference	—	2	3

Category of Cases	Pending for 10 yrs.	more than 5 yrs.	3 yrs.
(iv) Original Suits		14	
(v) Transfer Cases	2	187	15
(vi) Reference under various Act.		26	
	5		46
(c) Special Leave. Petition	(Civil) (Criminal)	48154	
Special Leave Petition	=	6765	
	Total:	<u>54919</u>	

Simplification of Import Licensing Procedure

MS. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to further simplify the import licensing procedure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b) The Import Licensing Procedures are kept constantly under review and simplification is effected as necessary.

U.S. Action Under Super 301 Against India

*46. SHRI RAJUBHAIA. PARMAR:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest stand of the United States about taking action under Super 301 against India on the expiry of deadline and what are the reasons attributed by the United States for not taking action against India under the above provision;

(b) whether there has been any change in Indian Government's stand during the last three months on the issue in response to the United States' stand and also on the issue of negotiations under Super 301 law with- the U.S. authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) On 14 June, 1990, the US Trade Representative (USTR) has determined that certain allegedly trade restricting investment measures and barriers to foreign insurance providers imposed by Government of India are unreasonable and burden or restrict US Commerce. The USTR has, however, determined that no responsive action under Sectioned of the US Trade Act is appropriate at this time, given the potential for results through Government of India's participation in the Uruguay Round Negotiation on Trade Related Investment Measures and Services. Therefore, the investigations initiated against India have been terminated and the status of India's practices is proposed to be reviewed after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round Negotiations to determine at the time whether actions under Section 301 would be warranted.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India continued to maintain the stand that it would not enter into negotiations with the USA under threat of retaliation inherent in Section 301 provision.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to Allow Persons Coming from Abroad to Bring Gold

*47. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAIVIRUMBI.
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to allow persons coming from abroad to bring gold and jewellery into the country;

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

(c) whether the matter would be brought before Parliament before a final decision is taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Some proposals in this regard are under consideration of the Govt.

(c) The matter would be brought before Parliament if any legislative changes are considered necessary.

Black Money in Circulation in the Country

*48. SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that black money of the order of Rs. 90,000 crore is in circulation in the country at present;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to curb this menace;

(c) what is the estimated amount of black money recovered/seized in the form of currency notes/gold ornaments and incriminating documents during the last three years, yearwise;

(d) what are the names of such persons firms from whom black money was recovered, stating the amount of black money recovered in each case during the above period;

(e) whether the offenders will be brought to book and the illgotten money will be used for solving unemployment problem and for other developmental works;

(f) whether Government propose to introduce, a scheme to divert black money for housing activity for low income groups; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There is no official estimate of the amount of black money in circulation in the country. The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in their report titled 'Aspects of the Black Economy in India' have, estimated the black money for 1983-84 between Rs. 31,584 to Rs. 36,786 crores. The authors have, however, admitted that their estimate is based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which can be challenged.

(b) The Government takes necessary legislative and administrative measures as deemed appropriate from time to time to curb the generation, growth and use of black money. Some of the measures taken by the Income-tax Department include the following:—

- (i) Systematic survey operations;
- (ii) Search and seizures operations in appropriate cases;
- (iii) Verification of information by Central Information Branches in a planned manner;
- (iv) In-depth investigation in a selected number of cases;
- (v) Pre-emptive purchase of immovable property by the Central Government under the provisions of Chapter XXC of the Income-tax Act- in certain notified cities.

(c) The value of prima-facie unaccounted assets seized, besides incriminating documents, during the course of searches under Section 132 of the Income-tax Act during the last three financial years are as per details given here under:—

Financial Year	No. of searches	Seizure of prima-facie				unaccounted assets Total (Rs. in crores)
		Bullion	Cash	Jewellery	Others (Rs. in crores)	
1987-88	8464	1.88	25.98	58.13	59.03	145.02
1988-89	7505	3.84	27.71	68.33	52.82	152.70
1989-90	3984		32.37	42.40	53.25	128.02

(d) Keeping in view the large number of searches conducted during the last three financial years, effort and time required to compile the information sought for may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved. If however, information is desired about any specific case cases the same can be made available.

(e) Persons in whose cases tax evasion is established are liable to penalty and prosecution in accordance with the various Direct Tax Enactments. The assets seized in the course of the search are adjusted against the tax liabilities under various Direct Tax Enactments and the excess, if any, is released. Such tax realisation forms part of the general revenues of the Government and is utilised for various purposes including schemes for development and employment generation.

(f) and (g) A proposal in this regard is under the consideration of the Government.

देश में पर्यटन क्षमता

*49. श्री अजीत जोगी:

श्री सुशील बरोगया:

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में पर्यटन क्षमता का अभी तक अधिकतम उपयोग नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) 1990-91 के वर्ष के लिए विदेशी पर्यटकों के आगमन तथा विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में 1990-91 के वर्ष के दौरान नये होटलों का निर्माण करने और नए पर्यटक

स्थलों का विकास करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यपाल मलिक):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा हल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(ख) वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रियों को छोड़कर, विदेशी पर्यटकों के आगमन का लक्ष्य 1.5 मिलियन है तथा लगभग 2800/- करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय का लक्ष्य है।

(ग) और (घ) पर्यटक विहार-स्थलों सहित पर्यटन का विकास करने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की होती है। तथापि पर्यटन मंत्रालय सितारा श्रेणी के होटलों का निर्माण करने संबंधी प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित करता है। इस मंत्रालय ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त प्रस्तावों में से 31 प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया है जिनका राज्यवार विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	प्रस्तावों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2
2.	असम	1
3.	बिहार	2
4.	गुजरात	1
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2
6.	महाराष्ट्र	9
7.	पंजाब	1

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	प्रस्तावों की संख्या
8.	सिक्किम	1
9.	तमिलनाडु	6
10.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4
11.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2
	जोड़	31

BSmCS Application for Mini Steel Plant

*50 SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation has applied on the 23rd August, 1989 for a five lakh tonne per annum capacity mini steel plant; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Initially the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation had applied for a capacity of 2.5 lakh tonnes per annum, but this was modified in August, 1989 to 5 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) With the announcement of the new steel policy which allows capacity creation of upto 1 million tonnes per annum, this and other similar proposals will require reconsideration by the applicants.

Electoral Reforms

*51. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 59 given in the Rajya Sabha on 15th March, 1990 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in bringing about comprehensive electoral reforms; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when necessary legislation in this

regard is proposed to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendations made by the Committee on Electoral Reforms, the following four Bills have already been introduced during the preceding Session of Parliament.

(i) The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Bill, 1990. (ii) The Constitution (Seventy-First Amendment) Bill, 1990.

(iii) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

(iv) The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Condition of Service) Bill, 1990. The first three Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha while the last one was introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Financing of a London based Shipping Company by UCO Bank

*52. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV: SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry was conducted by Government into the UCO Bank's financing of a London based shipping company resulting in a loss of about 3 million dollars;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the inquiry; and

(c) what action is contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that it had recently carried out a scrutiny of records available at UCO Bank's Head Office at Calcutta in regard to the financing of a London based shipping company by its London branch. The scrutiny covered appraisal and

follow-up of credit limits sanctioned with emphasis on staff accountability for lapses, if any. The Bank has not finalised its views so far.

Recovery of Customs Duty on Fodder Machines Imported by Sanjeevani Fodder Production (P) Limited

*53. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN.

SHRI KRISHAN LAL
SHARMA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the matter of recovery of customs duty under the order of Collector of Customs, Madras dated 12th February, 1990, of about Rs. 3.4 crores leviable on the fodder machines, in respect of M/s. Sanjeevani Fodder Production (P) Limited under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962;

(b) what is the amount of penalty proposed to be imposed on the concerned firms and persons and the number of fodder machines likely to be confiscated;

(c) whether those involved in the case have been identified, if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(d) what preventive steps are being envisaged for future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d) In this case Show Cause Notice was issued on 12th February, 1990 to the persons whose names are given in the enclosed Annexure for the recovery of Customs duty of about Rs. 3.4 crores leviable on the fodder producing units imported by M/s Sanjeevani Fodder Production Pvt. Ltd., confiscation of 57 machines worth Rs. 10.8 crores approximately as well as imposition of penalty on the concerned firms/persons. The case is being adjudicated by the Collector of Customs, Madras in quasi-judicial proceedings. The quantum of penalty to be imposed on each of the concerned persons/firms is the discretion

of the adjudicating authority. Replies of some of the concerned persons are awaited since they have sought inspection of documents and also asked for copies of these documents. The enforcement agencies of the Customs department remain alert against such offences.

ANNEXURE

1. M/s Sanjeevani Fodder Production Pvt. Ltd.,
2. M/s Fometa India Machines Pvt. Ltd.,
3. M/s Bharat Krishak Samaj (BKS)
4. Shri John R. Brady, Director, M/s Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
5. Shri George Monteiro, Director, M/s Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
6. Shri Dinesh Dubey, Director, M/s Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
7. Shri T. C. Abraham, Director, Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
8. Dr. J.R. Taneja, Director, Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
9. Mrs. Radhika Gabardi Este, Director, M/s Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
10. Shri William Philip, Director, M/s Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
11. Shri K. Prabhakar Reddy, Executive Chairman, B.K.S.
12. Shri R. N. Gaur, Director, M/s Sanjeevani
13. Shri R. P. Udawat, Director, M/s Sanjeevani
14. Shri C. M. Mathews, Director, M/s Sanjeevani and M/s Fometa
15. Shri Bruno Galardi, Director, M/s Fometa
16. Shri Antonio Santavia Bernadez, Director M/s Fometa
17. Shri Hussin Dalawai, Director, Sanjeevani
18. Director, Directorate of Agriculture, Jaipur
19. Director, Indian Grassland and

Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi

20. Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly

21. Director, Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Chamoli, U.P.

Production of Steel by Private Steel Plant under the Liberalised Steel Policy

*54. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Steel Policy has been liberalised allowing private steel plants to produce upto one million tonnes of steel; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to allow creation of additional steel making capacity in the private sector with unit capacity upto one million tonnes based on electric arc furnace/energy optimising technologies including small blast furnaces. Entrepreneurs will have the option to decide the plant si/e keeping in view the product mix and technology to be adopted.

Rise in Government Borrowings and External Debt

*55. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of rise in Government borrowings and total external debt as on date (in foreign exchange);

(b) that percentage of foreign borrowings went towards debt servicing and what percentage of export earnings is used for debt servicing annually;

(c) what are the priorities, if any, for reducing Government expenditure stating the areas identified for the purpose and whether Government subsidies are proposed to be reduced; and

(d) what is the overall picture likely to emerge as a consequence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) There has been an increase of about 16 per cent in Government borrowings (domestic plus external) during 1989-90 over that of 1988-89. The total external debt outstanding as on 31.3.1990 is estimated to be US \$ 46751 million equivalent to Rs. 80132 crores at the prevailing exchange rate. The total debt service payment (i.e. repayment of principal and payment of interest) is estimated to be 21.6 percent of country's exports and gross invisible earnings.

(c) and (d) All Ministries have been advised to make sustained efforts for reducing burden of administrative expenditure and exercise careful scrutiny of all ongoing programmes and schemes. Steps have also been taken to closely monitor expenditure so as to ensure that it does not exceed the budgetary targets. The Government will present to Parliament a review of the budgetary position every four months of the current year.

Supply of Water to Bangladesh from Farakka Barrage

*56. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity of water released to Bangladesh during the last three years, yearwise from Farakka Barrage;

(b) whether the quantity has been

increased or decreased after the recent visit of the External Affairs Minister to Dhaka; and

(c) what are the details of the new agreement relating to sharing of water with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The quantity of water released downstream of Farakka Barrage during January to May of last three years is as follows:

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| (i) 1988 | 11.8 million acre ft. |
| (ii) 1989 | 12.6 million acre ft' |
| (iii) 1990 | 10.9 million acre ft. |
| (i) 1988 | 11.8 million acre ft. (ii) |
| 1989 | 12.6 million acre ft,' (iii) |
| 1990 | 10.9 million acre ft. |

(b) and (c) As New Agreement has not been concluded, the releases have been in an ad hoc manner.

Constitution of a Tribunal to settle Cauvery Water dispute

*57. SHRI M. M. JACOB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have referred the Cauvery Water dispute to a Tribunal to be presided over by a serving Judge of a High Court;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Tribunal along with the names of the other members, if any;

(c) what is the reaction of concerned States thereto; and

(d) by when the Tribunal is likely to submit its findings to the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tribunal has been constituted with Shri Justice Chittatosh Mookerjee, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court as the Chairman and Shri Justice S. D. Agarwal, Judge of the Allahabad High Court and Shri Justice N. S. Rao, Judge

of Patna High Court as Members. The request made by the Government of Tamil Nadu under Section 3 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, has been referred to the Tribunal for adjudication.

(c) All the four basin States have nominated their representatives for the work before the Tribunal and all the four States were present on the day of the 1st hearing held by the Tribunal on 28.7.1990.

(d) No time limit has been fixed.

Export Drive

*58. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently selected certain product groups to augment export drive; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and "what incentives /facilities are proposed to be provided to them to increase exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b) identification of Thrust Sectors based on India's comparative advantage for export promotion is a continuous process. The broad sectors identified for special thrusts in markets abroad are as under:—

1. Tea, especially in package and value-added forms;
2. Cereals, in particular wheat;
3. Processed foods, including fruits and juices, meat and meat products, and fresh fruits & vegetables;
4. Marine products, especially in value added forms;
5. Iron ore;
6. Leather and Leather manufactures with an emphasis on the latter;
7. Handicrafts and Jewellery;
8. Capital goods and consumer durables;
9. Electronics goods and computer software;
10. Basic chemicals;
11. Fabrics piece-goods and made-ups;
12. Readymade Garments;
13. Woollen fabrics and knitwear;
14. Projects and services; and
15. Granite.

The broad approach of the Government is to provide for a policy framework which is helpful in increasing exports, particularly in the thrust sectors. In this connection, Government has taken a series of measures to facilitate **the** increased capacity for export production especially to upgrade technology to make export sector more competitive through improved access to capital goods and raw materials at OT near international prices and by providing fiscal and monetary incentives for exports. Simultaneously continuous dialogue is being maintained with the Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards. In addition, the Ministry holds regular Open House meetings where constraints faced by the exporters are discussed.

Scheme for flood control in Orissa

*59. SHRI KAHNU CHARAN LENKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has submitted any scheme to the Central Government for flood control in that State;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) what action the Central Government have so far taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c) Recently, Mahanadi Delta Development Plan comprising among others flood control component envisaging protection to an area of 5.2 lakh hectares and a population of 30.25 lakhs at an estimated cost of about Rs. 123 crores has been received at the Centre. The proposal is under examination-

Modification of FERA Provisions

*60. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify FERA regulations to enlarge trade, ensure greater flow of foreign investment and to step up India's joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) Government have no proposal at present to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973. Guidelines issued under FERA are kept under review and suitable modifications are made from time to time to meet the requirements of trade, investment and Joint Ventures abroad, as necessary.

Implementation of irrigation advancement programme in Orissa

334. SHRI KAHNU CHARAN LENKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects undertaken with Central assistance under Irrigation Advancement Programme in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the achievements made and the assistance given by the Central Government so far, on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b) Central assistance amounting Rs. 21.47 crores was given to the Government of Orissa under the Irrigation Advancement Programme during VII Plan for two projects viz. Mahanadi Delta Project and Tank Irrigation. As reported by the Stalp, additional irrigation potential of 39,290 ha. has been created by the Mahanadi

Delta Project and 4534 ha. under the Tank Irrigation.

Export of Textiles to Japan

335. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is vast scope of export of textiles to Japan;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard;

(c) what are the names of the countries that are importing Indian textiles at present; and

(d) the quantum of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government and various Textile Export Promotion Councils have taken several measures to increase textile exports to Japan. These include:—

(i) Visit of high level delegations to Japan to study the Japanese markets.

(ii) Participation in various fairs/Exhibitions/Buyer Seller Meets in Japan.

(iii) Holding of seminars on potentials for export to Japan.

(iv) Visit of Japanese fashion technicians/designers to India to train Indian exporters etc.

(c) Almost all countries import textiles from India. The major importers include EEC member countries, USA, USSR, JAPAN, Bangladesh, Australia etc.

(d) The export of Textiles excluding jute and handicrafts from India during the last three years are as given below:—

Year	Value (in Rs. Crores)
1987-	3814
88	4398
1988-	6500

(Sources: Textile Export Promotion Councils.)

Rise in the Prices of Steel

336. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that prices of all categories of steel have soared by an average of Rs. 1200/- per tonne during the last three months;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the rise in prices of steel;

(c) whether the price rise has affected the cost of construction of houses; if so, to what extent;

(d) whether this price rise has also affected the general price level; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to check the steel prices?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (e) Open market prices of iron and steel fluctuate on the basis of demand and supply from time to time and levels of JPC prices. There is no direct or indirect regulation on the prices of the output of the producers in the secondary sector; they fix their own prices. The JPC prices for main steel producers are adjusted by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) from time to time to neutralise the increases in input costs and other levies. There is no such increase in the prices of steel items produced by the integrated steel plants in the last three months. There is, however, an open market premium which varies from place to place and time to time,

because of scarcity of supply relative to demand.

Irrigation schemes in Himachal Pradesh

337. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'H.P. irrigation schemes under neglect' which appeared in the Indian Express of 6th June, 1990;

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

(c) what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c) Minor Irrigation scheme are planned, designed and implemented by the State Government and do not require clearance or sanction from the Central Government. As such, the comments of the State Government were asked. It has been stated that State Government is already aware of problems/short-comings mentioned in the news item and are taking necessary measures in this respect.

Development of Nandan Kanan in Orissa as a tourist spot

338. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to develop Nandan Kanan in Orissa as a tourist spot during the Eighth Plan period to attract more domestic as well as foreign tourists;

(b) whether any specific proposal has been sent by the State Government to this effect; and

(c) if so, what action the Central Government have taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Incidents of gold smuggling

339. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of gold smuggling cases detected by Government between January to June, 1990;

(b) how many cases have been registered by the Central Government during the above period against persons who were caught while smuggling gold into the country; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check gold smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The number of seizures effected, the value of contraband seized, the value and quantity of gold seized and the number of persons arrested during the period from January to June, 1990 are given in the table below:

Number of Seizures : Rs. 25,835 effected	
Value of seizures : Rs. 315.22 crores.	
Value of gold seized : Rs. 86.55 crores.	
Quantity of gold seized : 2566 Kgs.	
Number of persons arrested : 1524	

(Figures are provisional.)

However, details of cases/persons arrested for smuggling of gold alone are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery particularly in the vulnerable areas of sea coast, land borders and the international seaports and airports remain alert to check and combat smuggling of contraband including gold. Sophisticated equipment such as: X-ray machines, metal detectors, etc., are being increasingly utilised for prevention and detection of gold concealed on person of passenger and their baggage/in-caigo. Close co-ordination is being maintained with all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of a smuggling.

**Grants given to Institute of
Constitutional and Parliamentary
Studies**

340. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants given to the Institution of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies during the last three years;

(b) the details of publications brought out and other works done in the Institute during this period;

(c) the number of annual general meetings of the Institute held during the period and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken regarding construction of building on its plot of land at Malcha Marg, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The following grants-in-aid were sanctioned to the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies during the last three years:

i) 1987-88	Rs. 6,38,722.95
ii) 1988-89	Rs. 7,50,000.00
iii) 1989-90	Rs. 7,12,500.00

(b) The details of the publications brought out and other work done by the

Institute during this period are furnished in the enclosed statement-I (*see below*).

(c) Two meetings of the general body of the Institute were held during this period. The outcome of these meeting is summarised in the enclosed Statement-II (*see below*).

(d) The Institute has approached the Land and Development *Officer* for permission to enter into a mortgage agreement with a nationalised bank in order to obtain a loan from the bank for the construction of a building.

Statement—I

Details of publications brought out and other work done. The Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies during the last three years (1987-88 to 1989-90)

I. PUBLICATIONS

(a) Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies

Volume XVIII to XXI of the Journal including 2 special number on (i) Centre-State relations; and (ii) Indo-Latin American relations were brought out during— the period. Volume XXII of the Journal is with the press.

(b) Lok Tantra Samiksha

Volume XVI to Volume XIX including 2 special numbers on (i) Centre-State relations, and (ii) Philosophy of the Indian Constitution have been sent to the press.

(c) Other Publications

Legislative Process: Ideals and Reality by Shri P.M. Bhaksh memorial Lecture on "The Women, the Constitution and the Law" Memorial Lecture on "The Constitution and the Public Services".

n. OTHER WORK

1. Parliamentary Fellowship Programme Diploma Courses

The Institute has conducted 3 Fellowship Programmes and 3 Diploma Courses during these 3 years.

2. Lectures and Seminars

Two Lectures and a 3-day National Seminar were organised by the Institute during this period. Also, the U.P. Branch of the Institute had organised 3 Seminars on different subjects during this period.

3. Consultancy Services

The Institute has provided Consultancy Services to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in (i) Organisations of Commonwealth Whips Conference and Symposium on Pandit Nehru; (ii) the proposal for the establishment of G.B. Pant School of Politics and Public Policies; and (iii) award scheme for Hindi books in the field of Parliamentary Studies.

4. Miscellaneous

A Scholar from the German Democratic Republic was attached to the Institute under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme. The scholar studies at the Institute from January to April, 1988.

Statement-II

Details of general body meeting of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, during the last 3 years {1987-88 to 1989-90}

1. 16th General Body Meeting held on 16.1.1987

This Meeting approved the performance-cum-achievement reports of the Institute for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. The Balance Sheet and audited accounts for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 were also

approved. The Meeting also approved the appointment of the Institute's Auditors for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, **and** also settled the honorarium to be paid to the auditors.

Various suggestions made by the members regarding enhancement of membership fee, Institute's building, staff matters etc. were considered and it was decided these suggestions may be referred to the executive council for consideration.

2. 17th General Body Meeting held on 16.12.1989

The performance-cum-achievement reports for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 had not been circulated and therefore it was decided that the agenda items might be taken up on another day after the circulation of these documents.

Setting up of Bank note presses in West Bengal and Karnataka

341. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the setting up of two additional bank note presses, one in West Bengal and the other in Karnataka;

(b) whether these presses will go into production in the Eighth Plan period;

(c) what will be the production capacity of these presses; and

(d) whether the entire demand for fresh bank notes as projected by the **RBI** would be met by the commissioning of these presses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Land has been acquired at the two project sites. Site development and preconstruction activities are under way at both the sites.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The annual production of these presses will be 4975 million pieces each at fully capacity.

(d) After the two presses are commissioned, it is expected that requirement of fresh bank notes as projected by RBI would be fully met.

Unutilised foreign aid funds

342. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that a large proportion of foreign aid funds remain unutilised because of either non-availability of appropriate projects as a'so due to lack of matching grants by India; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove the lacunae and to ensure that such aid is utilised as quickly as possible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) A number of factors have contributed to less than anticipated utilisation of external loans/credits. These include delay in securing mandatory approvals, resolution of technical issues, procurement and implementation delays and inadequate availability of counter-part funds.

The progress of projects financed with foreign assistance are constantly being reviewed. Procedures for approvals have been simplified and progress of projects is being monitored with a view to improving the disbursement of loans/credits already committed.

Fall in rupee value in relation to major international currencies

343. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI MURLIDHAR
CHANDRAKANT
BHANDARE :
SHRI MAHENDRA
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons behind the steep fall in the value of rupee in relation to other currencies like the Dollar, Pound, Sterling, Yen, Deutschemark, etc.;

(b) whether Government are aware that further devaluation of rupee could be counter-productive in our efforts to improve the balance of payments position; and

(c) what would be the rates at which the value of rupee is to be stabilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The value of rupee is fixed with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. In a regime of floating exchange rates, therefore, upward or downward movements of the value of the rupee, which depend on the fluctuation in the value of "these currencies, is a normal phenomenon.

(b) The impact on the balance of payments position is taken into account in the exchange rate policy through the procedures mentioned in (a) above. The exchange rate is one of the policy instruments, which is used to achieve the developmental objectives. An appropriate balance has to be maintained in respect of the rupee exchange rate keeping in view the inflation rate in India and other major countries and our needs for external resources including our external financial and other obligations. As the exchange rates of major currencies are

constantly changing under the generalised floating exchange system, exchange rate adjustments have to be made continuously, depending upon the movements in the exchange rates of the main international currencies.

(c) The rate at which the value of rupee may be stabilised will depend on a number of factors including the movements in the relative values of the currencies of countries which are India's major trading partners.

Income Tax arrears against film artists

344. SHRI R.T. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount due to the Central Government at present

from the film artists by way of income-tax arrears; and

(b) what are the names of such film artists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Information available in Central Board of Direct Taxes is regarding only such film artists who owe Income-tax of more than Rs. one lakh each. The latest information available is as on 31.3.1990. Total income tax due from such film artists as on 31.3.1990 was Rs. 10.79 crores out of which Rs. 5.50 crores was not enforceable for reasons like, demand had not fallen due for payment, recovery had been stayed etc.

(b) Names of such film artists are given in the enclosed statement

Statement
Names of film artists who owe Income-tax of more than Rs. one lakh
each as on 31.3.1990

SI. No.	Name Mr./Ms.	SI. No.	Name Mr./Ms.
1.	Amjad Khan	18.	Maushmi Chatterjee
2.	Ashish Sen Gupta	19.	M.R.R. Vasu
3.	Amitabh Bachhan	20.	M.R. Radhika
4.	A. Sreedevi	21.	N.T. Ramarao
5.	Biswajit Chatterjee	22.	Nasirkhan Sarvarkhan (late)
6.	C. Suhasini Hasan	23.	Padmini Kolhapure
7.	Dilip Kumar	24.	Parveen Babi
8.	Deepti Naval	25.	Rajesh Khanna
9.	D. Venkatesh	26.	Rekha Ganesan
10.	E.V. Saroja	27.	Rati Agnihotri
11.	G. Madhavi (Km)	28.	Raj Babbar
12.	G. Prabhu	29.	Rajendra Kumar Tuli
13.	G. Vijaya Nirmala	30.	R. Jayapradha
14.	Helen Ann Richardson	31.	R. Rajni Kanth
15.	J. Jamuna	32.	Shatrughan Sinha
16.	Kishore Kumar Ganguly (Late)	33.	Shabana Azmi
17.	K. Bhagyaraj	34.	Satyendra Kumar Sharma

Sl. No.	Name Mr./Ms.	Sl. No.	Name Mr./Ms.
35. Shreeram Lagoo		41. S. Karnal Hasan	
36. Sarika Thakur		42. Tina Munim	
37. Sanjay <i>Alias</i> Abhas Khan		43. Vikram <i>Alias</i>	
38. Shashi Raj Kapoor		M.N. Makandan	
39. S.S. Rajendra		44. Vidya Sinha	
40. Sri Vidhya			
Research on cardamom plant diseases		adversely affected by the low number of participating auctioners; and	
345. SHRI R. T. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of* COMMERCE be pleased to state:		(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to help cardamom growers in getting remunerative price?	
(a) whether Government are aware that cardamom growers are facing difficulties in growing cardamom as the plants are afflicted with withering diseases;		THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) At present there are five auctioners in Tamilnadu licensed by the Spices Board conducting cardamom auctions.	
(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct special research in this field; and		(b) Number of participants in the auctions vary from 50 to 60 for each auction on an average.	
(c) what are the details in this regard?		(c) Does not arise.	
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.		Export performance of Colgate Palmolive	
(b) and (c) Research on these diseases has already been undertaken to evolve a long term integrated disease management through development of resistant cultivars, agronomical manipulations fungicidal applications and use of bio agents.		347. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:	
Assistance to cardamom growers		(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1988 Colgate Palmolive had exported items valued at only Rs. 41 lakhs whereas foreign exchange outgo was to the tune of Rs. 6 crores; and	
346. SHRI R.T. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:		(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop this foreign exchange drain?	
(a) whether Government are aware that at present cardamom is auctioned in Tamil Nadu but the participating auctioners are very few in number;		THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	
(b) whether Government are also aware that the cardamom growers are			

Export obligations of Companies

348. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many companies are exporting other peoples' items to meet their export obligation;

(b) whether Government are aware that a company had recently exported an Elephant' to meet its export obligation; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure that companies export their own manufactured goods for which they got the licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (c) In case of import of Capital Goods with export obligation, it is necessary that the goods exported are manufactured using the Capital Goods allowed for import. In case of obligation against licences providing for import of inputs for export production, it is necessary that the goods exported are manufactured by the licensee when he is a manufacturer-exporter. In case the licensee is a Merchant Exporter, he is allowed the facility of getting the goods manufactured from his supporting manufacturers for fulfilment of his export obligation.

(b) Export of Elephants is neither allowed nor has any permission been given, for its export during the last three years.

Export of Bulbs by M/s. Philips (India) Ltd.

349. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Philips (India) Ltd. has exported bulbs at the rate of 15 paise per bulb;

(b) if so, what is the foreign exchange earnings thereby; and

(c) at what price the Philips bulbs are sold in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Remittances of profits

350. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to allow remittances only as percentage of profits earned from the export earnings in foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of scrap iron during transit from Bokaro Steel- Plant to Durgapur Steel Plant

351. SHRI A. NALLASIVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to stop theft of scrap iron during transit from Bokaro Steel Plant to Durgapur Steel Plants; and

(b) what are the details of action taken against the persons who have been found involved in such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) Bokaro Steel Plant does not supply iron scrap to Durgapur Steel Plant. As such there is no question of theft of this material in transit. However, arising out of the past

incident of police interception of trucks carrying steel melting scrap to Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, the registered criminal case is still under investigation by police.

High sale price of Tomato ketchup

352. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the sale price of tomato ketchup in the market is unreasonably high considered in the light of the price of tomatoes during the tomato season;

(b) whether Government are also aware that all the manufacturers of tomato ketchup charge more or less a similar price, leading to the suspicion that perhaps there is a collusion amongst the manufacturers; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to set up a Bureau to look into the prices of various processed foods like ketchups, jams and sauces on the lines of BICP?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No such analysis has been carried out by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not have information about any such collusion amongst the manufacturers of tomato ketchup.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Effluent discharged by Bokaro Steel Plant into Damodar river

353. SHRI A. NALLASIVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of Bokaro Steel Plant have at any time measured

the quantum of trace metal elements and chemicals like Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons present in the effluent discharged in the Damodar river;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the date of last report in this regard;

(c) which are the agencies entrusted by the Plant authorities to do such work; and

(d) what are the reasons for not entrusting the work to any of the National Laboratories situated in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Bokaro Steel Plant is monitoring the quantum of trace metal elements in effluent discharged. According to the Indian Standard Regulation 2490 of 1976 agreed to by the Government of Bihar, there is no provision to monitor quantum of Poly Aromatic Hydro Carbons discharged in effluent.

(b) The quantum of trace metals is determined monthly. The details of the last analysis undertaken on 5th July, 1990, are as follows:—

Concentration of Trace Metals in the Effluents

	Actual	(mg / t) IS-2490 Norms
1 Nickel	Less than 0.009	3.0
2 Zinc	0.005	5.0
3 Lead	0.037	0.1
4 Copper	0.019	3.0
5 Chromium	Less than 0.003	2.0
. (Total)		
6 Hexavalent Chromium	Less than 0.003	0.1

As can be seen from the above, the quantum of trace metals are all within safe limits.

(c) Bokaro Steel has entrusted the

work to MECON for monitoring effluent parameters.

(d) MECON, a Central Public Sector Undertaking of international repute, is located in Bihar. It is an approved agency under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Accordingly, monitoring work of effluents was entrusted to them.

Permission to Mastercard International to Start Banknet

354. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed Mastercard international to start Banknet, i.e. private packet switching network handling electronic funds transfer; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey of the expenditure incurred in a marriage ceremony in Bombay for Income-tax purposes

355. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased, to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 962 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th May, 1990 and state:

(a; whether final quantification of expenditure on the wedding has been made and returns for the assessment year 1990-91 filed;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details under different heads, namely food and beverages, decoration, invitation cards, entertainment, video and photography, jewellery, gift etc. have been spent by Shri Bharat Shah and Shri Kishore Mohta respectively and are acceptable to Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Survey under Section 133A(5) of the Income-tax Act and related enquiries conducted to ascertain the quantum of expenditure incurred on the marriage ceremony of the daughter of Shri Bharat Shah and the son of Shri Kishore Mohta have resulted in admission of expenditure of Rs. 1,16,33,342 and Rs. 91,33,518 by Shri Bharat Shah and Shri Kishore Mehta respectively.

The details of the said expenditure are as under:—

Expenditure incurred by Shri Bharat Shah

Sl. No.	Food and Beverages	(In Rupees)
2	Decoration	18,07,408
3;	Invitation Cards	3,13,055
4	Entertainment	4,47,127
5	Video and Photography	61,847
	Jewellery	29,64,000
7.	Gift of Rahat patra	10,00,000
g	Payment to Wankhede Stadium	1,63,098
9.	Misc. Expenses	4,91,098
	TOTAL	1,16,33,342

Expenditure incurred by Shri Kishore Mehta:

S1.		(In Rupees)
No.		
1.	Food and Beverages	44,53,730
2.	Decoration	14,45,069
3.	Invitation Cards	3,01,942
4.	Entertainment	5,44,217
5.	Video Photography	2,73,222
6.	Jewellery and other	21,15,338
	expenditure TOTAL :	91,33,518

The quantification of expenditure will, however, become final on completion of assessment proceedings for the assessment year 1990-91. The returns of Income of Shri Bharat Shah and Shri Kishore Mehta for the said assessment year have not yet become due and are yet to be filed.

Proposals sent to International Financial Agencies by Rajasthan Government for seeking 'aid

356. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals have been submitted to International financial agencies by the Rajasthan Government for seeking aid;

(b) what are the proposals and what is the outlay involved;

(c) whether the Central Government are extending any help to the State Government in this connection; and

(d) if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Currently, there are 11 projects in Rajasthan which are receiving external assistance. In addition, there are 9 project proposals which have been received from the Rajasthan Government

for consideration of external assistance. They are at various stages of processing. A list of project proposals currently under processing is annexed at Statement- I before.

(b) The list of on-going projects indicating project-wise outlay is annexed at Statement-II below.

(c) and (d) Yes. Sir..Project proposals received from the State Government are examined in Government of India for technical feasibility and availability of resoicyces* On receipt of these clearances. Department of Economic Affairs in GOI formally pose the projects to International financial agencies for assistance, after taking into consideration the overall position of pipeline of projects and various inter sectoral priorities.

Stelement-I

Sl.	Name of the Project
No	
1	2
1.	Narmada Canal project
2.	Rajasthan CAD PhaseII
3.	Sidhmukh and Nahar Irrigation project
4.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Project-Phase I of Stage-II
5.	Rajasthan Water Supply-II
6.	Rajasthan Irrigation project
7.	Afforestation of Arravali Hills
8	Afforestation and Pasture Development in Indira Gandhi Canal Area-Slage-11
9	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Programme-Phase-II

Statement-II

Details of Projects in Rajasthan for which external assistance is committed.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Agency	Amount of Loan/Credit/Grant (In donor currency million)	Date of agreement	REMARKS
1	Pilot project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas	World Bank	\$31.0	8.2.1984	Multi-state project in which Rajasthan is one of the participating State
2	National Agriculture Extension-I	-do-	\$39.1	12-12-1984	-do-
3	National Social Forestry	-do-	\$ 165.0	24-9-1985	-do-
4	National Seeds	-do-	\$ 150.0	12-12-1988	-do-
5	Integrated Watershed Development	-do-	\$60.0	Approved by Bank Board on 15-5-1990	-do-
6	Vocational Training	-do-	\$ 280.0	16-9-1989	-do-
7	Technician Education	-do-	\$ 260.0	Approved by Bank Board on 1-5-1990	-do-
8	Mustard Seed Development Programme	EEC	ECU 28.0	7-5-1986	
9	Indo-Swiss project for Goat Development and Fodder Production	Switzer - land	SRF 0.82	1-4-1989	
10	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Programme	F.R.G.	DM 12.3	29-4-1988	
11	Indira Gandhi Nahar project (Engineering Services)	Japan	YEN 84.0	27-3-1990	

भारत रिफ़ैक्टरीज़ द्वारा आयकर का अपवंचन

357. श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों ने भारत रिफ़ैक्टरीज़ के

प्रबंध निदेशक को मनमाने ढंग से आयकर की विवरणी (रिटर्न) भरने की अनुमति दे रखी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजकोष को करोड़ों रुपए की हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार छापा मारकर आय की सही राशि के आधार पर करों की राशि वसूल करने तथा कर अपवंचन के अपराध के लिए मुकदमा भी दायर करने का विचार रखती है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):
(क) और (ख) मैसर्स भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज़ सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम है जिसकी निर्धारण वर्ष 1989-90 तक की आयकर विवरणियों में हानि दर्शायी है। कंपनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्टों को गणना में लेकर वर्ष 1989-90 का निर्धारण पूरा किया गया है। अभिलेख में ऐसा कुछ सारवान नहीं है जिससे यह दर्शित होता हो कि विवरणियां मनमाने ढंग से भरी गई हैं, जिसके कारण करोड़ों रुपयों के राजस्व की हानि हो रही है।

मैसर्स वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेद भवन द्वारा आयकर का अपवंचन

358. श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना मंडल के आयकर विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों की सांठ-गांठ से औषधि निर्माता कम्पनी वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेद भवन प्रति वर्ष कम से कम 20 करोड़ रुपये के आयकर का अपवंचन कर रही है? और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार सही राशि वसूल करने के लिये इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):
(क) ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि "वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेद भवन" नाम की ऐसी कोई कम्पनी नहीं है, जिसका पटना में आयकर के प्रयोजनार्थ कर-निर्धारण किया गया हो। लेकिन, मैसर्स वैद्यनाथ आयुर्वेद भवन, जोकि कलकत्ता में स्थित एक मौजूदा कर-निर्धारित है, के बारे में आयकर-अपवंचन का कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पटना की रत्ना छाप ज़र्दा निर्माता कंपनी द्वारा आयकर और उत्पाद शुल्क की सही राशि का भुगतान न किया जाना

359. श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय पटना मंडल के

आयकर एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पाद विभागों के उच्च अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से मुजफ्फरपुर स्थित रत्ना छाप ज़र्दा निर्माता कंपनी अपने तुलन पत्रों में अपनी निवल आय 3 प्रतिशत से भी कम दर्शाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष 15 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के केन्द्रीय राजस्व की हानि होती है;

(ख) क्या सरकार पटना मंडल के आयकर और उत्पाद शुल्क विभागों के कार्यालयों के अधिकारियों की समाज-विरोधी गतिविधियों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए इस मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपने का विचार रखती है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):
(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास स्वर्ण भंडार

360. डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास कुल कितनी मात्रा में सोना उपलब्ध है;

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में इस मात्रा में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) पिछले छः महीनों में कितनी मात्रा में सोना खर्च किया गया और उसका निपटान किस प्रकार किया गया?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):
(क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि आज की स्थिति के अनुसार बैंक की स्वर्ण धारिता 332,562,924.09330 फाइन ग्राम है।

(ख) पिछले छः महीनों में बैंक की स्वर्ण धारिता में 7,574,093.52582 फाइन ग्राम की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार जनवरी से जून 1990 तक की अवधि में कस्टम अधिकारियों ने 2566 किलोग्राम (अर्न्तम आंकड़े) तस्करी का सोना पकड़ा। खर्च किया गया सोना सरकारी टकसाल में सरकार के खाते में जमा किया गया है।

Asian Development Bank loan to India

361. SHRI NARREDDY THULASI
REDDY: DR.
YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has granted loan to India for the year 1990-91; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) On 29th March, 1990, ADB has approved a loan of US \$129 million for the modernization of Port and Ship Repair Facilities at Bombay and construction of Deep Water Port facilities at Kakinada. The loan agreement has not yet been signed.

Vacancies of High Court Judges

362. DR. NARREDDY THULASI
REDDY: SHRI
GUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of High Court Judges are lying vacant at present;

(b) what are the reasons for not filling up the vacant posts; and

(c) by when the above posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) As on 1-8-1990, against the sanctioned strength of 470 Judges and Additional Judges, there were 27 vacancies in various High Courts of the Country. The process of consultation with the constitutional authorities for making appointments against these vacancies is on, but it is not possible to indicate any date by which they will be filled up.

Centre-State rift regarding Paradeep Steel Project

363. SHRI KAHNU CHARAN
LENKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the 'Times of India' of the 3rd May, 1990 captioned 'Paradeep Steel Project caught in Centre-State rift';

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether South Korean team of Pohang Steel Corporation has presented its final report to Government;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (e) No formal proposal for a steel project at Paradeep has been received by Government. There is no question of a Centre-State rift in this regard.

Restrictions **on** foreign travel of council of ministers to save foreign exchange

364. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to save foreign exchange by curtailing the foreign travel budget of the Council of Ministers in the current year;

(b) if so, to what extent foreign exchange is likely to be saved thereby;

(c) what percentage of expenditure out of the foreign travel budget has already been incurred during the current financial year; and

(d) what specific steps have been taken

by Government and each Ministry in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a), (b) and (d) Government have decided that foreign tours of Ministers as well as senior officials will be substantially reduced in the current financial year. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments that the expenditure on foreign travel during 1990-91 should be limited to 75% of the actual expenditure in 1989-90 or current year's budget provision, whichever is less. The Ministries/Departments have been advised to ensure compliance of these instructions.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Exploitation of Rock Phosphate in the country

365. SHRI G. G. SWELL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rock phosphate in large quantity is available in the East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya;

(b) what are the names of other places in India where this mineral has been found; and

(c) whether Government have formulated plans for exploiting the rock phosphate in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSVAMI): (a) Rock Phosphate is available in the East Khasi Hills and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya, though not in large quantity.

(b) The names of other major rock phosphate bearing areas in the country are:

Raambhapara-Meghnagar belt in Jhabua district and Hirapur in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh; Achrat-

Adhuka-Andwari area in Jaipur and Alwar district, Birmania in Jaisalmer district and Dhakankatra, Jhamarkatra, Kanpur, Khanbaria Ka-Guda, Maton, Necmuch Matya in Udaipur district of Rajasthan and Maldeota, Durmala and other areas in Mussorie Syncline and near Mussorie in Dehradun and Tehri districts and Berwar Block and Pionori-Tori area in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Coal to Bangladesh from Meghalaya

366. SHRI G. G. SWELL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of coal to Bangladesh from Meghalaya has been decanalised;

(b) whether the experiment has proved a success;

(c) what is the total quantum of coal exported so far and the foreign exchange earned thereby; and

(d) what is the quantum of coal to be exported to Bangladesh from Meghalaya in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREI DHARAN): (a) While export of coal is canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC), Government has permitted Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation (MMDC) to export coal of Meghalaya origin directly to Bangladesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Total quantum of coal of Meghalaya origin exported by MMTC and MMDC during 1989-90 was 39,062 tonnes valued at Rs. 3.66 crores.

(d) MMDC has targetted to export about one lakh tonnes of coal of Meghalaya origin during 1990-91.

सरदार सरोवर परियोजना

367. कुमारी सरोज खापरडे: क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरदार सरोवर परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि धनराशि की कमी के कारण इस परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य किसी भी समय स्थगित किया जा सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परियोजना से मुख्यतया ठेकेदारों, कपास तथा तम्बाकू उत्पादकों को ही लाभ मिलेगा?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई कोटाशिया): (क) सरदार सरोवर परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 1985-86 के मूल्य स्तर पर 6406.00 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं। कपास और तम्बाकू के अलावा तिलहन, मसूर तथा खरीफ, रबी, जायद की अनेक फसलों जैसे गेहूँ, गन्ना, रेपसीड तथा सरसों एवं बारहमासी फसलों को सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के कमान क्षेत्र में उगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Selling up a unit for preservation of Mangoes in Tamil Nadu

368. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have any proposal under their consideration to open a food preservation unit in Tamil Nadu to preserve mangoes which are grown in plenty, especially in Salem, South Arcot and North Arcot districts and in Vellore and its suburbs; and

(b) what are the schemes for export of mangoes to foreign countries to enhance foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no proposal for setting up food preservation units in the Central Public Sector.

(b) Exporters of fresh fruits and vegetables are eligible to receive Cash Compensatory Support announced by Government. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Commerce, is engaged in the promotion of exports of fresh fruits, including mangoes.

There is no specific assistance product-wise, but the exporters of mangoes can take benefits of the general schemes approved by the Ministry of Commerce and the Planning Commission every year.

Development of areas surrounding Ajanta and Ellora caves

369. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to develop the areas surrounding Ajanta and Ellora caves as a tourist centre in collaboration with the Maharashtra Government;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any request from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and what action the Central Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK.): (a) to (c) A preliminary proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra for the development of the area surrounding Ajanta and Ellora caves through

international assistance. However, only on receipt of the detailed project proposal would further action be possible.

Adverse effect of continuous disturbances in J&K state on tourist traffic

370. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to continuous disturbed conditions in Jammu & Kashmir, tourist traffic to that State has come down to zero level;

(b) if so, what are the details of the steps taken by Government to develop tourist traffic in the neighbouring State of Himachal Pradesh which has the potential to attract tourists.

(c) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has asked for any Central aid in this regard and if so, the quantum thereof: and

(d) the amount given to that State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government provide assistance to the State Governments, on the basis of specific proposals and subject to merit and interse priorities.

(c) In consultation with the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Central Government has agreed in principle to provide financial assistance of schemes/projects for nearly Rs. 83/-lakhs during 1990-91.

(d) No amount has been released so far during the current financial year.

Sethubhava village in Tamil Nadu being used as entry point by smugglers

371. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the Indian Express dated July 1, 1990 (Madras Edition) under the caption 'LTTE operations in Tamil Nadu—the village that is the gateway';

(b) whether it is a fact that the village Sethubhava Chittiram was being used by smugglers as the entry point to enter India for smuggling of narcotics, silver and other goods and even illicit arms;

(c) whether it also a fact that the Coast Guards and the Tamil Nadu police were found to be conniving with the smugglers; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to apprehend the smugglers and to smash the gangs operating in the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Customs authorities of jurisdiction have reported that the Tamil Nadu coast continues to be sensitive to smuggling activities. But no case of seizure of contraband goods that have been smuggled through the village Sethubhava Chittiram has been reported in the recent past.

The Customs authorities remain vigilant against smuggling activities on the Tamil Nadu coast. Close co-operation is being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling on this coast. Active assistance of the Coast Guard, the navy and the State Police is also being taken. However, connivance of the Coast Guard and the Tamil Nadu Police with the smugglers has not been reported so far.

Opening of new benches of High Courts

372. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE: SHRI
ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments which have since made requisite arrangements in their States for opening of new benches of High Courts for which Central Government have been reminding them;

(b) the progress made for setting up of High Court benches in such States;

(c) the latest steps taken with regard to the rest of the States along with their names; and

(d) the guidelines for opening of a bench of a High Court in a State?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The Central Government have been reminding the Government of Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram for making requisite arrangements for establishing Benches of the Gauhati High Court in their respective State Capitals. The Governments of Nagaland and Mizoram have so far made the requisite arrangements and permanent Benches of the Gauhati High Court have been established at Kohima and Aizawl on 10-2-90 and 5-7-90 respectively.

(c) The Jaswant Singh Commission made specific recommendations for establishment of Benches of the Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras High Courts, and general recommendation on the principles and criteria to be followed in the matter. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were requested to send their proposals in the light of the

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recommendations of the Commission in consultation with the Chief Justices of the concerned High Courts. Their complete proposals have not been received. They have been reminded.

General recommendations of the Commission were sent to the remaining States for information and guidance.

(d) No guidelines have been prescribed. However, the Jaswant Singh Commission have made general recommendations in this regard.

Strikes in nationalised banks

373. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banking operations in the country were paralysed many times during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of strikes that were observed in the nationalised banks during the last six months;

(c) what are the bank-wise details thereof and what was the loss suffered by the nation on account of these strikes; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take to avert the strikes, contain the losses to the exchequer to minimise hardships to the banking customers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Trade unions operating in the banks resort to strikes both at the industry level and at bank level over their demands. As per available information three strikes were called by the unions/associations at the industry level during the year. The effect of a strike basically depends on the strength/ following of the union/ association which calls for the same. While such strikes do affect the operations of the banks, the quantum of loss suffered by the banks due to

strikes cannot be computed precisely in monetary terms because of the peculiar nature of banking operations and also due to unpredictable response to such strikes. Apart from strikes at the industry level, individual bank level unions may also call for strikes over some local issues, the impact of which may be confined to the whole bank or a particular area/branch. Since strikes **etc.** are called by the union/associations, they cannot be averted by the Government alone. However, conciliations/dialogues with the unions are usually attempted by the Indian Banks Association/ Management/Labour authorities to avert intended strikes. In case a strike is imminent banks make arrangements for running skeleton services. Customers are also intimated about the intended strike through a notice in the newspapers to minimise the inconvenience caused to them. Appropriate actions like wage deductions etc are resorted to by the managements to deal with striking employees.

Vacancies in various High Courts

374. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA : Will the Minsiter of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of vacancies in each High Court and since how long the vacancies had remained unfilled when National Front Government assumed office.

(b) in how many cases the appointments of Judges to High Courts were not made or were rejected by the erstwhile Congress(I) Government at the Centre despite approval of names by the Chief Justice of India; and

(c) which are the High Courts in which relatives (sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, sons-in-law, sisters-in-law) of sitting Judges are practising as lawyers/advocates?

THE MINSITER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL

CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As on 1.12.1989, there were 83 posts of permanent and Additional Judges vacant in the various High Courts of the country out of the total sanctioned strength of 461. The dates from which these posts were vacant are given in the enclosed statement. (See below)

(b) It is not possible to indicate in how many cases the appointments of Judges of High Courts were not made or were rejected by the erstwhile Congress(I) Government, despite recommendation by the Chief Justice of India.

(c) The information regarding relatives etc. of sitting Judges who are practising as lawyers/advocates is not available.

Statement*Position as on 1.12.89*

Sl. No.	High Court	Vacancies		Date from are -lying
		Pmt.	Addl.	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	6	5	15.10.84(A) 15.10.84(A) 15.10.84(A) 15.10.84(A) 07.02.85(A) 05.12.88(P) 04.01.89(P) 20.04.89(P) 24.05.89(P) 17.07.89(P) 31.10.89(P)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	26.11.82(A) 29.11.82(A) 06.05.88(P) 01.07.88(P) 26.10.88(P) 10.11.88(P) 03.10.89(P) 06.10.89(P)
3.	Bombay	5	—	14.06.89(P) 21.07.89(P) 25.07.89(P) 06.10.89(P) 20.11.89(P)
4.	Calcutta	3	—	17.02.89(P) 17.04.89(P) 03.07.89(P)
5.	Delhi	4	2	29.04.87(A) 10.02.88(A) 08.11.88(P) 02.06.89(P) 15.10.89(F) 16.10.84(F)
6.	Gauhati	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	5	3	07.06.84(A) 26.06.84(A) 02.04.85(A) 14.12.88(P) 31.01.89(P) 16.04.89(P) 04.08.89(P) 03.11.89(P)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	23.09.86(A) 06.10.89(P)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	01.11.89(P) 03.11.89(P)
10.	Karnataka	6	—	14.02.88(P) 05.04.88(P) 26.11.88(P) 01.01.89(P) 23.04.89(P) 17.09.89(P)
11.	Kerala	2	—	06.11.89(P) 19.11.89(P)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	5	20.01.89(A) 21.01.89(A) 12.06.89(P) 04.08.89(A) 04.08.89(A) 24.10.89(P) 20.11.89(A)
13.	Madras	6	—	14.03.88(P) 07.11.88(P) 14.12.88(P) 05.08.89(P) 20.10.89(P) 26.10.89(P)
14.	Orissa	1	—	01.08.89(P)
15.	Patna	7	—	02.01.88(P) 02.01.88(P) 02.03.88(P) 11.08.88(P) 23.10.88(P) 01.05.89(P) 27.10.89(P)
16.	Punjab & Haryana	4	—	09.01.89(P) 21.08.89(P) 06.10.89(P) 24.10.89(P)
17.	Rajasthan	2	1	29.03.89 (P) 03.06.89(P) 21.11.89(A)

1	2	3	4	5
18. Sikkim		2	—	21.01.86(P) 05.01.86(P)
Total		64	19	

P .Post of Permanent Judge A... Post
of Additional Judge

Deposits Collected by Commercial Banks in Kerala

375. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total deposits collected by commercial banks in Kerala during the last 5 years, yearwise till 1.1.90;

(b) what is the total amount of advance extended against it during the above period, yearwise;

(c) whether Government are considering to increase the credit-deposit ratio: and

(d) if so, by when it will be implemented and the rate at which it is contemplated to be increased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). As per the latest data available from Reserve Bank of India. Aggregate Deposits & outstanding advances of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Kerala as at the end of last Friday of December for last five years is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Deposits	Advances
December 1985	3424.22	2174.75
December 1986	4138.46	2529.81
December 1987	4760.15	3039.45
December 1988	5449.09	3474.75
December 1989	6099.27	3849.94

(c) and (d). Banks have already been instructed by Reserve Bank of India to chieve 60% CD ratio in respect of

their rural and semi-urban branches separately and there is no proposal to revise it further.

Abolition of export duty on pepper

376. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the pepper growers for abolition of export duty on pepper; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). There is at present no export duty on pepper.

Promotion of export from the Free Trade
Zone in Cochin

377. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is being considered by Government for promotion of export from the Free Trade Zone in Cochin: and

(b) if so what are the details thereof

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Units in Cochin Export Processing Zone, like other such zones, enjoy infrastructural facilities and a whole range of concessions-incentives for promotion of exports such as duty free imports of

capital goods, raw materials and consumables, unrestricted foreign equity participation, corporate tax holiday for a period of 5 years, Cash Compensatory Supprrt etc. Working of the Export Processing Zones has been under constant review by the Government. No separate scheme for promotion of exports from the Cochin Export Processing Zone is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to Kerala Towards Sales Tax Revenue

378. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala is suffering an annual loss of over 100 crores in sales tax revenue consequents on the amendment made to the Central Sales Tax Act in 1976, exempting from State taxation the penultimate sale or purchase in the course of import or export;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the loss in the current year would work out to over Rs. 100 crores and the total loss suffered so far would amount to over Rs. 500 crores;

(c) whether Government have gone back on the solemn assurance given by the late Prime Minsiter that Kerala would be suitably compensated for its loss on this account;

(d) whether Government propose to compensate the loss suffered by Kerala taking into account the fact that Kerala contributes in a big way to the country's export earnings; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof

THE DEPUTY MINSITER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). The Government of Kerala have represented to the Central Government that the total loss sustained by State Government during the past decade on account of amendment in 1976 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 works out to over Rs. 5(X) crores and the same be compensated by the Central Government. Sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act.

1956 inserted by Section 3 of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976 provides that the last sale or purchase of any goods preceding the sale or purchase occasioning the export of those goods out of the territory of India shall also be deemed to be in the course of such export, if such last sale or purchase took place after, and was for the purpose of complying with, the agreement or order for or in relation to such export. Therefore, the amendment is applicable only in respect of exports.

After the amendment of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 the State Government had been raising the question of compensation for the loss of sales tax revenue resulting from the amendment. The Central Government have consistently taken the view that it cannot accept the principle of compensation and that the problem arising from the possible loss of sales tax revenue has to be dealt with as a part of the wider problem of gap in the resources for financing the State's plan. This is in conformity with the approach adopted by the Central Government towards other States also.

Assigning of Mini Steel Plants to Private Sector

379. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted the private sector to set up mini steel plants;

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

(c) what is the quantity of steel produced by such units so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are 179 licensed mini steel plants. Production of crude steel from the mini steel plants was 2.13 million tonnes during the year 1989-90.

Lok Adalats in Andhra Pradesh

380. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minsiter of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1987-90; and

(b) the number of cases settled by the above Adalats?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) On the basis of the information as received from the Andhra Pradesh State Legal Aid and Advice Board, 64 Lok Adalats have been held in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1987-90.

(b) 1,28,802 cases including 7,584 Motor Accident Claims cases have been settled by these Lok Adalats.

Cases Pending in Andhra Pradesh High Court

381. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR: Will the Minsiter of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal and civil cases are pending before the Andhra Pradesh High Court as on date; and

(b) how many among them are more than three, fives or ten years old?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As on 30.6.1990. 1868 criminal and 60822 civil cases were pending in Andhra Pradesh High Court.

(b) Out of the pendency of civil cases, 4668, 2851 and 47 cases were pending for more than three, five and ten years respectively. No criminal case is however, pending for more than 3 years.

Present strength of High Court Judges in Andhra Pradesh

382. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR. Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of permanent judges and additionalJudges in Andhra Pradesh High Court; and

(b) how many of them have been filled up by appointing persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Registry of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, out of 21 permanent judges in position at present in that High Court, 3 Judges belong to backward classes and no judges belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Revision of fees payable to Notaries

383. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fees payable to the Notaries were fixed in 1956;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it has not been revised since then;

(c) whether Government propose to raise the rates of fees payable to notaries in view of the rise in the price index; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The matter is under consideration.

Visits by Chief Ministers of States to foreign Countries to Secure NRI Investments in India

384. SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Chief Ministers of States have visited foreign countries during the last six months to secure NRI investments in India;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange spent by them during these foreign visits; and

(c) how much NRI investments have actually been secured as a result of these visits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) During the last six months (i.e. 1st January 1990 to 30th June, 1990), Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala went abroad for exploring the possibilities of NRI investments in their respective States.

(b) The Chief Ministers were released admissible foreign exchange at the prescribed scales.

(c) The visits were exploratory and promotional in nature and it is not possible to quantify the likely investments as a result of the visits.

Decline in Exports

385. SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of exports from India during the last six months;

(b) what were the figures of exports during the corresponding period last years;

(c) whether there has been any decline in exports during this period; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) arid (b) The foreign trade statistics are compiled on the financial year basis. According to the provisional figures, India's exports during the fiscal year 1989-90 amounted to Rs. 27681 crores as compared to Rs. 20281 crores during 1988-89, thereby showing an increase of 36.5%. During the first quarter of the current financial year i.e., April-June 1990, India's exports amounted to Rs. 7428 crores as compared to Rs. 6039 crores in the corresponding period of previous year, showing an increase of 23.0%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to amend Article 171 of the Constitution

386. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the observations of the Division Bench of the Bombay High Court made on 19th January, 1990 that the notification regarding nomination of 12 persons to the Maharashtra' Legislative Council virtually frustrates' ' the Constitutional mandate and impropriety also is writ large thereon; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend Article 171 of the Constitution suitably to ensure that powers of nomination are exercised as intended by the framers of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Government, however, feel that a healthy convention requires to be established in this behalf.

Cases Pending in High Courts and the Supreme Court

387. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases pending disposal in various High Courts and the Supreme Court in each of the last three years and the current year as on July 31, High Court-wise;

(b) what results have been achieved since Government had formed various committees, etc. and taken other steps to take the problem of arrears in Supreme Court/High Courts; and

(c) what further measures Government contemplate to find a solution to this colossal problem?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) A statement is attached. (See below)

(b) and (c) Disposal of cases in the last few years has shown an upward trend in the High Courts. Besides filling up the vacant posts of judges, Government have constituted a Committee of three Chief justices of High Courts in January, 1989 to study the problem of arrears in Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

Statement

Pendency of cases. in the Supreme Court and High Courts

Name of the Court	Pendency of cases as on 31st December of			30.6.90
	1987	1988	1989	
Supreme Court	175748	199138	203158	108379 (Regular and Hearing matters only).
HIGH COURTS				
1. Allahabad	362014	419836	468242	*
2. Andhra Pradesh	80060	P239	72891	62690
3. Bombay	139548	142891	156454	*
4. Calcutta	170038	189338	200925	*
5. Delhi	77447	88973	109495	115930
6. Gauhati	20089	22105	21708	21709
7. Gujarat	59566	67530	74491	*
8. Himachal Pradesh	9633	11537	12712	13576
9. Jammu & Kashmir	37025	39767	42099	*
10. Karnataka	72190	68186	79429	*
11. Kerala	116735	108826	82240	*
12. Madhya Pradesh	56638	59004	61160	48578 (Main)
13. Madras	195443	225636	224417	*
14. Orissa	40444	44381	37330	*

Name of the Court		Pendency of cases as on 31st December of			
		1987	1988	1989	30.6.90
15.	Patna	64110	68382	66857	*
16.	Punjab & Haryana	60962	71942	91769	*
17.	Rajasthan	52998	59374	7(K55	78927
18.	Sikkim	59	63	45	56
TOTAL:		1614999	1761010	1872719	

*Not available.

388. [Transferred to the 22nd August 1990]

Cases pending in High Courts and appointment of High Court Judges

389. SHRI PASUMPON THA.
KIRUTTINAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:"
SHRI RAJUBHAI A.
PARMAR: SHRIMATI
SATYA BAHIN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending at present in each High Court and among them how many are three, five and ten years old cases, category-wise;

(b) how many vacancies are to be filled up in each High Court as on date;

(c) what are the reasons for not filling up these vacancies;

(d) how many vacancies of Judges have been filled up in each High Court so far. High Courtwise alongwith date of appointments; and

(e) what steps are being taken to fill up the remaining vacancies at an early date

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The Requisite information is given in the enclosed

statement-I. [See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 9]

(b) and (d) The Requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

[See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 10]

(c) and (e) The process of consultation among the concerned constitutional authorities for filling up the vacancies of judges in the High Courts is on.

Foreign Investments

390. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be 'pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to attract more foreign investments in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the special features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The foreign investment policy of the Government is guided by our national interest. Such investment will continue to be allowed within the framework of national priorities, especially for purposes of modernisation, meeting critical gaps in technology and production and for boosting exports. Procedures are also being streamlined so that decision-making is speedier and delays are avoided.

Adverse Reaction of Chief Ministers on the Award of Finance Panel

391. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Ministers assailed the award of the Finance Panel at the N.D.C. meeting held recently;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward any modification in the award of the Finance Panel; and

(c) what were the suggestions made by the Chief Ministers while assailing the award of Finance Panel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (c) At the National Development Council meeting held on 18-19th June, 1990, some of the Chief Ministers expressed reservations over some of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission in their Second Report for 1990-95. These broadly related to over-estimation of States' revenue receipts, under-estimation of revenue expenditure, loss of revenue on account of implementation of prohibition policy, methodology adopted for normative estimates, non-provision of upgradation grants etc. the suggestions, *inter alia*, related to larger devolution of resources from the Centre to the States, special long term loans for reducing deficits, assistance for covering gap on non-plan revenue account and the need to discuss at the NDC meeting the recommendations relating to plan revenue deficit grants.

(b) Government have already accepted the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission, and no modifications are now envisaged.

Development of Doringibadi in Orissa as a Hill Station

392. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to develop Doringibadi in Phulabani district of Orissa as a hill station;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for this purpose;

(c) whether the State Government has sent any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action the Central Government have taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Government of Orissa have not proposed any scheme or project for Central financial assistance at Doringibadi in Phulabani District. However, Ministry of tourism has agreed in principle to extend financial assistance for construction of a Tourist Complex at Phulabani on the request of the State Government.

393. [Transferred to the 22nd August, 1990]

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and the Supreme Court

394. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of vacancies of Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 15th July, 1990; and

(b) what steps are being taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) As on 18.7.1990, there were 50 vacancies in the total sanctioned strength of 468 Judges in various High Courts of the country, and one Vacancy in the Supreme Court.

The process of consultation with the Constitutional authorities for making appointment against these vacancies is on. But it is not possible to indicate any date by which they will be filled up.

As on 1.8.1990, there were only 27 vacancies left in the total sanctioned strength of 470 Judges in the High Courts.

Settlement of Inter-State Water Disputes

395. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of inter-State water disputes pending at present and

(b) by when these are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Two water disputes namely, sharing of Cauvery Waters among the basin States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry and sharing of Surplus Ravi-beas Waters allo-

cated to the States of Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Both the disputes have been referred to the Tribunals. While Ravi-beas Tribunal has given the report in January, 1987 the Government of India and party States have made further reference as envisaged under the act to seek explanation/guidance of the Tribunal on its report, Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has been set up in June, 1990. The act does not specify any time limit for the Tribunal to give its decision.

Delay in Filling up of Vacancies of Non-Official directors in Nationalised Banks

396. SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any vacancies of non-official Directors in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof, bank wise; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay in filling up of these vacancies?

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to-(c) At present, there are 80 vacancies of non-official Directors on the Boards of 20 nationalised banks as per the details given below:—

S. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of vacancies of non-official directors
1.	Central Bank of India	5
2.	Bank of India	3
3.	Punjab National Bank	4
4.	Bank of Baroda	3
5.	UCO Bank	3
6.	Canara Bank	4

S. No.	Name of the Bank	No of vacancies of no official directors
7.	United Bank of India	7
8.	Dena Bank	5
9.	Syndicate Bank	5
10.	Union Bank of India	3
11.	Allahabad Bank	2
12.	Indian Bank	5
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	4
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	4
15.	Andhra Bank	4
16.	Corporation Bank	3
17.	New Bank of India	4
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
19.	Punjab and Sind Bank	6
20.	Vijaya Bank	4
	TOTAL:	4
		80

Government have initiated the process for filling up these vacancies.

**Tenure of Directors of Local Boards of
State Bank of India**

397. **SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the tenure of Directors of Local Boards of the State Bank of India as per the directives of the Reserve bank of India;

(6) whether Government are aware that in the Local Board of State Bank of India, Hyderabad, the Directors have been continuing for more than six years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above Local Board of Hyderabad, S.B.I. is functioning without a Chairman for several years; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for not appointing new Directors/Chairman for the Local Board of S.B.I at Hyderabad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL

SHASTRI): (a) to (d) As per the provisions of Section 21A(1) of State Bank of India Act, 1955, the non-official Members of Local Boards shall hold office for two years and thereafter until their successors have been duly nominated or elected and shall be eligible for renomination or re-election as the case may be. The non-official directors on the Hyderabad Local Board of State Bank of India were appointed in November, 1984 and are continuing in position as per the provisions of the Act. As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the position of the President, Hyderabad Local Board of State Bank of India is vacant since May, 1986. The Government has already initiated the process of identification of suitable persons for appointment as non-official directors on the Local Boards of State Bank of India including Hyderabad Local Board. The president of the Hyderabad Local Board of State Bank of India would be appointed after the reconstitution of the Board.

1-12-89 से 30-6-90 के दौरान विभिन्न वस्तुओं के आयात/निर्यात संबंधी आंकड़े

398. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1-12-89 से 30-6-90 तक किन-किन वस्तुओं के निर्यात और आयात में बढ़ोतरी हुई और इस संबंध में अलग-अलग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई एवं कितनी खर्च हुई;

(ख) निर्यात द्वारा अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन के लिए सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में आठवीं योजना के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा के व्यय से बचत के उद्देश्य से भी कोई कदम उठाये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरंगिल श्रीधरन): (क) एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है। (नीचे देखिये)

(ख) सरकार ने निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इनका प्रयोजन औद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता का उन्नयन कर के प्रतियोगी क्षमताओं पर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करके, अवस्थापना व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ कर के और क्रियाविधियों का सरलीकरण कर के निर्यात को वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से लाभकारी बनाना है। आठवीं योजना का कार्य प्रगति पर है और आठवीं योजनावधि के लिए समग्र निर्यात के संबंध में अब तक कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार ने विदेशी मुद्रा में व्यय की कटौती करने के प्रयोजन से अनेक उपाय आरंभ किए हैं। इनमें शामिल हैं:—भारत सरकार के संवर्धन अधिकरणों के विदेशों में स्थित कार्यालयों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण; विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय में 10% तक की कटौती करना; वाशिंगटन और लन्दन स्थित भारतीय सप्लाई मिशन को बन्द करना; सरकारी विदेशी दौरो में काफी कटौती करना; जिन विनिर्माण एककों का निर्यात प्रयास में पर्याप्त योगदान नहीं है उनके संघटकों के आयात की समीक्षा करना ताकि उनकी जरूरतों में 10 से 15% तक की कमी लाई जा सके, आदि।

व्यापार-आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष-आधार पर संकलित किए जाते हैं। जिन प्रमुख वस्तुओं के निर्यात तथा आयात में अप्रैल, 1989 से मार्च, 1990 तक की अवधि के दौरान विगत वर्ष की उसी अवधि की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है उनके नाम और उनके मूल्य के आंकड़े नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं:—

क्र०सं०	वस्तुएं	निर्यात (करोड़ रु०)	
		1988-89	1989-90
1.	चाय	598.94	904.55
2.	काफी	279.07	342.60
3.	चावल	331.47	426.52
4.	तम्बाकू	128.34	175.03
5.	काजू (सी एन एस एल सहित)	277.20	367.63
6.	शीशम नाइजर बीज	23.57	137.52
7.	एच पी एस मूंगफली	14.72	33.68
8.	तेल खाद्य	370.43	546.15
9.	अरण्डी का तेल	5.06	43.33
10.	चीनी तथा शीरा	7.04	32.45
11.	प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य	284.52	368.09
12.	मांस तथा मांस उत्पाद	94.47	113.70
13.	कपास	28.02	128.37
14.	अयस्क तथा खनिज	1027.13	1380.12
15.	चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा उत्पाद	1487.71	1950.93
16.	रत्न तथा आभूषण	4398.14	5295.53
17.	रसायन तथा सम्बद्ध उत्पाद	1531.04	2931.48
18.	इंजीनियरी माल	2317.79	3284.37
19.	वस्त्र	3888.72	
20.	हस्तशिल्प	325.57	5585.30
21.	कालीन	561.23	402.84
22.	पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद	504.96	700.09
			696.67

क्र०सं०	वस्तुएं	आयात (करोड़ रु० में)	
		1988-89	1989-90
1.	उर्वरक	926.63	1776.43
2.	चीनी	0.13	97.07
3.	लुगदी तथा रद्दी कागज	252.18	303.88
4.	गत्ता तथा उत्पाद	108.94	134.14

क्र.सं०	वस्तुएं	आयात (करोड़ रु० में)	
		1988-89	1989-90
5.	अख्तारी कागज	196.70	223.67
6.	अलौह धातुएं	785.70	1253.22
7.	खनिज तेल-कच्चा तथा उत्पाद	4244.64	6273.52
8.	मोती, मूल्यवान तथा अर्द्ध मूल्यवान रत्न	2865.72	4241.53
9.	मशीनरी	5282.51	6979.82
10.	अपरिष्कृत रेशम	53.49	87.39
11.	सिंथेटिक तथा रिजिनेटेड फाइबर	37.37	69.47
12.	रंगाई, चर्मशोध तथा रंग सज्जा का सामान	94.60	146.00
13.	औषधीय तथा भेषजीय उत्पाद	195.47	271.76
14.	धातु उत्पाद	193.23	271.06

स्रोत= डी जी आई एण्ड, कलकत्ता

बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपाय

399. श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल: क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण संबंधी योजनाओं पर पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गयी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन योजनाओं पर भारी धनराशि खर्च करने के बावजूद भी इसका कोई स्थायी हल नहीं निकाला जा सका है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में देश के वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों से परामर्श करके इसका कोई स्थायी हल निकालने का कभी प्रयास किया है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उत्तर भारत में आने वाली बाढ़ और पठार में पानी की कमी संबंधी समस्याओं के स्थायी

हल के लिए गंगा और कावेरी को जोड़ने के सुझाव पर विचार करेगी?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुमाई कोटाड़िया): (क) लगभग 2,710 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) गत 40 वर्षों के दौरान कुल 40 मिलियन हेक्टेयर बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्र में से लगभग 13.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को उचित सुरक्षा प्रदान की गई है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ आयोग (1976-80) का गठन बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपायों की सिफारिश करने के लिए किया गया है जिसमें प्रतिष्ठित इंजीनियर और वैज्ञानिक शामिल हैं। साथ ही इन बेसिनों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की मास्टर योजना तैयार करने के लिए गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग और ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(घ) गंगा को कावेरी के साथ जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया और उसे तकनीकी रूप से अव्यवहार्य और आर्थिक रूप से निषेधात्मक पाया गया।

Strike by Bank Employees

400. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR;
SHRIMATIMANORAMA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank employees all over the country observed one day's strike in June this year; and

(b) if so, what were their major demands and what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) A section of officer employees of Public sector bank observed a day's strike on 12.6.1990 in support of their various demands such as lifting of ban on manpower growth in banks; stoppage of unilateral action of the Government/IB A in varying settled service conditions; alleged repressive acts of managements; etc. The grievances of

the employees were misconceived and did not warrant any action on the part of the Government.

Floating of Loans by Government

401. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: SHRIMATI MANORAMA PANDEY:

Will the Minister- of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have announced floating of four loans aggregating Rs. 2,000 crores; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Yes, sir/ Madam. On the 11th June, 1990 Government floated the first instalment of its market loans in the current year. The total realisation from this floatation amounted to Rs. 2001.72 crores as per loan-wise details given below:

	(Rs Crores)
10.50% Loan 1995	64.99
10.75% Loan 2000	50.15
11.25% Loan 2005	182.06
11.50% Loan 2010	1704.52
TOTAL :	2001.72

Notice issued by Assistant commissioner of Income-Tax to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

402. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: SHRIMATI MANORAMA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Commissioner of Incom-Tax who issued notices to the Vishwa Hindu

Parishad is being proceeded against by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what are the details of charges against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Disciplinary action has been initiated against a Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax but not because of the issuance of notices to Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

(b) Disciplinary action against the official has been initiated for the reasons that he made irresponsible and incorrect Statement to the press dissuading the taxpayers from payment of Taxes, he bypassed the Government's procedure by addressing a letter directly to the Union Finance Minister wherein he used discourteous and intemperate language criticising the policy and working of the Central Government and also failed to comply with the order of his transfer to Tamil Nadu.

Non-official Directors in Nationalised Banks

403. DR. BAPU KALDATE: SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the non-official Directors on the Board of Directors in the various nationalised banks in the country at present;

(b) the period for which these persons have been continuing in the above posts in each case, bankwise;

(c) whether Government propose to nominate non-official directors on the Board of Directors afresh in the banks where their terms of office has been completed;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what are the reasons

therefor stating the consideration which weighed in their favour to continue indefinitely?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The names of non-official directors as also the period for which they have been appointed on the Boards of the 20

nationalised banks is given in the Annexure.

(c) to (e) The tenure of none of these directors' has yet been completed. However, there are 80 vacancies of non-official directors on the Boards of 20 nationalised banks. Government have already initiated the process for filling up these vacancies.

Statement
*Details of non-official directors
on the Boards of nationalised banks.*

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Non-official	Period of appointment	
			From	to
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	(i) Smt. Suman Lata (ii) Shri A.N. Jaggi (iii) Shri Pradeep Kumar Sharma (iv) Shri Pradyumana Natvarlal Shah (v) Prof. Mohammad Shabbir Khan (vi) Shri M. Naryanappa (vii) Smt. Rehana Begum	28.9.89	27.9.92
2.	Andhra Bank	(i) Smt. Pushpa Vijayrao Bonde (ii) Prof. Ram pal Kaushik (iii) Shri Raj Kumar Nagrath (iv) Shri Priti Pal Singh (v) Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu	28.9.89 4.10.89 20.10.89	27.9.92 3.10.92 19.10.92
3.	UCO Bank	(i) Shri Subhas Datta (ii) Shri Mohanjit Singh (iii) Shri R.T. Rymbai (iv) Smt. Tara Gupta (v) Shri Manoj Joshi (vi) Shri Vikram Valjibhai Desai	28.9.89 17.10.89 20.10.89	27.9.92 16.10.92 19.10.92
4.	Punjab National Bank	(i) Shri Irshad Hussain (ii) Shri Bansilal Dogra (iii) Dr. Surinder P.S. Pruthi (iv) Shri Salamat Ullah (v) Smt. Krishna Koul	28.9.89 17.10.89 20.10.89	27.9.92 16.10.92 19.10.92
5.	Central Bank of India	(i) Shri Lal Thakar (ii) Dr. Bhupendra Chandra Jain (iii) Shri T.T. Vasu (iv) Shri Aziz Gulamhussein Lalani	28.9.89	27.9.92

I	2	3	4	5
6.	Bank of India	(i) Shri Sohan Lal Passey (ii) Shri Swatantra Singh Kothari (iii) Shri Girish Ramanugrah Shastri (iv) Mrs. Monika Das	28.9.89	27.9.92
		(v) Shri Bali Ram Rai (vi) Shri Samsher Singh Dullo	4.10.89	3.10.92
7.	Canara Bank	(i) Shri Umesh Chandra (ii) Shri Vipin Malik (iii) Smt. Shagufta Khan (iv) Shri Omprakash Shankaranand Kanagali. (v) Smt. Sharayu Daftary	28.9.89	27.9.92
			12.10.89	11.10.92
8.	Bank of Baroda	(i) Smt. Indira Mayaram (ii) Shri Rabindra Prasad Joshi (iii) Shri Bahura Ekka (iv) Shri Asfaque ahmed Waziri (v) Shri Ravi Shankar (vi) Shri Srinath Chaturvedi	28.9.89	27.9.92
			17.10.89	16.10.92
			20.10.89	19.10.92
9.	Vijaya Bank	(i) Smt. Chandrababha Urs (ii) Shri Lakkavali Rangappa Ananth (iii) Shri M.G. Sasidharan (iv) Shri Bhandari kamalakar Rao (v) Shri jagomohan Singh Kochar	28.9.89	27.9.92
			12.10.89	11.10.92
			28.9.89	27.9.92
			20.10.89	19.10.92
10.	Punjab and Sind Bank	(i) Smt. Santosh Chowdhary (ii) Shri Chandrakant Annasaheb Thobde (iii) Shri Acharya Bhagwan Dev	28.9.89	27.9.92
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	(i) Smt. Kartar Devi (ii) Shri Habibur Rehman Nomani (iii) Shri Balwant Rai Kapoor (iv) Shri Asbok Vij (v) Prof. Madhu Gargav (vi) Shri Gajanand Deroliya	28.9.89	27.9.92
		(vii) Shri Rattan Lal Dewan	12.10.89	11.10.92
12.	New Bank of India	(i) Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda (iii) Shri Prabhu Narayan Jha Shri Brij Mohan Sarin (iv) Miss Selja Kumari (v) Shri Jagpat Dube	28.9.89	27.9.92
			4.10.89	3.10.92

	2	3	4.	5
13.	Corporation Bank	(i) Shri Rajguru Dayaram Tulsiram (ii) Shri S.T. Padmanabha (iii) Shri Yugraj Bhadauria (iv) Shri Prabhakar Damodar Dalai (v) Col. Bhartendra Singh (vi) Shri Venkataramana Setty	28.9.89 4.10.89 12.10.89 17.10.89	27.9.92 3.10.92 11.10.92 16.10.92
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	(i) Shri Budur A. Veaugopal (ii) Shri B. Sitaram Achari (iii) Dr. Miss S. Vijaya- Lakshmi (iv) Shri C.B. Mouli (v) Dr. Iftekhar Ahmed Khan	28.9.89	27.9.92
15.	United Bank of India	(i) Shri Chandra Prakash (ii) Mehra Shri Jagannath Sinha	28.9.89	27.9.92
16.	Deng Bank	(i) Shri Dipankar Chatterji (ii) Shri Karshanbhai Nanjibhai Patel (Chaudhary) (iii) Shri Vijaya Goverdhandas Kalantri (iv) Dr. Dharmendra Bhandari	28-9-89 4.10.89 12-10-89	27-9-92 3.10.92 11-10-92
17.	Syndicate Bank	(i) Miss Jaya Arunachalam (ii) Shri Peerzada Wajih-Ur-Rahman Safwi (Wajih) (iii) Shri Prafulla Kumar Pradhan (iv) Shri Dinesh Mehta	28-9-89	27-9-92
18.	Union Bank of India	(i) Shri M. Kalyanasundaram (ii) Shri Vivek Mehra (iii) Shri Shalabh Sharma (iv) Shri Dinakarrao Govindrao Patil (v) Shri Shripal Singhi (vi) Smt. Malajamma	28-9-89 12-10-89	27-9-92 11-10-92
19.	Indian Bank	(i) Shri Subhkaran Luharuka (ii) Shri P.L. Subbiah (iii) Shri Karuna Kant Dutt (iv) Shri Sanjiv Kapoor	28-9-89 4-10-89 17-10-89	27-9-92 3-10-92 16-10-92
20.	Bank of Maharashtra	(i) Smt. Vinita Goswami (ii) Shri Rajkumar Nandlal Dhoot (iii) Shri Nirmal Ghosh (iv) Shri Madan Varma (v) Smt. Mukul Jha	28-9-89 12-10-89 17-10-89 20-10-89	27-9-92 11-10-92 16-10-92 19-10-92

Releasing of Cauvery Water to Tamil Nadu by Karnataka Government

404. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to give to direction to the Karnataka Government for releasing Cauvery Water to Tamil Nadu as per the agreement of 1924 till the Tribunal's decision is given;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA):

(a) No., Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is for the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal to take a view in the matter.

Production of Pig Iron

405. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of pig iron in the country during the last three years;

(b) what is the total import of pig iron during the same period; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the production of pig iron?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH COSWAMI): (a) and (b) The total production of Pig Iron in the country and imports of foundry grade pig iron during the last three years is given below

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Year	Production	Imports
1987-	1272	34
88	1107	164
1988-89	1338	306
1989-90		

(c) Production of Pig Iron is

delicensed. Pig Iron manufacturing capacities are being encouraged in the secondary sector and it is proposed to create a capacity of 2 million tonnes of pig iron in the secondary sector by the end of the 8th Plan.

Enquiry into Strike in Korba Units of BALCO

406. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the enquiry report regarding the causes and circumstances leading to the strike in Korba unit of BALCO;

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken/propose to take on the basis of the enquiry report?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (c) The report is under consideration of the Government at present.

FICCI's Opinion About Shares of Foreign Equity in Indian Companies

407. SHRI DAYANAND SAHAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has opined that foreign equity in Indian companies should not increase by more than 40 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take action on this suggestion;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e) Suggestions for improving our foreign investment climate are received from time to time. To the extent possible these suggestions are

examined and suitable steps are taken to adopt them in congruence with our national policy, and priorities. This is an ongoing process.

Concern by Andhra Pradesh Bar and Advocates Association on transfers and appointment of judges

408. SHRI DAYANAND SAHAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Bar Advocates Association have expressed concern over transfers and appointments of judges by Executives;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to check interference of executives in judiciary matters; and

(d) if so, what -are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh High Court Advocates' Association in a representation has suggested the constitution of National Judicial Commission, continuance of the existing transfer policy of High Court Judges, filling up of vacancies in the Andhra Pradesh High Court, meaning of the Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribun and providing statutory status to the Bar Association etc.

(c) and (d) The appointment and transfer of Judges of the High Courts is made as per provisions of the Constitution and there is no interference of the executive in this.

Enhancement of Pay-Scale of Assistants

409. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 60 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th March, 1990 and state:

(a) whether any final decision on the grant of Pay Scale of Rs. 1640-2900 to the Assistant's Cadre has since been taken; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and by when orders to this effect are likely to be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the orders issued by Government is attached. (Annexure).

Annexure

No. 2/1/90.CS.IV
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances
& Pensions Department of Personnel &
Training
New Delhi, dated the 31st July, ,1990.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub:—Revision of Scale of Pay of Assistant Grade of Central Secretariat Service and Grade 'C Stenographers of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service.

The undersigned is directed to say that the question regarding revision of scale of pay for the post of Assistants in the Central Secretariat etc., has been under consideration of the Government in terms of order dated 23rd May, 1989 in OA No. 1538/87 by the Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi for some time past. The President is now pleased to prescribe the revised scale of Rs. 1640-60-2600-EB-75-2900 for the pre-revised scale of Rs. 425 15-500-EB-15-560-20-700-EB-25-800 fo. duty posts included in the Assistant

Grade of Central Secretariat Service and Grade 'C' Stenographers of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service with effect from 1.1.1986. The same revised pay scale will also be applicable to Assistants and Stenographers in other Organisations like Ministry of External Affairs which are not participating in the Central Secretariat Service and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service but where the posts are in comparable grades with same classification and pay scale and the method of recruitment through Open Competitive Examination is also the same.

2. Pay of the Assistants and Grade 'C' Stenographers in position as on 1.1.1986, shall be fixed in terms of Central Civil Service (Revised Pay) Rules 1986. The employees concerned shall be given option to opt for the revised scale of pay from 1.1.1986 or subsequent date in terms of Rule 5 *ibid*, read with Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 7(52)-E.IH/86 dated 22.12.1986 & 27.5.1988 in the form appended to Second Schedule of the rule *ibid*. This option should be exercised within three months of the date of issue of this O.M. The option once exercised shall be final.

3. Formal amendment to CSS(RP) Rules, 1986 will be issued in due course.

4. This issues with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, (Department of Expenditure) *vide* their U.O. No. 7(43)/IC/89 dated 30.7.90.

(Sd./-) (Gurnihal Singh
Pirzada) Under Secretary to the Govt, of
India.

To
All Ministries/Departments.

Exemption under FERA to NRIs

410. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:
SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for granting

general exemption under FERA to non-resident Indians for setting up industries in India; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER WITH MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) A proposal envisaging, *inter-alia*, grant of exemption under various provisions of FERA, 1973 for declaration of foreign currency assets held by the NRI if they choose to come to India for a temporary period for setting up industrial/business enterprises or taking up, specialised short term assignments, has been received. The matter is under examination.

Prices of Tea

411. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

SHRI BEKAL UTSAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are monitoring the trends of tea production and its prices in the country;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to check the rising prices of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For improvement in tea production, Tea Board is providing financial assistance through various development schemes. For expansion of tea cultivation in non-traditional areas also, financial assistance is being given. Production of leading tea producing companies is being monitored to assess the performance vis-a-vis target set for them for 1990.

(c) To check the rising prices of tea, Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) Sales of tea at the auction is being regulated by the Tea Board so as to make sizeable quantities available for domestic consumption.

(ii) The producers have been asked to make available about 10 Million kgs of

tea to be sold in packet form through retail outlets in important Centres in the country at a price of about Rs. 40/- per kg. plus local taxes.

(iii) Producers have been asked to maximise their offerings of tea in all the auction centres.

(iv) A Committee headed by the Special Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce meets at least once a month to monitor tea prices and take corrective measures.

(v) Government also review frequently the price situation of commodities including tea.

Electoral Reforms

412. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Election Commission /various political parties for electoral reforms; and

(b) what is Government's reaction to the various recommendations/suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH . ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) A number of suggestions for electoral reforms have been received from time to time from several sources including the Election Commission/Political Parties. These suggestions were placed before the Conference of Political Parties convened by the Prime Minister on 9th January, 1990. (Statement) (*See below*)

(b) In pursuance of the decision taken in the said Conference a Committee consisting of representatives of Political Parties and other eminent persons was appointed to examine the entire gamut of Electoral Reforms. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the following four Bills have been introduced in the Budget Session of Parliament:—

1. The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Bill, 1990

2. The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990

3. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990

4. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1990.

Statement

I. Combating nexus between money, mafia and politicians.

2. Public financing of elections.

3. Compulsory maintenance Of accounts by political parties and their audit by an agency nominated by the Election Commission; framing of rules/ By-laws for operation of Political Parties—non adherence resulting in forfeiture of registration.

4. Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner in consultation with the opposition; Banning C.E.C. and other Election Commissioners to accept any office after their term is over; Consultation with CEC in the appointment of other Election Commissioners.

5. Independent Secretariat of the Election Commission.

6. Expenses on Secretariat to be a charged Expenditure.

7. Booth capturing; Disqualifying a candidate on whose behalf booth capturing is attempted.

8. Multi-purpose photo Identity cards.

9. Expeditious disposal of Election Disputes.

10. Holding bye-elections in time.

11. Fresh Delimitation.

12. Rotation of reserved seats.

13. Banning of Legislators to hold elective office at district or lower levels.

14. Improvement in Anti-Defection Law.

15. Elimination of non-serious candidates.

16. Election not to be countermanded in case of death of an independent candidate.

17. Contesting of Election to be restricted to two constituencies.

18. Reduction in the age limit for being chosen as M.P./MLA/MLC.

19. Reservation for women in LOK Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

20. Statutory backing for provisions of the Model Code.

21. Statutory backing for Observers of the Election Commission.

22. Powers of Election Commission for ordering re-poll in cases of large scale coercion of voters and violation of the specific directions of the Commission for fair poll.

23. Proportional Representation-List System.

24. Use of Official Machinery.

Exhibitions Organised by Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. in Different Countries

413. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the exhibitions organised by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. in different countries during the last three years;

(b) what amount of money was spent in organising these exhibitions; and

(c) how much money was earned by organising these exhibitions during the above period, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c) Statement is attached. [See appendix CLV, Annexure No. 11]

Government Directive to cut down Expenditure

414. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Ministries to cut down their expenditure by 10 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the areas where

expenditure is proposed to be cut down by 10 per cent and what is the saving estimated thereby;

(c) what is the basis on which the savings figures has been arrived at;

(d) whether with the imposition of 10 per cent cut in expenditure, some ongoing projects and the projects proposed to be taken up by the various Ministries are likely to be delayed; and

(e) if so, how do Government think that by delaying the on-going projects and those proposed to be taken up would check - the inflationary trends?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e) A review of proposals, for anticipated additional expenditure indicates that a cut of 10% in the budget of all Ministries may be necessary to contain the budgetary deficit. The Ministries have accordingly been asked to locate savings within their budget to match the supplementaries sought for by them. While identifying the areas of likely savings the Ministries are free to prioritise their schemes/projects and reduce expenditure on low priority and inessential items.

Recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission

415. SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: SHRI JAGESH DESAI: SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had requested the Chief Ministers and State Governments to accept the recommendations made by the Ninth Finance Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the State Governments have complained for not getting a fair deal; if so, what are the names of these States

and the nature of the complaints made; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on the basis of the complaints made by some State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) In the meeting of the NDC on 19.6.1990, the Finance Minister stated that in keeping with conventions and traditions, the Ninth Finance Commission report has been accepted by the Government and it would not be possible to change the structure and broad recommendations made by the Commission.

(b) Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu and special category States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura expressed their reservations over some of the recommendations in the Ninth Finance Commission's Second Report. These related to over-estimation of States revenue receipts, under-estimation of their revenue expenditure including Plan revenue component, inadequate quantum of devolution and debt relief and provision for State Calamity Relief Fund, loss of revenue on account of implementation of prohibition policy, not providing assistance for covering the non-Plan revenue gap, methodology of estimation of normative revenue and expenditure and determination of the minimum revenue Plan expenditure, non-provision for infrastructural schemes for Bombay and for upgradation and special problems adoption of 1981 population for allocation of shares of additional excise duty instead of 1971 population, etc.

(c) The financial difficulties of the States will be considered selectively on merits and assistance extended where necessary in a phased manner within the overall resources available:

Enhancement of Rent by Punjab National Banks on Renewal of Leases

416. SHRI T.A. MOHAMMED SAQHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab National Bank Headquarters office enters into a lease of 33 months and at the time of renewal of further lease gives enhancement of rent only after a period of three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in all the other nationalised banks, including Punjab National Bank branches, the lease is entered into for a period of 33 months and the enhancement of rent is allowed immediately after completion of 33 months; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative what steps are being taken to remove the anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Punjab National Bank has reported that it is a normal practice in the bank to hire residential accommodation for its officials for an initial period of 11 months followed by 2 options of 11 months each. The rent is normally increased after a period of 3 years as provided under the provisions of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1988. Information regarding the position obtaining in other nationalised banks is not readily available.

Acquisition of premises on lease /rental basis and the period of lease are matters of day-to-day operations of the banks and decisions in this regard are - taken by banks themselves on commercial considerations and within the broad guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India in the matter.

Setting up of Dye Houses in Export Centres for Boosting Handloom Exports

417. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have plans to set up dye houses in the major export centres in order to boost handloom exports;

(b) whether there is any plan to set up a computerised design centre for the production of new designs and colour combinations for the export market; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the action plan prepared by the Handloom Export Promotion Council?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Most of the suggestions contained in the action plan of HEPC require action on the part of the Council itself. However, whenever, the Council needs Government assistance, their proposals are considered on merits.

Loan Waiver for Handloom Weavers

418. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend the loan waiver of upto Rs.10,000 to handloom weavers also; and

(b) if so, when the orders are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Scheme entitled "The Agricultural and Rural Loans Waiver Scheme-1990" already been issued.

419. [Transferred to the 17th August, 1990]

Units Seeking Ancillary Status from Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

420. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the units seeking ancillary status from Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and the names of the authorities who sponsored these units;

(b) since when these proposals are pending for consideration; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in clearing these units?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) Seven proposals seeking ancillary supplier status have been received by the Visakhapatnam Steel Project. Of which, five have been sponsored by District Industries Sector, Visakhapatnam, one is under consideration of the Development Officer, Industries Deptt. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and one has not been sponsored by any authority. Most of the V.S.P. production facilities are still to be commissioned. Requirement of materials/consumables from ancillary Units cannot be fully known at this stage. It is premature to consider these proposals.

Introduction of Auction System for Non-F.C.V. Tobacco

421. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken to introduce auction system for non-F.C.V. tobacco under the jurisdiction of Tobacco Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): The steps taken to introduce auction system for

non-VFC tobacco under the jurisdiction of Tobacco Board are:

- (i) A Bill to amend the Tobacco Board Act to suitably empower the Tobacco Board is likely to be introduced in the Monsoon Session of the Parliament.
- (ii) Test auctions for bidi tobacco were held in Nippani, Karnataka, in April, 1990.
- (iii) Planning Commission has been moved for budget allocation to undertake work relating to non-Virginia tobacco.
- (iv) A Working Group has been constituted to advise the Government on appropriate regulations for taking over non-VFC tobacco. This Working Group held its last meeting in Anand, Gujarat with the bidi tobacco growers, traders and manufacturers on 3rd August, 1990.
- (v) It is proposed to hold test auctions for bidi tobacco in Gujarat in 1991 season, provided Tobacco Board is legally empowered and funds are available.

Production of 'ODKA' by Markfed

422. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Punjab Markfed is authorised to produce "ODKA"; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the target date of production and also the expected quantity to be produced?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, sir:

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

देश में रुग्ण वस्त्र उत्पादक इकाइयों की संख्या

423. डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय:

श्री बेकल उत्साही:

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में रुग्ण वस्त्र उत्पादक इकाइयों की संख्या कितनी है और ये कहाँ अवस्थित हैं;

(ख) इन इकाइयों में कुल कितनी राशि का निवेश किया गया है; और

(ग) उन्हें कार्यक्षम बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

वस्त्र मंत्री साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव):

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है। (नीचे देखिये)

(ख) यह जानकारी केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) सरकार ने रुग्ण/बन्द पड़ी वस्त्र मिलों की पुनर्स्थापना के उद्देश्य से पैकेज बनाने तथा उसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक नौडीय अभिकरण की स्थापना की है। सरकार ने रुग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनियों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए निवारक सुधारत्मक तथा उपचारी उपाय निर्धारित तथा लागू करने के लिए औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्स्थापना बोर्ड की स्थापना भी की है।

विवरण

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने जून, 1988 के अन्त तक की स्थिति अनुसार रुग्ण औद्योगिक कम्पनी (विशेष प्रावधान) अधिनियम, 1985 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार 226 मिलों को रुग्ण मिलों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इन रुग्ण मिलों की राज्यवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है:—

राज्य का नाम	यूनिटों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	4

राज्य का नाम	यूनितों की संख्या
2. बिहार	3
3. चंडीगढ़	3
4. गुजरात	54
5. हरियाणा	7
6. कर्नाटक	12
7. केरल	5
8. महाराष्ट्र	57
9. मध्य प्रदेश	8
10. उड़ीसा	1
11. पंजाब	7
12. राजस्थान	16
13. तमिलनाडु	22
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	10
15. पश्चिम बंगाल	13
संघ शासित क्षेत्र	
16. दिल्ली	3
17. गोवा	1

योग : 226

राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक आयोग की स्थापना

424. श्री बेकल उत्साही: क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1990 को राज्य सभा में अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 297 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति और उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के स्थानांतरण के बारे में निर्णय करने हेतु एक उच्च स्तरीय न्यायिक आयोग की स्थापना के सिलसिले में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री, साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी): सरकार ने उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के लिए और एक उच्च न्यायालय से दूसरे उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के स्थानांतरण के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय न्यायिक आयोग स्थापित करने के लिए 18-5-1990 को लोक सभा में संविधान (सड़सठवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 1990 पुरःस्थापित किया है।

बैंक कर्मचारियों के लिए पेंशन योजना

425. श्रीमती रत्न कुमारी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बैंक कर्मचारियों के लिये पेंशन योजना अग्रंभ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शर्मा):

(क) जी, नहीं।

भारतीय बैंक संघ ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कर्मकर कर्मचारियों के साथ अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अंशदायी भविष्य निधि के स्थान पर पेंशन योजना लागू करने के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श किया है। तथापि, कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त के अलोक में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Trade Between India and China

426. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed between India and China recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, sir. However, on the conclusion of the first meeting of the Ministerial India-China Joint Group on Economic Cooperation and Trade, Science & Technology on 20th Sept., 1989, a Trade Protocol was signed.

(b) The Protocol lists items of export interest to both the countries. Iron ore, chrome ore, chemicals, engineering products figure as items of export interest to India. Raw silk, pulses, pig iron are among items of export interest to China.

Maintaining of poultry farms for evasion of income tax

427. SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of fraud being committed by some individuals and industrialists by maintaining large poultry farms to take advantage of income-tax rebates, thus virtually using these farms as a cover to convert 'black money' into 'white'; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter so as to check economic offence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The profits and gains derived from the business of poultry farming by a person are chargeable to tax subject to a deduction from his gross total income in accordance with the provisions of section 80JJ of the Income Tax Act. Maintenance of large poultry farms and claiming of deduction u/s 80JJ does not as such lead to evasion of income-tax. Whenever any specific instance of fraudulent claim of the said deduction comes to notice, appropriate action under the Income Tax Act is taken.

Licences for steel plant in Goa

428. SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any letter of intent/licence for the setting up of a steel plant in Goa;

(b) if so, what is the name of the company to which permission has been given, alongwith the name of the owner of the company and also the number of applications received in this regard alongwith their names; and

(c) the area of land required for this steel plant and the nature of pollution likely to be caused by the setting up of the steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Marmagoa Steel Limited, owned by M.G. Poy Raiturcar, was issued a Letter of Intent in 1985. Another application of M/s. Malvika Steel Limited received in 1988 was rejected because the policy at that time did not provide for setting up of new steel manufacturing units.

(c) Land acquired by M/s. Marmagoa Steel Limited is about 11 acres. The pollution caused is primarily air pollution for which they will have to install suitable pollution control arrangements as required by the State Pollution Control Board.

Gold ornaments held in Portuguese Bank

429. SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold ornaments of Goans held in Portuguese Bank has created more problems for its speedy recovery and for being brought back to India;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what was the outcome of the talks on this issue during our President's visit to that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Government have been pursuing the matter relating to the return of gold ornaments and other safe custody articles presently held with Banco Nacional IUI tramarino (BNU), Lisbon (Portugal), with the concerned Portuguese authorities through diplomatic channels. During the visit of President of India to Portugal in March, 1990, indications were given that the Portuguese authorities were willing to return the ornaments to India. Accordingly, a team of officers from

State Bank of India visited Portugal from 13th to 16th May, 1990. During the visit, the banks have finalised and initialled a draft agreement which would facilitate the handing over of these ornaments and other safe custody articles by BNU, Lisbon, to State Bank of India.

Irrigation projects from Orissa pending clearance

430. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of irrigation projects from Orissa are pending for approval;

(b) if so, since when these projects

are pending and what are the reasons for not approving them so far and by when these projects are likely to be approved; and

(c) the amount involved in these projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c) the information about date of receipt, appraisal status and estimated cost of Major and Medium projects is given in the enclosed statement, (*see below*) The State Government has to comply with observations of the Appraising agencies to secure clearance.

Statement

Statement of Appraisal of Major , and Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa

Sl. NO	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Date of Receipt	Status
(A) MAJOR PROJECT				
1.	Ong Dam Project	80.34	12/88	The State govt, has to sort out irrigation planning, construction material and environment aspects.
2.	Lower Suktel	102.59	12/88	The State has to sort out irrigation planning, dam design, foundation engineering cost estimates, plant planning, canal designs, financial, environmental and forest aspects.
3.	Naraj Barrage	90.30	8/89	The State has to sort out irrigation planning, foundation engineering, cost estimates, plant planning, financial, flood control, canal designs, hydrological gates and designs, environment and forest aspects.
4.	Kanupur irrigation Project	147.31	6/89	The State has to sort out cost estimate, plant planning and financial aspects.
5.	Subarnarekha irrigation project	488.88	1/89	The State has to sort out cost estimates, financial, plant planning and irrigation planning aspects.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Date of Receipt	Status
(b) MEDIUM PROJECTS				
1.	Manjore irrigation project	24.02	3/89	The State has to comply with observations of Central Appraising Agencies on various technical aspect.
2.	Pet irrigation project	24.86	12/88	—do—
3.	Katra irrigation project	29.22	9/89	-do-
4.	Jeera irrigation project	24.61	8/88	do-
5.	Baghalati irrigation project	12.49	7/87	The State govt, has to submit an updated estimate of cost.
6.	Upper Lanth	19.50	3/90	The project has been received recently.
7.	Telengir irrigation project	36.25	5/90	do-
8.	Kutuli Sinha irrigation project	9.54	6/90	do-
9.	Dhauragoth	9.38	7/90	do

Allocation of fund for the development of tourism in Assam

431. **DR. NAGEN SAIKIA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government has submitted some proposals for development of tourism in the State;

(b) whether the Central Government have allocated necessary amount for the same; and

(c) if so, what is the amount that has been sanctioned for the purpose and if no amount has been sanctioned, what are the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c) The following schemes have been prioritised for the State of Assam for the year 1990-91 in consultation with the State Government:—

1. Yatri Niwas at Guwahati.
2. Tourist Complex at Kaziranga.
3. Wayside facilities at Jakhalbanda.
4. Trekking equipment for Braulch Hills.

Sanction is issued for an amount of Rs. 14.81 lakhs for a Tourist Complex at Kaziranga National Park. However, other projects with detailed estimates are awaited from the State Government.

Transfer of Justice Mishra from Patna High Court to Madras High Court

432. **SHRI S. MADHAVAN:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sudden transfer of Hon. Justice Mishra from Patna High Court to Madras High Court is likely to affect the seniority of the judges in the Madras High Court; and

(b) what is Central Government's reaction to the protest by the Bar Association and the serving Judges

against this transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government transferred Shri Justice P.S. Mishra from the Patna High Court to the Madras High Court on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India, and after due consideration. The seniority of Shri Justice P.S. Mishra in the Madras High Court has also been fixed on the advice of the Chief Justice of India in accordance with the principle adopted in cases of transfer of puisne Judges from one High Court to another.

Having regard to the policy guidelines, the transfer of Shri Justice P.S. Mishra will not affect the legitimate expectation of any Judge of the Madras High Court to become a permanent Chief Justice in his turn.

Introduction of rationalised steel distribution policy

433. SHRI S. MADHAVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a rationalised steel distribution policy;

(b) if so, what are its details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply steel to small scale units through their associations in order to avoid intermediaries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Report of Task Force appointed for the purpose is under Examination.

(c) No, Sir.

Sick textile mills taken over by NTC

434. SHRI S.K.T.

RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sick mills that have been taken over so far by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) what is the number of units that are running in profits and how many are incurring losses; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to revive the loss incurring sick textile mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) At present, National Textile Corporation is managing 109 nationalised and 15 managed mills.

(b) During the year 1989-90, out of 122 NTC mills in operation, 30 mills made net profit and 92 mills incurred net losses.

(c) Improving the performance of textile mills under NTC is a continuous process. A turnaround strategy has been prepared, which includes:—

(i) modernisation of selected mills;

(ii) pruning uneconomic activities;

(in) optimising economic capacities;

(iv) higher productivity;

(v) implementation of Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(vi) competitive purchase of raw materials;

(vii) higher quantum of yarn production;

(viii) price optimisation;

(ix) product upgradation.

Rate of increase in money supply

435. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of increase in money supply during January to June, 1990;

(b) what was the figure for the corresponding period last year; and

(c) what is Government's thinking with respect thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) During January-June, 1990 money supply (M3) recorded an increase of 7.3 per cent as against 6.9 per cent increase in January-June, 1989.

(c) The stance of the monetary policy is to moderate the rate of growth in money supply in the current financial year to well below the rate recorded in the last financial year through general and selective credit control measures.

Distribution of Central Revenues to States

436. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) What steps Government propose to take to ensure fair share of Central revenues to States;

(b) whether Government also propose to give more financial powers to the States; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, Govt. of India gives share in Central taxes as well as grants to the States. Besides, Central assistance for State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes is also provided. Central

Government also provides loans to States to the extent of 75% of net collections of small savings.

(b) and (c) Some States had suggested to the Commission on Centre-State Relations that their fiscal powers may be enlarged by empowering them to levy taxes and duties included in Articles 268 and 269 of the Constitution; transfer of residuary powers of taxation to the States; and removing relaxing the limitations on their powers to raise resources including transfer to them of powers of taxation in regard to certain commodities. The recommendations of the commission in this regard are under consideration of the Government.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पति तेल निगम का अधिग्रहण

437. श्री बलराम सिंह यादव: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकार निगम ने हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पति तेल निगम का अधिग्रहण करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय कब लिया गया था और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम अब देश के खुदरा-बाजार में वनस्पति तेलों के विपणन में सक्रिय भूमिका निभायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरंगिल श्रीधरन): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पिछले छह महीने के दौरान उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

438. श्री राम जेठमलानी:

सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा:

क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1990 के प्रारम्भ में

उच्चतम न्यायालय और देश के अनेक उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के अनेक पद रिक्त थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे रिक्त पदों की न्यायालयवार संख्या कितनी है और क्या सरकार ने पिछले छह महीने के दौरान इन रिक्त पदों को भरा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है और शेष रिक्त पदों के कब तक भरे जाने की संभावना है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार ((श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी):

(क) से (ग) तारीख 1.1.1990 को देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों/अपर न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों और तारीख 1.1.1990 से तारीख 7.8.1990 तक देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों/अपर न्यायाधीशों की की गयी नियुक्तियों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। (नीचे देखिये)

शेष रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए सांविधानिक प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श की प्रक्रिया चल रही है किन्तु वह तारीख बताना संभव नहीं है जब तक ये भर दिए जाएंगे।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	उच्च न्यायालय	तारीख	तारीख
		01.01.90	01.01.90
		को रिक्त	से
		पदों की	07.08.90
		संख्या	तक की
			गई नयी
			नियुक्तियां
1.	इलाहाबाद	11	9
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	9	6
3.	मुंबई	6	9
4.	कलकत्ता	3	6
5.	दिल्ली	6	6
6.	गुवाहाटी		

क्रम सं०	उच्च न्यायालय	तारीख	तारीख
		01.01.90	01.01.90
		को रिक्त	से
		पदों की	07.08.90
		संख्या	तक की
			गई नयी
			नियुक्तियां

7.	गुजरात	8	9
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	3
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	2	
10.	कर्नाटक	6	9
11.	केरल	2	
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	7	6
13.	मद्रास	6	8
14.	उड़ीसा	1	
15.	पटना	7	11
16.	पंजाब और हरियाणा	5	4
17.	राजस्थान	4	7
18.	सिक्किम	2	
योग :		87	93
II	उच्चतम न्यायालय	2	1

सीमाशुल्क प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय में दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी

439. श्री अजीत जोगी:
श्री सुशील बरोंगपा:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सीमाशुल्क प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय में बड़ी संख्या में अनुसूचित जातियों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी दस वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से दैनिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और अभी तक उनकी सेवाएं नियमित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उनकी सेवाएं कब तक नियमित कर दिये जाने की संभावना है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होते।

नेपाल से हशीश, भांग, वस्त्रों और पिस्तौलों आदि की तस्करी

440. श्री अजीत जोगी:

श्री सुशील बरोंगपा:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नेपाल से भारत में हशीश, भांग, सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों और चीन में निर्मित पिस्तौलों की तस्करी को जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कुल कितने मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रकार पता लगाये गये प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या निवारक कदम उठाये गये हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):

(क) से (ग) नेपाल से भारत में हशीश और सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों सहित कपड़े की तस्करी करने के मामलों का पता लगाया गया है। तथापि, भांग और चीनी पिस्तौलों की ऐसी तस्करी का कोई भी मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हशीश और कपड़े की तस्करी के पता लगाये गए मामलों की संख्या नीचे सारणी में दी गई है:—

??far

1987	169	112
1988	740	53
1989	546	116

सिन्थेटिक कपड़ों तथा हशीश की तस्करी में ग्रस्त पाये गये व्यक्तियों को संगत कानूनों के अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है/उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है तथा उन्हें नजरबन्द किया जा सकता है। इसके अलावा, सिन्थेटिक कपड़ों की तस्करी में ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों पर विभागीय न्यायनिर्णयनों में अर्थदण्ड भी लगाया जा सकता है।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा सहित भू-सीमाओं के आर-पार से होने वाली तस्करी पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिए तस्करी-रोधी एजेंसियां सतर्क रहती हैं। तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सभी संबंधित एजेंसियां सतर्क रहती हैं। तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सभी संबंधित एजेंसियों के बीच घनिष्ठ तालमेल बनाए रखा जा रहा है। राज्य प्रशासनों की सहायता भी ला जा रही है।

News-item Captioned 'U.S. Senate passes bill to limit textile import'

441. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the Hindu of 19th July, 1990 captioned 'US Senate passes Bill to limit textile import'; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Central Government to safeguard India's textile export to the United States?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) If and when the Bill becomes a Law, the Government will explore all possible avenues to protect its interests.

Bar on lawyers from appearing in family courts

442. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lawyers are prohibited from appearing in family courts which is causing hardship to the women; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of Section 13 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, no party can as of right claim to be represented by a legal practitioner. But if the Family Court considers it necessary in the interest of justice, it may seek the assistance of a legal expert as amicus curiae.

Corruption in Judiciary

443. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing public feeling against corruption in judiciary; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the image of judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL

CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The reference is apparently to reports of alleged corruption involving Judges. The Government are of the view that such reports should be looked into by the Judiciary itself, rather than by the Executive. Certain internal measures for checking up allegations of mis-conduct against judges are to be discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts Scheduled to be held in August-September, 1990.

Shortfall in the Production of Steel by SAIL

444. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SAIL production in the year 1989-90 was 10 per cent less than the target; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir, Production of saleable steel in the plants of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) during the year 1989-90 was 9.6% less than the target.

(b) The main reasons for shortfall in production were:—

- (i) Inadequate and irregular supplies of metallurgical coal to the steel plants, particularly to Bokaro Steel Plant;
- (ii) Constraints of power supplies both qualitative and quantitative, especially in regard to supply from the DVC grid to the Bokaro Steel Plant;
- (iii) Shortage of raw materials at Bhilai Steel Plant due to industrial relations problems;

- (iv) Poor health of Blast Furnaces at Durgapur Steel Plant which are due for capital repairs and modernisation; and
- (v) Managerial shortcomings including somewhat unproductive industrial relations environment at Bokaro and Bhilai.

Credit-Deposit ratio of banks

445. SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the credit-deposit ratio of commercial banks at present, Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): As per the data available from Reserve Bank of India, Statewise Credit Deposit ratio of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March 1990 (latest available) is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(in percent)

Haryana	61.2
Himachal Pradesh	38.5
Jammu & Kashmir	31.8
Punjab	45.5
Rajasthan	62.2
Chandigarh	65.5
Delhi	58.5
Arunachal Pradesh	20.0
Assam	55.5
Manipur	69.9
Meghalaya	24.6
Mizoram	34.2
Nagaland	42.6
Tripura	72.2
Bihar	43.0
Orissa	81.3
Sikkim	28.3
West Bengal	54.9
A. & Nicobar Island	35.1
Madhya Pradesh	68.6
Uttar Pradesh	47.0
Goa	31.9

Gujarat	61.3
Maharashtra	79.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.5
Daman Diu	22.4
Andhra Pradesh	87.1
Karnataka	90.9
Kerala	64.0
Tamil Nadu	99.4
Lakshdweep	16.1
Pondicherry	57.4

World Bank assistance for Narmada project

446 SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental concerns with respect to the first phase of the Narmada Project had been met by July 2, 1990 as contemplated; and

(b) whether the World Bank has since sanctioned the credit for the Narmada Project and if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Conditions stipulated by the Bank for extension of credit assistance to the Gujarat Water Delivery and Drainage Project, including those relating to Resettlement and Rehabilitation of oustees were met by July 2, 1990.

(b) The Credit assistance has been extended by the World Bank till 1st July, 1991. This assistance is of US \$ 150 million, for financing the construction of canal works.

NRI investment potential

447. SHRI MURLIDHAR
CHANDRAKANT
BHANDARE SHRI
MAHENDRA
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visits by the Deputy Minister of Finance to the UK and other countries, he took the opportunity to study the NRI investment potential and also impress upon the NIRs the steps taken by the Government to attract NRI investments in industries in India; and

(b) if so, what was the response of NRI thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Response of the NRI's was positive.

Production of steel during April-June, 1990

448. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) How far the target of steel production level was achieved by the public sector steel plants during April-June, 1990 and the comparative figures for the corresponding period last year; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage private sector and joint sector to enter steel production; if so, what are the details of Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Production of crude steel and saleable steel achieved by the integrated steel plants of the Steel

Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) during the period April-June, 1990, together with the comparative production during the corresponding period last year has been as follows:

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Item	April-June, 1989		April-June, 1990 Actual production
	Target	Actual production	
Crude Steel	2306	1973.7	1865
Saleable Steel	1730	1500.2	1465

While production of crude steel during the period April-June, 1990 was 86% of-the targets, the production of saleable steel was 87% of the targets. Production of crude steel and saleable steel was 6% and 2% respectively above the actual production for the same period in 1989.

(b) Government have been encouraging production by private, public and joint sector units in the secondary sector. Government are also encouraging production of sponge iron as also of pig iron production through the mini blast furnace route. It has recently been decided to create additional capacity in the secondary sector (including private and joint sector) for production of steel with a unit capacity upto 1 million tonnes per annum.

Execution of Upper Indravati Dam Project in Orissa

449. SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the time schedule for the completion of the multipurpose Upper Indravati Dam Project in Orissa;

(b) what was the initial estimate of the project;

(c) whether any foreign assistance was

sought for the completion of this project, if so what are the details thereof and what was the pre-condition set therefor; and

(d) how many times the original estimate was revised and what is the present estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The Project is scheduled for completion during the VIII plan period.

(b) Rs. 208.14 crores.

(c) The World Bank is giving assistance under power sector for headworks and power components to the extent of IDA Credit of SDR 156 million and IBRD Loan of US \$ 156.4 million. Also, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan is giving loan of 3744 million Yen under irrigation sector for construction of part of the canal system. Among others, the loan-credit agreements contain guidelines for procurement of goods and services and reimbursement and disbursement procedure.

(d) Latest assessed cost of the project is approximately Rs. 736 crores. No revised estimate has been sanctioned after the original approval.

Submergence of villages due to construction of Upper Indravati Dam Project in Orissa

450. SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages likely to be submerged due to the construction of Upper Indravati Dam Project in Orissa;

(b) whether any survey was conducted to find out the number of families likely to be affected by the submergence; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER

RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) 65 fully, and 30 partially.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of affected families works out to 3725 consisting of about 16,050 persons. Out of these 538 families belong to scheduled Castes while 1630 to Scheduled Tribes.

Exploitation of Mineral Deposits in Kalahandi District of Orissa

451. SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any geological survey in Kalahandi District of Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of mineral deposits of various kinds found there; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to exploit these resources; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

-(b) According to inventory of minerals as on 1.1.1985, Kalahandi district of Orissa has the reserves of minerals as follows:—

Mineral	Quantity in thmisanrl tnnnp.Q
Bauxite	198630
Graphite	9
Quartz & Silica	2243
sand	300
Quartzite	

Directorate of Mining and Geology, Government of Orissa have assessed 5.6 million tonnes of limestone reserves in Kalahandi district.

Sporadic occurrences of precious and semi-precious stones, namely, aquamarine, diamond, ruby, emerald, topaz, garnet, sapphire, etc. have also

been found in the district of Kalahandi.

(c) In kalahandi district 79 mining leases have been granted for mining of different minerals. At present limestone, graphite, quartz and felspar are being mined. Besides, exploratory mining of Gemstones has been taken up by the Orissa Mining Corporation, a State Government Undertaking.

GEM Stone Deposit in Kalahandi District of Orissa

452. SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy deposits of Gem stones in various parts of Kalahnadi District of Orissa;

(b) if so, what are the varieties so far identified; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to exploit these precious resources?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Sporadic occurrences of some precious and semi-precious Gemstones have been found in the district of Kalahandi.

(b) The gemstones so far identified are aquamarine, diamond, emerald, iolite, chrysoberyl, sapphire, ruby, corundum, zircon, topaz, garnet, etc.

(c) (I) An UNDP-aided Project for exploration and development of Gemstone resources in the State of Orissa has been sanctioned for implementation.

(II) The Government of Orissa have entrusted the work of collection, exploration and exploitation of precious and semi-precious stones to Orissa Mining Corporation, a State Government Undertaking.

(HI) Specific gemstone bearing areas

have been identified and reserved by the Government of Orissa for exploitation by Public Sector Undertaking.

(IV) Orissa Mining Corporation has taken steps for obtaining mining leases for systematic and expeditious exploitation of the minerals.

(V) Orissa Mining Corporation has formed a joint venture in collaboration with two private parties with a view to obtaining necessary expertise in exploitation of gemstones.

(VI) Orissa Mining Corporation has already taken up exploratory mining of Gemstones.

Show Cause Notice Issued to M/S. Traders Private Limited

453. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 221 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd February, 1989 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Traders Pvt. Ltd. have since completed their reply to the show cause notice;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) M/s. Traders Private Limited in their reply to the show cause notice have challenged the legality of the show cause notice proceedings initiated against them. They have also denied the allegations.

Proceedings initiated against them will be finalised after giving them the necessary opportunity of a personal hearing.

Sudmergence of Villages in Madhya Pradesh due to Construction of Rajghat Project

454. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and the total area in Madhya Pradesh that are likely to be submerged on completion of Rajghat Project;

(b) whether there is any possibilities of submergence of any part of land in Madhya Pradesh from Rajghat Project during the flood season of 1990; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been made for payment of compensation and resettlement of oustees by the project authorities and whether required funds have been made available to Madhya Pradesh by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) 31 villages and 11779 hectares of land.

(b) In case of occurrence of maximum flood, upto 13 villages may get affected temporarily.

(c) Payment for land, property and rehabilitation grant to these villages has already been made.

Indian Poultry firms evading Customs duty

455. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owners of certain poultry firms in India are evading Customs duty in the Import of chicks from the United States; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government against such firms for evading Customs duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL

SHASTRI): (a) and (b) On receipt of information that the owners of certain poultry firms in India were evading Customs duty, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence searched the premises of such firms recently. Large number of documents have been recovered and 14,459 Chicks valued at Rs. 2.04 crores approximately have been detained.

Permission to sick Textile Mills in Bombay to sell land

456. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit the sick textile mills in Bombay to sell their land; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) This subject matter comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Supply of diesel fuel at international price to deep-sea fishing industry

457. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'Deep-sea fishing policy to be announced soon' which appeared in the Economic Times of 27th June, 1990;

(b) if so, by when the policy of supplying diesel fuel at international price to the deep sea fishing industry is likely to be initiated;

(c) whether Government are aware that the fishing season has started; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to implement this policy?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No scheme has been finalised for the supply of diesel oil at international prices to deep sea fishing vessels.

Rehabilitation of deep sea fishing industry

458, SHRI MENTAY PADMANA-BHAM Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of rehabilitation and relief in the existing rehabilitation programme for deep sea fishing industry that his Ministry have jointly drawn up with the Banking Department; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the present scheme envisages raising of huge amounts by operators even though the industry has been sick for the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Following are some of the parameters for providing rehabilitation/relief to the SDFC assisted deep sea fishing projects:—

(i) Repayment of all outstanding Government dues and deferred debt to be made within a period of 12 years including a period of moratorium of two years. This will be subject to the remaining economic life of the vessel. It could, however, be relaxed to 13 years in cases where the Debt Service Coverage Ratio so requires on merits of the case.

(ii) Rate of interest on deferred (funded) interest may be kept low or may not be charged as the unit is sick anyway. In cases where the bona-fides of the company are doubtful a higher rate of

interest may be adopted, which could be upto 50% of the documented rates. This would depend on the merits of the cases.

(iii) The projected Average Debt Service Coverage Ratio should be in the region of 1.3

(iv) The Rehabilitation Package should be approved subject to acceptance by the promoters of, 'and complete compliance with, all the terms and conditions set out.

(v) The promoters should open a no-lien account and provide personal guarantees.

(vi) The promoters should demonstrate their co-operation and commitment and should bring in some equity as promoters contribution.

Balance of Trade Position

459. SHRI DEBARATA BISWAS,: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps Government have taken during the last three months to improve the balance of trade position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): A series of steps have been taken for export promotion and import substitution to improve the balance of trade position. These are designed to make exports commercially viable through upgrading industrial efficiency, ensuring supply of raw materials at competitive prices, strengthening infrastructure, and simplifying procedures. Some of the steps taken in the recent past include announcement of special procedure for export of Non-Basmati rice and Safflower Seed; Promotion of export of Polyester Filament Yarn, Rayon Filament Yarn, Nylon Filament Yarn, Viscose Staple Fibre Spun Yarn, High performance Viscose Staple Fibre under special dispensation; increase in the minimum export prices of Buffalo Meat; Organisation of promotional programmes

and Buyer-Seller meets for promotion of Mangoes in Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris, London, etc. Simultaneously, steps have been taken to reduce imports. Some of the steps taken in the recent past include: transference of some items of capital goods from the Open General Licence List to Licensable list; List attestation procedures has been streamlined for import of raw materials and components under OGL for the actual users engaged in the manufacture of Automobiles, Electronic items and consumer durables; import cut of 15% imposed on import entitlement of actual users engaged in the manufacture of Automobiles, electronic items and consumer durable. The 15% cut will be on the import of raw materials and components under OGL as well as against the Supplementary Licences.

Steps to improve foreign exchange position

460. SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken to improve the foreign exchange position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): Steps have been taken to maintain and improve the foreign exchange reserves position by initiating a number of measures to promote exports and curtail inessential imports. Attempts are also being made to augment foreign exchange earnings through invisible earnings and capital inflows, including accelerated disbursement of external assistance.

Relief to fishing industry

461. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deep sea fishing industry has been recognised as a sick industry by Government;

(b) what are the details of the rehabilitation programme brought into force by SCICI and the Banking Department to revive the industry;

(c) whether it is a fact that the fishing industry is being asked to raise fresh capital for repayment to SCICI;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to announce a practical scheme of rehabilitation and relief for the fishing industry; and

(e) what are the reasons for not giving sufficient relief?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Deep Sea Fishing Industry has not been recognised as a sick industry under the Sick Industrial Companies Act (Special Provision) Act, 1985. However, Government of India on the recommendation of SCICI is considering rehabilitation assistance to a number of Deep Sea Fishing Companies which are sick but are potentially viable subject to certain norms and parameters.

(b) to (e) The basis of rehabilitation assistance under consideration meets the major criteria of reasonable commitment on the part of the promoters, reasonable amount of monitoring controls and financial discipline and manageable financial burden on the companies in terms of servicing the outstanding debt and overdue interest.

Proposal for Excise Duty Reduction Under Textile Policy, 1985.

462. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Policy, 1985 envisaged reduction in excise duties in a phased manner with a view to give relief to the consumers;

(b) whether it is a fact that a beginning was made in this direction during the Budget, 1988-89 but in the current

Budget a reversal has been made of this policy resulting in the suffering of common man;

(c) whether there is any relationship between the prices of the textile fibres and yarns and the retail prices of the synthetic/synthetic blended textile fabrics; and

(d) whether Government are considering review of the Textile Policy of 1985; if so, when the new policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The duties on man-made textiles were substantially reduced in 1985 and 1988. While the incidence of taxes was lowered, there have been complaints that the consumer did not get the corresponding benefit. In the budget for 1990-91 the duty structure has been revised keeping in mind the ability of different sectors to bear the additional burden. This would also help the competitiveness of the Handloom Sector where the dominant fibre is cotton.

(c) The retail prices of synthetic/synthetic blended textile fabrics depend on a variety of factors which include prices of textile fibres and yarns, cost of various input, demand and supply position, fashion trend, distribution channel etc.

(d) The Committee which was appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain to review the progress of implementation of the Textile Policy of 1985 has submitted its report. This report is under consideration of the Government.

National Mineral Development Policy

463. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for formulation of a National Mineral Development Policy;

(b) If so, what are the salient features thereof and what progress has so far been made in this regard; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The formulation of the National Mineral Policy for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals had been under consideration of Government. The policy document has since been finalised and approved by Government.

The policy document provides comprehensive policy frame-work for development of mineral resources of the country. Optimal use of available resources with scientific methods of mining, conservation and beneficiation, and economic utilisation constitute the essentials of the mineral policy. Emphasis has been laid on survey and exploration of strategic minerals and of minerals in which the country's resource position is just adequate or deficient, maintenance of national inventory of mineral resources, dissemination of information on technological changes, conservation as a positive concept through augmentation of resources and utilisation of low grade ore, recycling of scrap and waste materials, research and development to improve the competitive edge of national mining industry and adequate care for protection of environment and ecology. The assured supply of mineral based inputs to the user industries, avoidance of

wastage of resources and optimisation of their utilisation are the primary thrust of the policy document. It also envisages that the indigenous mineral industry shall be gradually attuned to the changing international economic situation.

(c) Does not arise.

Bringing of Gold into the Country by NRIs

464. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow NRIs to bring gold into the country; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether customs duty is required to be paid on this account; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are Government's plan to bring about a reduction in gold prices in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) Gold is not an essential commodity for the Government to take steps to regulate or control gold prices in the country.

Payment of DA to Central Government Employees

465. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the next instalment of DA has become due to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in this regard; and

(c) by when and in what manner it is likely to be paid to the Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. It has become due from 1st July, 1990.

(b) and (c) As per the existing scheme for payment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees, the additional instalment of dearness allowance due from 1st July becomes payable with the salary of September. It has been decided that in respect of all Central Government employees drawing pay above Rs. 3500/- p.m. the additional instalment of dearness allowance shall not be paid in cash, but instead it shall be credited to their respective provident fund accounts.

Production of Nickel

466. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a net importer of Nickel in various forms and the annual outgo of foreign exchange on this account is nearly Rs. 300 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Govt, have sanctioned a project for production of Nickel ore at Sukinda area in Orissa as far back as 1974; if so, the total amount sanctioned and spent so far; and

(c) whether indigenous technology for this purpose is available in the country; if not, whether Government propose to invite tenders from internationally reputed firms to help India in processing the Nickel ore available in Sukinda area, if so, what are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sanction was accorded for setting up of a nickel plant in Orissa in 1974 based on indigenous technology.

However, the technology developed On laboratory scale when tested on a pilot plant did not yield satisfactory results. The capital investment sanctioned by the Government in 1974 for this project was Rs. 39.5 cr. Till 1988, when the project was shelved, the expenditure incurred was about Rs. 76.00 lakhs.

(c) After the shelving of the project, efforts for indigenous technology development for processing the Sukinda Nickel ores are being made by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). Based on technology development by CSIR, Govt, have, in principle, agreed to the preparation of a Technoeconomic Feasibility Report for establishing a 10,000 tonnes per annum Nickel Extraction Plant using Sukinda Nickel ore.

Setting up of additional Check-posts Along Indo-Burma Border to Combat Smuggling Activities

467. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up additional check-posts with a view to curbing smuggling activities along the country's border with Burma;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that smuggling activities on the Indo-Burma border has increased sharply; and

(d) if so, to what extent the proposed measure will help in curbing smuggling activities on the border area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Available reports indicate that the Indo-Burma Continue to be sensitive to smuggling. However, it is not feasible to say whether such smuggling activities have increased sharply at any particular time. A proposal for creation of a Customs Preventive Sub-collectorate for combating smuggling across this border is being examined.

Instructions to Use Maruti Vans in Place of Ambassadors for Saving petrol

468. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed all Ministries/Departments to use Maruti vans in place of Ambassador cars to save petrol; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Instructions were issued in 1985 to all Central Government Departments that in addition to Ambassador/Fiat cars, they could purchase Maruti cars also for use as staff cars. Subsequently, purchase of Maruti vans and Gypsies was also allowed. These instructions have recently been reiterated, keeping in view the need to economise on consumption of fuel.

Smuggling Activities on Indo-Nepal Border

469. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have failed to curb smuggling activities across Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether smuggling has increased steeply following reopening of the Khasa Kodari Road; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken/propose to take to curb smuggling activities on the Indo-Nepal border?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Indo-Nepal border continues to be sensitive to smuggling activities. However, available reports do not indicate any steep increase in smuggling following reopening of Khasa Kodari road.

(c) Anti-smuggling machinery on the Indo-Nepal border has been geared up.

Close co-ordination is maintained with all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling. Special drives are launched from time to time on the border to curb smuggling. Constant re-deployment of staff and equipment to areas vulnerable to smuggling is undertaken. Sophisticated equipment like: metal detectors, walkies, and night vision binoculars etc. are being increasingly used.

Speedy disposal of cases pertaining to economic offences

470. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have urged the State Government to set up more courts for speedy disposal of cases pertaining to economic offences;

(b) if so, the number of cases of economic offences pending in each court (state-wise) as on 30th June, 1990;

(c) whether the Central Government have provided any help to the State Governments to set up such courts in their respective States; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and further steps contemplated by government to dispose of the cases relating to economic offences?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Government of India had earlier been reimbursing the recurring and essential non-recurring expenditure incurred by the State Governments in the establishment and functioning of these Courts. However, effective from 1989-90, the State Govts. have been advised to add the expenditure on

Special Courts to their non-plan expenditure forecast to be presented to the Finance Commission.

Warning by World Bank Regarding Indian Economy

471. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has warned the Government of India of a high double digit inflation in the long run if they do not mend their fiscal and balance of payments deficits;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what remedial measures have been suggested by the Bank; and

(c) what action Government have taken in the light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Changes in Import Policy

472. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government propose to make major changes in the import policy;

(b) if so, what are the major change that are likely to be incorporated in the policy; and

(c) to what extent suggestions made by the various Chamber of Commerce are likely to be met by these changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Review of Import-Export Policy is a continuous process and necessary corrective measures are taken, as and when the situation so warrants, after taking into consideration all the relevant factors and keeping in view, the needs of the economy. While doing so,

suggestions received from various quarters including Chambers of Commerce are taken into consideration.

Trade between India and Nepal

473. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal trade ties have since been normalised;

(b) if so, whether all the trade and transit disputes between India and Nepal have been finally resolved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has also resumed supply of essential items like petrol to Nepal; and

(d) if so, to what extent the trade ties between the two countries have been normalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Trade and Transit relations between India and Nepal have been restored to *status quo ante* as on April, 1987. There is no trade and transit dispute between the two countries. India has resumed supply of essential items including petrol to Nepal as before. The trade relations between the two countries are very good.

Policy changes pertaining to 100 per cent Export Oriented Units

474. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of policy changes are being considered for the 100 percent export oriented units;

(b) whether one of the main changes is the introduction of permanent concession; and

(c) if so, what are the other changes that are likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the policy changes are still being worked out.

Development of tourist spots to attract foreign tourists

475. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop some other tourist spots in the country to attract foreign tourists due to the disturbed conditions in Kashmir;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to attract foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c) Development of Tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, which is a continuous process. In order to strengthen tourism infrastructure, the Government has taken up schemes for providing financial support to State Governments for creating tourism facilities at selected tourist centres in the country

Construction of new hotels for low budget tourists by ITDC

476. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITDC proposes to construct new hotels for low budget tourists in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) ITDC's Annual Plan for 1990-91 includes a lumpsum provision of Rs. 400 lakhs for new schemes, including low budget hotels. The location of these hotels has not been identified so far. This will depend upon availability of suitable site and economic viability of the project.

Japanese participation in modernisation of

IISCO

477. SHRI CHATURANAN

MISHRA; SHRI

GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what progress has been made in the talks with the Japanese Government regarding the participation of Japanese agencies for modernising IISCO, Burnpur?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): The Japanese Consulting Companies had projected very high capital costs for IISCO modernisation and a very low return. Government feel that a more cost effective strategy should be adopted for the project with fuller international competition. Government would like qualified Japanese and other firms to come forward to participate and bid for the foreign packages when pre-qualification offers are sought and tenders floated. Process for obtaining necessary approval for the strategy is in advanced stage of progress.

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Taking over of 15 closed Jute Mills in West Bengal by Central Government

478. SHRI CHATURANAN

MISHRA; SHRI

GURUDAS DAS GUPTA

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has requested the Central Government to take over the 15 closed jute mills in the State;

(b) if so, what are the details of these 15 mills and the number of workers who have been rendered unemployed; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c) From time to time Govt. of West Bengal have been taking up with the Central Government the question of takeover/ nationalisation of many of the jute mills lying closed in the State. Even on 7th July, 1990 request to this effect was made by the Labour Minister of West Bengal when the Union Textile Minister had visited Calcutta. However, the Central Govt. are not in favour of takeover/ nationalisation of any of the jute mills as this would only add to the financial burden of the Central Government. Having regard to the importance of jute economy for the Eastern Region of our country Government have initiated a number of measures for modernisation diversification of jute industry.

Kerala High Court directive for amending Christian Divorce Law

479. SHRI N.E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala High Court has directed the Central

Government to take steps for amendment of certain clauses of Christian divorce law; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kerala High Court in its order in C.M.P. No. 17247/88 in O.P. No. 5805 of 1988 Smt. Mary Sonia Zacharia Vs. Union of India has directed the Union of India to take a decision on the recommendations of the Law Commission made in its 90th Report on the amendment of section 10 of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. The matter has been taken up with certain Christian Organisations. It will be possible for the Government to take a decision on the issue involved only after ascertaining the views of those organisations as the policy of the Government is to introduce amendment in the personal law relating to any minority community only when the community concerned agrees to the same.

देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार लाना

480. श्री राम नरेश यादव: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिसम्बर, 1989 से 1990 में अब तक की अवधि के दौरान देश की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं तथा ऐसे कदमों का देश की वित्तीय स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) 1990 के वर्ष के दौरान अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि का आयात तथा निर्यात किया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री):

(क) वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने मौद्रिक विस्तार की दर और बजटीय घाटे के आकार में तेजी से कमी लाने के उद्देश्य से चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मौद्रिक और राजकोषीय नीति के क्षेत्र में उपाय किए हैं। किए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं:-

वर्ष 1990-91 के पूर्वार्ध के संबंध में ऋण नीति 12 अप्रैल, 1990 को घोषित की गई थी। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत, सांविधिक नकदी अनुपात को मांग और समय देयताओं के निवल की रूप में सितम्बर, 1990 से 38 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 38.5 प्रतिशत किया जा रहा है। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार कठोर राजकोषीय अनुशासन लागू करके 1989-90 (सं०अ०) के 11,750 करोड़ रुपये के बजट घाटे की तुलना में इसे 7,206 करोड़ रुपये पर ही रखने के लिए वचनबद्ध है।

मितव्ययिता के अनेक उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं। इनमें, (क) विदेश स्थित अनेक कार्यालयों को बन्द करना और विदेश में विभिन्न कार्यालयों में तैनात स्टाफ में कटौती करना (ख) सभी सरकारी विभागों के कार्यकलापों की समीक्षा करना; (ग) विदेश यात्रा बजट में 25 प्रतिशत कटौती करना; (घ) सरकारी विभागों में ईंधन की खपत में पिछले वर्ष के आधार पर 20 प्रतिशत कटौती करना; और (ङ) 3500 रुपये और इससे अधिक मूल वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते को रोक रखना शामिल है। सरकार ने वास्तविक बजटीय उतार-चढ़ाव की प्रत्येक चार महीने में समीक्षा करने और जनता तथा संसद को उससे अवगत कराते रहने का भी निर्णय लिया है।

इन उपायों के प्रभावों के बारे में अभी कुछ बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान अन्तिम आधार पर 27,681 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात हुआ जिससे पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 36.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है। इस वर्ष अन्तिम आधार पर 35,412 करोड़ रुपये का आयात हुआ जिससे वर्ष 1988-89 की तुलना में 27.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है। वर्ष 1990-91 के केवल पहले दो महीनों (अप्रैल और मई, 1990) के लिए ही आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। पहले दो महीनों के दौरान अन्तिम आधार पर 5,108 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात (वर्ष 1989-90 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 25.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि) हुआ और 6,222 करोड़ रुपये का आयात (अन्तिम) (वर्ष 1989-90 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 24.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि) हुआ था।

भारत भ्रमण पर आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या में कमी

481. श्री राम नरेश यादव: क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1989 से जुलाई, 1990 के बीच विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या में कमी हुई है और यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसी अवधि में भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या क्या थी और पर्यटन से प्रतिवर्ष प्राप्त आय का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या में आई कमी के क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री साथ में पर्यटन मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री सत्यपाल भल्लिक): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पंचायत स्तर पर सस्ता न्याय दिलाने के लिए कदम

482. श्री राम नरेश यादव: क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री 22 मार्च, 1990 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न 1201 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि, जैसी कि विधि आयोग ने अपने 114वें प्रतिवेदन में अनुशंसा की थी, पंचायत स्तर पर सस्ता एवं शीघ्र न्याय दिलाने के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी): ग्राम न्यायालयों की विशेषताओं को, जहाँ तक संभव हो, पंचायती राजप्रणाली में सम्मिलित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

Number of SC/ST judges and lawyers in the country

483. SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose names have been

recommended for appointment as judges of High Courts State-wise;

(b) what is the number of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe 'District Judges' and 'Additional District Judges' separately in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi; and

(c) what is the number/approximate number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Advocate/lawyers on the roll of the various district courts and the High Courts of the country at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As on date, no recommendation from the Chief Justice and the State authorities in respect of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment as High Court Judges is pending consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) This information is not maintained.

Comprehensive plan of Punjab Financial Corporation

484. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Financial Corporation (PFC) has drawn up a comprehensive plan to provide about 75,000 jobs by disbursing loan to the tune of Rs. 458 crores during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, what are the broad details of the scheme and its beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) It has been reported by Punjab Financial Corporation (PFC) that they have outlined the

projections for their business for the prospective 8th Plan Period which assumes the rate of growth at 10% per annum during the Plan period. As per the projections, the Corporation has envisaged to sanction a total financial assistance of approximately Rs. 450 crores and make disbursement of approximately Rs. 350 crores during the 8th Plan period. By virtue of the above projected assistance, it is estimated that about 75,000 new jobs shall be created during the 8th Plan period. The major beneficiaries would include various segments of society covering unemployed youth, artisans, SC & ST, handicapped persons, Ex-servicemen, Doctors, women entrepreneurs, transport operators etc.

Evasion of taxes by bidi manufacturers

485. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH
MALAVIYA: SHRI BEKAL
UTSAHI: SHRI HARVENDRA
SINGH
HANSPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the tax evaded income running into crores of rupees of the bidi manufacturers in the country by selling the "Chaant Bidi" (rejects) in the market on which the manufacturers do not pay any taxes;

(b) whether Government have made any study to ascertain the extent of tax evasion by the bidi manufacturers on this account; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated by Government to check such malpractices and to recover Government dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) "Chaant Bidis" (rejects) are either removed as sub-standard bidis on payment of Central Excise duty or are unrolled to retrieve the tobacco for further use in the manufacture of fresh

bidis which are also cleared on payment of duty or are destroyed in the presence of Central Excise Officers and the duty leviable thereon is remitted.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reservation expressed by Chief Justice regarding National Judicial Commission

486. SHRI JAGESH DESAI:
SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA:
SHRI VITHALRAO
MADHAVRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of India has expressed strong reservations about the constitution of National Judicial Commission proposed by Government, to recommend appointments and transfers of judges;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Chief Justice has made a proposal to Government to wait for the report of the Conference of Chief Justices before going ahead with the Bill framed by Government in the above matter; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d) The Government have introduced the Constitution (Sixty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1990 in the Lok Sabha on 18-5-1990 regarding setting up of a National Judicial Commission for appointment of Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and for transfer of Judges of the High Courts. Earlier, the Chief Justice of India had expressed certain reservations about the proposed National Judicial Commission. He has now intimated that the Conference of Chief Justices convened by him on 31st August and 1st September, 1990 will also consider the matter of

appointment of Judges, and has requested the Government to await the views of the Chief Justices' Conference on the proposed Commission.

The request of the Chief Justice of India is receiving the attention of the Government.

वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर बजट का प्रभाव

487. डा अब्दुल अदमद खान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1990-91 के आम बजट का वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और यदि हां, तो किस हद तक; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे बजट की सहायता से विदेशी ऋण को कम करने या भुगतान संतुलन की स्थिति में सुधार करने में कोई सफलता मिली है और यदि हां, तो किस हद तक?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपाय मंत्री (श्री अनिल झास्त्री): (क) यद्यपि कीमतों में वृद्धि वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट प्रस्तुत किए जाने के बाद जारी रही है, फिर भी कीमतों में वृद्धि केवल बजट के कारण नहीं कही जा सकती। कीमतों के उतार-चढ़ाव को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारणों में: राजकोषीय असंतुलन और नकदी बाहुल्य, कुछ विशिष्ट वस्तुओं की मांग तथा पूर्ति में असंतुलन और मौसमी कारकों जैसे अन्य कारण शामिल हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1990-91 के बजट के भुगतान शेष और विदेशी ऋण पर प्रभावों के बारे में इस समय बताना संभव नहीं है।

Ban on use of Government vehicles on Sundays

488. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to ban the use of Government vehicles on Sundays with a view to curbing petrol consumption;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether instructions would also be issued to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) by when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

CBI inquiry against ITDC officials

489. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ITDC officials against whom CBI has registered cases during the last three years;

(b) the designation of each of these officials, the nature of cases registered against each of them, the number of the charges levelled against each of them, date of registration of case against each of them;

(c) what is the present status of each case;

(d) the number of ITDC officials against whom CBI has initiated action and yet continue to be in service; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal to clean ITDC and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d) The requisite information is given in Annexure [See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 12]

(e) ITDC has a full fledged Vigilance Division. This Division takes such action as deemed appropriate under the rules against those officials who are found involved in corrupt practices.

Racket in cornering of Non-Ferrous metals unearthed by Central Economic Intelligence Bureau

490. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of June last the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau has unearthed a major racket engaged in cornering of non-ferrous metals meant for actual users and selling the same in the black market;

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

(c) what action Government propose to take against the involved officials of MMTC and the firms involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau searched in December, 1989 the business and residential premises of three persons allegedly involved in the sale of non-ferrous metals, obtained from M.M.T.C. under the guise of actual users. Investigations revealed that a number of fictitious firms were set up by these persons and the purchase of non-ferrous metals was financed through bank credit. The metals were sold at a premium in the open market. The cases so far detected involve lifting of non-ferrous metals to the tune of Rs. 8.5 crores in 1988-89 from M.M.T.C. Three persons have been arrested under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) Investigations at this stage do not indicate the involvement of the officials of M.M.T.C. Action will be taken against the persons concerned for misusing the facility available to actual users under the Import and Export Control Policy.

एयर कम्प्रेसरों का आयात

491. श्री शिवप्रसाद चनपुरिया: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने जापानी कंपनी मैसर्स कामात्सु कंपनी, टोकियो से एयर कम्प्रेसरों के आयात की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) एयर कम्प्रेसरों के आयात के लिए जिन-जिन भारतीय कंपनियों को अनुमति प्रदान की गई है, उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1990 के अंत तक इन कंपनियों द्वारा आयातित एयर कम्प्रेसरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरंगिल श्रीधरन): (क) से (ग) "सभी प्रकार के कम्प्रेसर" मद सीमित अनुज्ञेय सूची में है। अतः इसका आयात पूरक लाइसेंसों, सी०जी० लाइसेंसों एवं आर. ई. पी./अतिरिक्त लाइसेंसों के आधार पर किया जा सकता है। ऐसे लाइसेंसों में सप्लायर कंपनियों के नामों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख नहीं किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त आर. ई. पी. तथा अतिरिक्त लाइसेंसों के मामले में आयातकों के नामों का भी पता नहीं चल सकता है। क्योंकि ये मुक्त रूप से परिवर्तनीय होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त मदवार आयातों के आंकड़े भी नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Level of Gross Domestic Product, Money Supply, Currency in Circulation, Deficit Financing and Inflation

492. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been level of Gross Domestic product, money supply, currency in circulation, deficit financing and rate of inflation during the last five years;

(b) whether any research has been conducted to establish a definite correlation between the above; and

(c) if so, what are the lessons that can be drawn for framing future monetary and fiscal policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) A table is enclosed giving figures of GDP, money supply, currency with public, rate of inflation [as measured by rise in wholesale price index (1981-82=100) of the five years] i.e. 1985-86 to 1989-90. [See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 13.]

(b) and (c) The Committee to Review the working of the monetary system (Chairman Prof. S. Chakravarty) which examined various studies in this area, observed that "the precise interrelationships between money output and prices have, despite years of research, remained an area of controversy". However, it also felt that the rate of growth in money supply should be in conformity with the desired rate of growth in output and constrain the price increase to an acceptable level. It also suggested setting of indicative monetary targets to bring about a better co-ordination between monetary and fiscal policies.

New Steel Policy

493. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently declared new steel policy which is aimed at boosting production of steel in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any effective steps for increasing the production of raw material, such as sponge iron, etc., which are used in the production of steel; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken by Government to make available raw materials to the steel producing units?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF

LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have delicensed the sponge iron industry to encourage establishment of projects for the production of sponge iron. A number of sponge iron units are already in production and the sponge iron manufactured by the units is utilised by the steel producing units. Shortage of raw materials is met through import of scrap. Gas and coal linkages have also been provided for several new sponge iron projects. Establishment of these projects will further increase the availability of sponge iron.

Debt Relief Scheme for Fanners

494. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI SHANTI TYAGI:
SHRIMATI MANORAMA
PANDEY: SHRI S.K.T.
RAMACHANDRAN: SHRI SURESH
PACHOURI: SHRI HARVENDRA
SINGH
HANSPAL: SHRI VITHALBHAI
M. PATEL: SHRI JAGESH DESAI:
SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: SHRI N. E.
BALARAM: SHRI CHATURANAN
MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what, according to the assessment, if any, made by Government is the estimated number of farmers who are likely to be benefitted by the debt relief scheme, State-wise;

(b) what is the estimated amount likely to be written off with the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether any formula has been worked out by Government with regard to the Central and State Governments' share in giving the debt relief, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what is the total amount of relief, if any, given by Government so far, State-wise and what is the share of the

Central as well as the State Governments in the total amount paid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) It is not possible at present to make any estimates State-wise about the number of farmers who are likely to be benefitted by the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. The quick estimates made by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) indicate that the amount likely to be written off might be around Rs. 4000 crores. The Central Government would meet the full cost of write off in respect of public sector banks and regional rural banks. In case of co-operative banks, 50% of the cost shall be borne by the Government of India. The remaining 50% would be met by State Governments' and to meet their share, State Co-operative Bank can avail concessional loan from NABARD. The majority of State Governments have agreed to formulate scheme for cooperative banks on the line of Central Scheme. Nine States have already framed and submitted their schemes to the Government and NABARD. In accordance with the scheme, administrative guidelines have been issued, Block Level Bankers' Committee meetings are taking place, as required under the Scheme, to draw the list of borrowers alongwith the details of their overdues. The details about the actual amount written off and the expenditure incurred by the State Governments/ Government of India will be known after the Scheme gets implemented.

12.0u Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

The National Mineral Policy (For non-fuel and non-atomic Minerals).

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the National Mineral Policy (for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals). [Placed in Library-See No. LT /90]

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I. Report and Accounts (1988-89) of the Narmada Control Authority, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Notification publishing constitution of a Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): Madam, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority, New Delhi for the year 1988-89, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Water Resources Notification S.O. No. 473(E), dated the 2nd June, 1990, publishing the constitution of a Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal. [Placed in library. See No. LT—for I & II]

Accounts (1988-89) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) Bombay, for the year 1988-89 and the Auditors Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-/90].

Statements showing the action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the various Sessions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Madam, I lay on the Table the following statements (in English and Hindi) showing the action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Sessions shown against each:—

- (1) Statement No. XXIV— Hundred and Thirty-ninth Session, 1986
- (2) Statement No. XXV— Hundred and Fortieth Session, 1986
- (3) Statement No. XXIII— Hundred and Forty-first Session, 1987
- (4) Statement No. XXII— Hundred and Forty-second Session, 1987
- (5) Statement No. XXI— Hundred and Forty-third Session, 1987
- (6) Statement No. XIX— Hundred and Forty-fourth Session, 1987
- (7) Statement No. XVI— Hundred and Forty-fifth Session, 1988
- (8) Statement No. XV— Hundred and Forty-sixth Session, 1988
- (9) Statement No. XIV— Hundred and Forty-seventh Session, 1988
- (10) Statement No. XI— Hundred and Forty-eighth Session, 1988
- (11) Statement No. IX— Hundred and Forty-ninth Session, 1989
- (12) Statement No. VIII— Hundred and Fiftieth Session, 1989
- (13) Statement No. VII— Hundred and Fifty-first Session, 1989
- (14) Statement No. IV— Hundred and Fifty-second Session, 1989
- (15) Statement No. III— Hundred and Fifty-third Session, 1990

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- (16) Statement No. I— Hundred and Fifty-fourth Session, 1990

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- / 90]

I. Report and Accounts (1988-89) of the Delhi Financial Corporation and related papers

II. Report (1989-90) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay

III. A statement showing the results of Market Loans floated by the Government in June, 1990

IV. Consolidated Report on the working of Regional Rural Banks

V. Notification publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class ID and Class IV Employees (Promotion) (Amendment) Rules, 1990

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): Madam, I lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1988-89, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (3) of section 38 read with sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the Corporation.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- / 90 for (1) & (2)]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for

[Shri Anil Shastri]

the year 1989-90, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

III A statement (in English and Hindi) showing the results of market loans floated by the Government in June, 1990.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Report on the working of Regional Rural Banks for the year ending 31st March, 1990.

V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification G.S.R. No. 462(E) dated the 30th April, 1990, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Promotion) (Amendment) Rules, 1990, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-J

I. Notification publishing the Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1990.

II. Notification amending the Notification regarding Payments received by the Guest Houses, Hospitals etc. from foreign nationals.

ID. Notification publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other conditions of service of Supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff) Amendment scheme, 1990.

IV. Notification publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other conditions of service of Development staff) Amendment scheme, 1990.

V. Notification publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India class

HI and class IV Employees (Revision of Terms and conditions of services) Amendment Rules, 1990

VI. Notification publishing the corrigendum to Notification G.S.R. No. 509(E), dt. 24-5-90.

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Madam, I also lay on the Table the following Papers:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification G.S.R. No. 386, dated the 22nd May, 1990, publishing the Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1990, under section 105 of the Finance Act, 1987.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification G.S.R. No. 252, dated the 26th March, 1990, amending Notification G.S.R. No. 814, dated the 20th August, 1981 regarding payments received by the Guest Houses, Hospitals etc. from foreign nationals, under sub sections (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification S.O. No. 405(E), dated the 24th May, 1990, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1990 under subsection (5) of section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, together with the Explanatory memorandum on the Notification.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of

the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification S.O. No. 478(E), dated the 13th June, 1990, publishing the General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1990, under sub-section (5) of section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, together with the explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Notification G.S.R.No. 509(E), dated the 24th May, 1990, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class IV and class TV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Services) Amendment Rules, 1990, under sub section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, together with Explanatory memorandum on the notification.

VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), notification G.S.R. No. 628(E), dated the 10th July, 1990, publishing the Corregendum to Notification G.S.R.No. 509(E), dated the 24th May, 1990.

**Notification of the Ministry of Finance
(Deptt. of Revenue) and other related**

SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Madam I also lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with

Explanatory memoranda on the Notifications:—

- I(i). S.O No. 380(E), dated the 11th May, 1990, laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian currency or *vice-versa*
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 476(E), dated the 14th May, 1990, laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, superseding the Notification No.72 / 89-Non-Tariff-Customs, dated the 20th December, 1989
- (iii) S.O. No. 414(E), dated the 28th May, 1990, laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* superseding the Notification No. 9/ 90-Non-Tariff-Customs, dated the 27th March, 1990,
- (iv) S.O. No. 511(E), dated the 26th June, 1990, laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Australian Dollars into Indian currency or *vice-versa* superseding the Notification No. 9/90-Non-Tariff-Customs, dated the 27th March, 1998.
- (v) S.O. No. 513(E), dated the 27th June, 1990, laying down the rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imports and exports under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 and calculation of Stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, together with the Explanatory memoranda on the Notifications :—

[Shri Anil Shastri]

- (i) G.S.R. No. 596(E), dated the 22nd June, 1990, setting out the conditions for grant of rebate of duty paid on any excisable goods on their exportation from India to Nepal.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 655(E), dated the 23rd July, 1990 so as to provide excise duty on tea falling under sub-heading 0902-19 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 shall not be required to be paid during the period from 28.2.1986 to 1.1.1989 if such tea is made from duty paid tea falling under the same sub-heading by the process of blending, sorting or packing. [Placed in Library See No. LT—

ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON WOMEN IN WEST BENGAL

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Madam Deputy Chairman. I rise in protest against the way Doordarshan twists and twists the news against our party and our leader. Yesterday, Doordarshan in its news said only these two lines "The Congress (I) president, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi alleged that it was a hurried decision to obtain political mileage." That is what was said. On the contrary, the Congress (I) president welcomed the announcement of the Prime Minister and went on to show as to what flaws it suffers from. But unfortunately Doordarshan every time twists and twists the news as though this one sentence gives an impression that the Congress (I) president is against it. I would like to condemn this attitude of Doordarshan.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, I want to draw your kind attention to a very important issues.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सत्यपाल मलिक): ये प्रसार-भारती का भी विरोध कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I would like to raise an important issue(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: The Governor has given a report to the president of India about a certain situation obtaining in Tripura. Some Members of Parliament have also submitted a report to the President yesterday. We want the Governor's report to be laid on the Table ; and also Mr. Yashwant Singh led delegation's report...(Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Multi-channels do not come into my ears because four, four people speak together.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You allowed me to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually I had allowed Jayanthi Natarajan to raise something. Let her finish. I will allow you later.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: A very important issue I want to bring to the notice of the house. A Mahila Congress activist was shot dead by the police in Calcutta..... (Interruptions)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What happened in Tripura? Hundreds of tribal women were raped..... (Interruptions)...

There is a difference between the two situations. There are certain anti-social elements who are indulging in ... (Interruptions).... in West Bengal. But in Tripura there is State violence..

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Congress MLAs and workers have been assaulted by the police in West Bengal.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, there are certain anti-social elements (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, 16 MLAs have been beaten up by the police..... (Interruptions) ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hear her what she is saying. Try to understand what she is saying (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: She is saying that the Mahila Congress worker has been killed by the police (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dipen Ghosh, she is telling me. She is telling the Chair and not to you. So let her say.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्रधानमंत्री जी महिलाओं पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, Congress(I) workers are indulging in hooliganism. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, In Calcutta, Congress(I) workers (*Interruptions*)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार): महोदय, अगर इसी तरह से यह नहीं बोलने देंगे तो यह भी जब अपनी आवाज बुलंद करेंगे तो हम भी इन्हें नहीं बोलने देंगे। यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।... (व्यवधान) ... अन्याय हो रहा है। पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार महिलाओं पर अत्याचार कर रही है, गोलियां चला रही हैं और लोगों को जेल में डाल जा रहा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश): कांग्रेस की सरकार में बी०जे०पी० वर्कर्स को ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam. Congress workers are indulging in hooliganism.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: बंगाल के अंदर... (व्यवधान) ... गुंडागर्दी मचा रखी है, बी०जे०पी० के वर्कर्स को मारा जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, Congress (I) and BJP have united against the left Front in West Bengal. This is the situation (*Interruptions*)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया: महोदय, ज्योति बसु कहता है जब तक मैं मुख्य मंत्री रहूंगा तब पश्चिम बंगाल में कमरेड का राज चलेगा और अत्याचार चलेगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Madam to bring down the State Government of West Bengal (*Interruptions*)... Is this secularism? Shame (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): You are preaching sermons. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN. Congress M.L.As have been arrested and beaten up. (*Interruptions*) Jyoti Basu has said. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Let the Prime Minister reply. Take your seats.

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala): You have permitted her. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : She was allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam 16 Congress M.L.As have been beaten up by the police. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am trying to hear their voice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: In Tripura, 200 tribal women have been raped (*Interruptions*). Mr. Yashwant Sinha has made.... (*Interruptions*). He has submitted a report to the Prime Minister. Let that report be laid on the Table of the House. Let us discuss the matter. (*Interruptions*) We want to discuss. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Madam, you have allowed Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan to speak and Mr. Dipen Ghosh must be chivalrous to allow her to speak. (*Interruptions*) Why are you unnecessarily getting up? (*Interruptions*) You allow her to speak. She has not even uttered a sentence and you have started. You hear. What is it that she has said? She has not said a word.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra): If what you say is not acceptable to us, should we do the same thing to you, Dipen? It may not be acceptable to you. You must first listen. You must learn to

[Shri N.K.P. Salve]

Mstein, Dipen: It may be unpalatable to you as much as what you talk is unpalatable to us. You must listen even if it is unpalatable to you please *(Interruptions)* I am not for a moment, worried about your opinion. I am not here to be worried about your opinion. -I cannot be worried about your opinion here. What you like or don't like does not concern me. What is palatable or unpalatable is your business. She has been given permission by the Chair. Is there anything unparliamentary? *(interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Who has given permission? *(interruptions)*

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: She has a right to speak. She must be allowed to speak. Whether it is acceptable to you or unacceptable to you is irrelevant. She has been called by the Chair to speak and she must speak *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Dipen Ghosh *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: When you have an opportunity, you refute, not otherwise. When you have an opportunity, you refute *(interruptions)* You have an opportunity to refute. You cannot stop her from speaking under any circumstances. You have no business whatsoever to stop her from speaking under any circumstances whatsoever *(Interruptions)*. It is unpalatable.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): Mr. Salve, please control your Members. You control Mr. Ahluwalia.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Mr. Sinha, you are irrelevant. You sit down *(Interruptions)*... You are wholly irrelevant. Please sit down. Dipen, you must allow her to Speak*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Let there be a discussion....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I do not know what has happened. We must be

allowed to speak....*(Interruptions)*.The issue is that we must be allowed to speak*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. I request everybody to take your seat. *(Interruptions)*... Dipen, I also request you to take your seat. Jayanthi, please speak.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, if she is allowed to speak, then I will also be allowed to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: O.K. I will allow you to speak *(Interruptions)*... Just a minute, please sit down. Please, let us behave in a same manner. If some Member is agitated and if you are also agitated on some issue, this is the forum where you can make you point and if all of you speak together I don't follow, nobody can write in the gallery and in the press. No body can understand anything. If Jayanthi. If Jayanthi is speaking something which has hurt her and if there is something which has hurt you, I will also allow you to speak..*(Interruptions)*...Have I stopped you to speak?..*(Interruptions)*..Just a minute. I will stop, I will definitely stop you if all of you speak together, if everybody is going to speak together, I will definitely put my foot down. But I will not allow ten people to speak something which we do not follow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

माधुर
साहब आज आप पहली बार इतने एजीटेड दीख रहे हैं तो कैसे मैं आपके दिल की ख्यालिया पूरी नहीं करूंगी । आप बैठ जाइये । I will definitely allow you. आप इतना शोर नहीं कर सकते, आप आराम से बैठ जाइये ।

I cannot allow everybody to speak because there might be many matters. I could feel that Mr. Dipen Ghosh and Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta were very agitated. Let Jayanthi Natarajan have her say. Have some patience. You talk of atrocities on women. She is a woman and I am a woman. Please have patience.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): A Commission was appointed for them and its report has already been submitted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to have patience. This is not the way we can function.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam,

we are all deeply exercised and extremely agitated over the reign of terror which has been unleashed on the Congress workers in the State of West Bengal. It all started with the incidents of Bantala and Birat where such terrible atrocities were committed against women. There is no safety of women there. Their life, their honour, their modesty is simply not safe in the State of West Bengal any more. What happened after that was the Mahila Congress workers and the Congress workers, the Congress activists, in the State of West Bengal took out processions to express their agitation against the terrible incidents against women, their agitation against the price rise and other things, and the Government has unleashed a reign of terror on these people. Even yesterday 16 MLAs were beaten-up brutally by the police inspector when they were arrested and taken into custody. And the Chief Minister of West Bengal said and in full view of the press that as long as he was there, the cadres of the CPM and the police would not allow the Congress workers to make demonstrations. It is a shame. We all know that even the allies of the Left Front Government in West Bengal have passed resolutions saying that there was a large-scale rigging....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): How many buses have you burnt?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her have her say. If you have figures, you can give them later on when you get your chance.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: The CPI, the RSP, the Forward

Block, have all passed resolutions alleging that violence and booth capturing took place during the last CMC elections. And this is not something which we are conjuring up out of a hat. There is absolutely no safety for life. When journalists were covering the Congress processions and agitations, they were beaten up by the CPM cadres and the Chief Minister gave a statement in no uncertain terms that as long as he was the Chief Minister, these would continue and the CPM cadres would take to the streets and the police would be used against the Congress workers. Therefore, the lives of the people are not safe there. Never before did incidents against women take place on a large scale as have been taking place in Calcutta. We know what happened in Birat. Women were paraded naked. It is something too horrible to narrate... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request you to please have patience. I will allow Mr. Dipen Ghosh to speak. Please sit down. Now Mrs. Natarajan, please be brief.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I will take just one minute. I am only surprised at the attitude of the State Government. The reason why we feel that our workers and those who are politically opposed to them are not safe in the State any more, is that even the left leaders in the case of incidents like this.... it is such a misfortune... say that those women from Birat were all bad characters, that they were prostitutes, quite regardless of the fact that there was a reign of terror.....

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: What is she saying? She is weaving a sensational story.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Madam, finally (*Interruptions*).... I only want to say....(*Interruptions*) . Finally, Madam, I only want to say..... (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: please let her finish.....(*Interruptions*). Let her finish.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Finally Madam, I just want to say that when you look at the Chief Minister's Statement, it is very clear that this is not just a question of anti-social elements burning buses because it is very strange that the only anti-social elements who get killed and beaten up are the Congress(I) workers. Therefore, we cannot take what the Chief Minister says seriously. Madam, the Prime Minister is sitting over here.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: The Prime Minister is sitting over there, Madam, and I would like to request the Prime Minister to take serious note of this notwithstanding the fact that the CPI (M) is an important constituent of this National Front Government, one of its crutches, and request the Prime Minister to intervene immediately and come forward with a statement on the status of women and women workers and the Congress (I) cadres in the State of West Bengal and bring all the facts before this house so that our workers can be safe in the State of West Bengal.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Dipen Ghosh.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam Deputy Chairman, there is a limit to this cock-and-bull story narrated in the Rajya Sabha (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: This is not a cock-and-bull story. These are all facts.....(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him make his speech.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Anyway, Madam, when you had permitted Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan to speak, I heard her in perfect silence. Madam, by profession she is an advocate and sometimes an advocate is required to take up a brief

when there is no brief and to take up an indefensible case to defend. Now, she has taken up an indefensible case to defend (*Interruptions*)... The day before yesterday, I was hearing Mr. S.B. Chavan, mentioning about the cascading effect of the rise in the prices of petrol and diesel, and yesterday I heard Prof. Madhu Dandavate admitting what a cascading effect the rise in the prices of petrol and diesel had on the other prices, not only on the cost of transport, but also on other prices, other commodity prices, as a result of the rise in the prices of petrol and diesel. The State Transport Corporation and the Tramways Corporation run by the Government had no option but to raise the bus fare and the tram fares and that too on the basis of the recommendations of an independent Committee headed by a Judge of the High Court. Whatever that Committee had recommended, that recommendation was discussed with all the other political parties including the Congress (I), and on their advice and as recommended by that Committee, it was reduced". It was not effected as recommended by the Committee. But it was reduced on the basis of consultations with all other political parties. But the Congress (I), the BJP, the Naxalites, the SUCI and certain other sundry parties started an agitation against the rise in the tram fare or bus fare. Madam, they have the right to do so. Obviously, in a democratic country, any political party, whether it is the BJP or the Congress(I), has the right to unite against the left parties, against the Left Front Government, to protest against the bus fare hike or tram fare rise. I do not mind it. But the question is that in the name of starting an agitation, Madam, they are burning buses. They are burning buses. State buses, they are burning the trams. Even if you read the editorials of "The Statesman", "The Indian Express" and of newspapers including the "Anand Bazar Patrika" or "Jugantar", you will know.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI
(Maharashtra): Ladies burning
buses? (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please
take your seat (*Interruptions*)... Let
him speak. He has a right to speak in this
house.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
Whether he speaks on women burning or
bus burning, that is not your problem. It
is his problem. Let him speak.
(*Interruptions*) Please sit down. Do not
interrupt.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: As many as 90
State buses have been burnt by these
agitators. Who has incurred the loss? The
nation. (*Interruptions*)

Madam, they are occupying the
'thanas', the police stations, forcibly.
They are burning buses and trams.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar):
This is a cock and bull story.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: In that reckless
manner, in the name of democratic rights,
in the name of enjoying democratic
rights, they have Started burning buses
and trams and they Have started
occupying the 'thanas', they are stopping
the railways, they are obstructing the
roadways and in all walks of life they are
creating trouble. obviously (*Time bell
rings*) The police, in their exercise to
maintain law and Oder, took recourse to
firing. Certain Unfortunate things might
have taken Place. Certain unfortunate
results might have come out of the police
firing to quell the unruly agitators who
were burning buses and trams and
occupying 'thanas'. This is one aspect,
Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be-
brief, please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Mr. Yadav has
pointed out about the burning of women.
Yes, in Birati and Bantola certain
incidents have taken place. It was a
misfortune, for all of us. It was a
misfortune for all of us that in Bantola

two women officials were manhandled
and assaulted .(*Interruptions*) But in
these two cases there were acts of anti-
social elements. These are the acts by
anti-social elements. The State
Government which has instituted a
judicial inquiry, has taken the people into
custody for committing such offence
against the women. But here is a
document which shows that 132 tribal
women were raped in Tripura and the
Governor of Tripura has submitted a
report to the President. There was State
violence. In Bengal certain anti-social
elements are indulging in such activities
and the Government is taking action
against them. And here in Tripura, State
violence is being resorted to. The State
Government has committed this violence
against the tribal women. And the
Governor of Tripura has since submitted
a report to the President.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Be
brief.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: And he has
submitted a report to the Prime Minister
yesterday. Let these two reports be laid
on the Table of the House for discussion,
and then the nation will know who are
the enemies of the nation, who are the
enemies of women (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please
take your seat. Mr. Mathur.

श्री जगदीश माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं
एक बड़ी विशेष स्थिति में खड़ा हूँ। इधर से शिकवे
हैं, उधर से जुल्म हैं ... (*व्यवधान*) अब मैं यह नहीं
कह सकता कि मेरी स्थिति क्या है। ... (*व्यवधान*)
इन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि कांग्रेस के गुंडे हैं, उन्होंने
आरोप लगाया कि सी० पी० आई० "एम०" के गुंडे हैं।
मैं शरीफ आदमी इनके बीच में खड़ा हूँ। ये लड़ें या
वे लड़ें लेकिन मार मेरी हो रही है। इन्होंने बताया कि
कुछ डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन के हल्ले में महिलाएं मारी गयी हैं।
इसकी जितनी भी निन्दा की जाए कम है। लेकिन क्या
सी० पी० आई० "एम०" की सरकार इस बात से मुंह
मोड़ सकती है कि कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन के चुनावों के
अंदर इन्होंने क्या-क्या नहीं किया। बम फोड़े हैं,
लाठियां चलायी हैं, गंडागर्दी की है। मेरे पास मेरी पार्टी

[जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

ने 20 पेज की रिपोर्ट भेजी है अगर प्रस्तुत कर दूँ तो त्रिपुरा के मामले पर भी बहस कर ली जाये।

कई माननीय सदस्य: हो जाए।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: बाहर से गुंडे भर्ती किये गये। मेरी पार्टी के लोग वर्तमान और अन्य जिलों के अंदर कोई डिमॉस्ट्रेशन नहीं कर रहे थे। वहां पर कोई बस नहीं जलायी गयी थी ... (व्यवधान) यही बात कह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) यही तो जुल्म है। ये कहते हैं कि नान एक्जिस्टेंट है। इनकी बात मैंने मान ली ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन नान एक्जिस्टेंट का मतलब क्या यह है कि हमारे लोगों का मर्डर करें, कल्ल करे। अगर ताकतवर के साथ लड़ रहे हैं तो समझ में आ सकता है। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि आपको ताकत नहीं है। यदि मान लिया जाये कि ताकत नहीं है तब यह तो और भी अधिक जुल्म है कि ताकत नहीं है लेकिन मेरी पार्टी के दफ्तर जलाये जा रहे हैं। मेरी पार्टी के वर्कर्स को मारा जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं पूरी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दूंगा। लेकिन जुल्म क्यों हो रहा है? जुल्म इसलिए हो रहा है कि सी० पी० आई० "एम०" लेफ्ट फ्रंट की सरकार वहां पर अपनी एतमाद अर्थात् विश्वास खो चुकी है (व्यवधान) लोकतंत्रवाद वहां पर खत्म हो चुका है (व्यवधान)

श्री दीपेन घोष: इसलिए उनको कलकत्ता में दोनों सीटें मिली हैं ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: लेकिन आपकी सरकार की ताकत भी कम हुई है। मेरी इल्लिजा यह है कि वे दोनों लड़ें लेकिन गुंडागर्दी न करें, हम शरीफों के मामले में दखलअंदाजी न करें। अगर मेरे मित्र दीपेन घोष जी चाहते हैं कि त्रिपुरा की घटना पर बहस हो तो मुझे मंजूर है कि जरूर होनी चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही कलकत्ता के कारपोरेशन चुनाव की रिपोर्ट पर भी बहस हो जाए।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Gurudas Das Gupta. He is the last speaker. I am not allowing anybody else. Afterwards, I will ask the Prime Minister to reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam, in West Bengal, we have a peculiar combination of political forces which seek to take political advantage and run down the properly elected Left Front Government of West Bengal. That is the politics of

convenience and this politics is being properly manipulated on the one side by Congress and on the other side by a brand of communalists led by BJP (Interruptions) Madam, it is BJP which is trying to engineer communal riots in those districts where the minority population lives in quite large numbers, particularly in the border areas. Therefore, we are facing a serious problem of communal strife and disturbance. This situation is sought to be exploited by the BJP-Congress combination in West Bengal. This is my first point. Secondly, ...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: They were allies of the Congress earlier.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: What has happened in West Bengal? It is true that some deplorable incidents have taken place in Birati and Bantola. Nobody holds any brief for any person who outrages the modesty of women, whether it is in West Bengal, whether it is in Kerala, whether it is in Tripura or anywhere else in the country. I should tell you that this is a law and order problem. I do not belong to CPM. I have my differences with CPM. But I may tell you frankly that the CPM cannot be blamed for the disturbances that took place in Birati and Bantola. And it is our Chief Minister who did not take a longer time to announce a judicial enquiry into all that happened in Bantola. The Birati incident is also deplorable. But this is a law and order problem. Mrs. Natarajan should have looked at the problem from that angle instead of giving it a political colour. (Interruptions) Madam, I should be allowed. Madam, what is happening in Calcutta? Hundred buses have been burnt. That is number one. (Interruptions) Secondly, Madam, I promise to produce before the House the documents from the columns of the daily newspaper to show that Behala Thana was occupied by the demonstrators, and the demonstration was headed by an ex-Member of Lok Sabha who is a Congress

member. Her photograph has appeared in the Calcutta Press. (*Interruptions*) Thirdly, the Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Police has been coloured blind with ink by the demonstrators of the Congress. Therefore, the situation there is that the Congress is building up a movement to paralyse the Government which they will not be able to do. As far as the cadres' rallying is concerned, the Congress has a clear political role by rallying its cadres in the streets. We can also rally our cadres to build up a political campaign. (*Interruptions*) We shall also rally our cadres in the streets of Calcutta to build up a public opinion. That democratic right you cannot take away from us. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. Don't disturb him.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: I put a question. The Indian Constitution gives us the right to building up a movement protesting the Government policy. The Congress is at liberty to build up a political movement against fare rise, against the policy of the West Bengal Government. But that movement should be within the parameter of the democratic right that the Constitution has given. If a peaceful agitations turns into a violent agitation and results in burning down of trams and buses and also capturing of police stations, then that is not a political movement. That is a disruptive, violent movement. I caution the Congress. If you allow this violent movement, then the same tactics can be adopted by other people where you are in power. Therefore, (*Interruptions*)...I want the House to kindly remember that if this method is taken to, it will boomerang... (*Interruptions*) .And what the Congress is doing in West Bengal is a murder of democracy, and the game of the Congress is being abetted by the BJP, the communal force of the country.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the reply by the Prime Minister...

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : (मध्य प्रदेश) महोदया, आल-इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट की सारी व्यवस्था ठप्प हो गई है। वहां पेशेंट्स के नये रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। एक्स-रे फेसिल्टी, ई० सी० जी० की फेसिल्टी सारी ठप्प पड़ी हुई है। बाथ-रूम में वाटर सप्लाई बंद हो गई है। टायलेट्स गंदे पड़े हुए हैं। वहां जो भी नये पेशेंट्स जा रहे हैं, उनको इन पांच हजार क्लास 4 की स्ट्राइक की वजह से स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। लोगों का जन-जीवन जो है, वह बहुत दूभर हो गया है।

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। वहां के लोगों ने 24 जुलाई को अथॉरिटीज़ को नोटिस दे दिया था। लेकिन इस सरकार ने पहले से कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाए। वहां के मेडिकल सुपरिंटेंडेंट ने यह कहा है कि उनके पास जितने रिसोर्सेज़ हैं ... (व्यवधान) उनसे एम्पलाइज़ की मांगें मंजूर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उन्हें निर्देशित किया जाए कि वह अपने रिसोर्सेज़ से मांगों को स्वीकारें। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pachouri, there is a Special Mention on it which is being permitted by the Chairman. At that time, you can raise it. (*Interruptions*)

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, I want to make a submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, I want to bring to your notice... (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. We have the reply of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I will be very short. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, a very senior bureaucrat... (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vijaya Mohan Reddy wants to say something. Let me first hear him.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Madam, I had been a member of a four-member delegation which went to Tripura recently...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tripura has been talked about. (*Interruptions*)

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: We heard the sad account given by the men and women there. We saw the plight of women who had lost their husbands and -sons. We saw the plight of women who had been raped. They came and told us. We had to bow our heads in shame. We had to shed our tears. (*Interruptions*) Let my friends from the Congress listen to this. This is something which has happened. This is something which is happening. (*Interruptions*) Tribal women. Their husbands are being beaten. (*Interruptions*) Women are raped. They cannot stay in their houses. Crimes are taking place repeatedly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: What about Mr. N. T. Rama Rao? What happened to his daughter? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): Madam, this should be expunged. There is a limit to this. This cannot be allowed. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, we are discussing the atrocities on women. I will implore upon you not to mention anybody's daughter. This House is not to discuss personalities. No. We are not going to discuss. I will not allow you. I will not permit you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: He is effecting their culture. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, you must expunge it from the record. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get agitated. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Gopalsamy, please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: If a Member of Parliament belonging to the Congress

(I) can behave in this fashion in the House, you can imagine the behaviour of his partymen in the streets of Calcutta. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is a total shame to Mr. Shiv Shanker, Mr. Chavan and Mr. Salve. (*Interruptions*)

श्री सिकन्दर बाख्त (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sikander Bakht wants to say something. He is a senior Member. Let us hear him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, unless he apologises... (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let us hear Mr. Sikander Bakht.

श्री सिकन्दर बाख्त: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाह रहा हूँ कि इससे पहले इस सदन का कोई दूसरा कारोबार लिया जाए यह तय होना चाहिए कि किस किस की भाषा का इस हाउस में इस्तेमाल होना है और कब तक होना है। यह तो इतना से ज्यादा शर्मनाक हो चुका है। यहां तो बैठना दुश्वार हो गया है। किस किस के अलफाज़ आगे सुनने के लिए हमको तैयार रहना चाहिए? इससे पहले कि कोई दूसरा कारोबार चले यह तय होना चाहिए कि किस किस की तहज़ीब का मुज़ाहिरा हम करना चाहते हैं, किस किस के अलफाज़ का इस्तेमाल हम करना चाहते हैं? यह तो हद हो गई है, यहां बैठ कर दम घुटने लगा है।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, he must apologise. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is the Leader of the House. Let him have a say.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): Madam Deputy Chairman, again and again and every day such expressions are being used on the floor of the House. Vulgar, ugly, shameful expressions are uttered without restraint. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House is on his legs. I will

allow him. I will not permit anybody.
(Interruptions) Please take your seat.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY:
Madam, the House atmosphere has been fouled by such expressions, by such behaviour. We are all concerned. And Mr. Ahluwalia in particular, why he is deliberately creating this situation, spoiling the atmosphere in the House, I do not understand. So, if you have to function as an hon. Member of the House, if you have got a sense of respect, I plead with you as a brother M.P., apologise to the House and hereafter promise that such things will not be repeated by you in this House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Or by anybody else.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes, by anybody, else. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): We have learnt these expressions from them. We have not forgotten the days when vulgar language was being used. (Interruptions) Just because they have become Ministers of some of them are sitting on that side, they cannot give sermons. We cannot forget what has happened in this House. (Interruptions) They cannot go on giving sermons like this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I leave it to the House to decide what kind of language we are going to use. It is up to you. It is not my problem. If you want to use a language... (Interruptions) which reflects the dignity of this House, you are welcome. If you want to use the language which reflects your own feelings, it is up to you. I have no objection. I am just here to monitor everybody's speech, not beyond that. I am not anybody's conscience-keeper.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Manarashtra): Madam, sermonising and...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Salve, just permit me to speak for two minutes.

Madam, I do not think any Member

from the other side will agree to such expressions made on the floor of the House. Of course, we belong to different political parties, but...

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: All of a sudden you have become a saint now. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: If there is a remark made - against a family member...(Interruptions). Please listen. Let me complete. I have not said anything against you. Let me have my say. (Interruptions). Mr. Ramachandran, let me complete. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopalsamy, I request you...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: If there is a remark against any member or his family belonging to the Congress Party, I would be the first person to attack and oppose such a remark. We are here as members of a family of politicians, to whichever party we may belong. Therefore, Mr. Ahluwalia, I beg of you to kindly apologise...(Interruptions) Never before has it happened on the floor of this House. (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Madam, on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is on a point of order. Let me hear him.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Madam, I have got a very simple point of order and a very simple submission to make. On this particular comment which the hon. Member from the other side made, there is absolutely no ground for a debate to start.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Exactly.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: It is unparliamentary; it has to be expunged. You, please, give your ruling and expunge the remark and the matter will come to an end.

Madam, whether a particular Member from their party behaves in a particular

[Shri Kama] Morarka] manner is not for our party to decide. It is entirely for their leaders to decide. In the morning, we were given homilies and I was listening in absolute peace and quietness when Mr. Salve was telling us that we were irrelevant and that we should learn how to listen. I am sure he did not mean that we have to listen to what Mr. Ahluwalia said just now. I am prepared to go by what Mr. Shiv Shanker or Mr. Salve said. But please expunge this remark and end this controversy. Please expunge this remark.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Madam, it is unexceptionable that if anything has been uttered by the hon. Member which is beneath the dignity of the House, it must be expunged. But we are not impressed by the homilies, sermons and the discourses being given by them. It does not behave them to be quoting scriptures...We are still willing. But so far as we are concerned, it is absolutely necessary that we should maintain the dignity of the House. But before you condemn a person, kindly look at the records and hear the Member what he has to say and if you find thereafter that there is something undignified, I leave the entire decision to you. We will abide by it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, you pursue the records...*(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members, we cannot allow a debate on it...Just a minute, please...If the Member is getting up, perhaps he is apologising or perhaps he is explaining. I do not know..... I do not know what he is going to.....

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA (Kamataka): He will create further problems....Dont's allow him to speak....It is a disgrace...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I can assure you that we will stand for the dignity of the House, we will stand for good demeanour. But I am unable to understand why they are unwilling to let the records be seen and let him explain

what he has to say. And if after that you find that there has been anything undignified, we will abide by anything that you order us to do...*(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. I would say. Mr. Salve, I agree with you. There are a few things which are uttered in the House which may not be unparliamentary. But I request humbly all the Members on my left, right and front that we should confine ourselves to the matter in the House. We should not bring in people who do not belong to this House. It is one of the prerequisites of our debates. We should not talk derogatory things about people who cannot defend themselves. And while you are talking of Tripura, I would not mind if a Member talks about Tripura or any other place where women have been raped or anything. I have allowed Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan. But what somebody's daughter has got to do with it? It is very very....it is not fair to that person and the daughter or anybody's daughter, yours or mine. We all have daughters and sons and relations. Let us discuss the things in a dignified manner. That is the only request I have to make. If some people made mistakes, two mistakes will never make it right. So, if you feel that this side of the people were making mistakes and if you think it was a mistake and if you also want to commit it, please don't do it. I only request you, don't commit the mistake if you think it was a mistake. That is all.

1.00 P.M.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Madam, if you allow Mr. Ahluwalia to speak, it is an atrocity on the House. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Madam, the honour and respect of any one from public life or otherwise or of his daughter, wife or children, are- as sacrosanct as that of any one of us. The question is only this: When you are trying to condemn somebody, please give him a fair opportunity to explain what he has

said—and I am willing to abide by your order in the matter. Madam, both parties will abide by what you decide.

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA: No further explanation... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Madam, we are willing to abide by whatever your verdict is.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Salve, what Mr. Ahluwalia...*(Interruptions)*...I will allow him, I will listen to him. I am only asking, was Mr. Ahluwalia's remark—I didn't hear it fully but what everybody has heard—in relation to Tripura? ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: It is a matter of natural justice, Madam, When you are passing sermons against me...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not passing any sermons.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: No, no, the Leader of the House. I must explain my position...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. G. MAHESWARAPPA: He is casting aspersions on the Chair. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You passed sermons against me. You do not know what I said. I want to explain my position. With your permission. Madam *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Whatever decision you may impose on us, we are willing to abide by that. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The Leader of the House was passing sermons against the Opposition Members and justifying... *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. Please take your seats. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: They are not allowing me. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No personal explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, please take your seats. Anything which is spoken in this House has to be relevant and, I think, what Mr. Ahluwalia said is not relevant to what he was talking, about Tripura. So, it is irrelevant and we are not going to take it into consideration. It is over now.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Madam... ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: He must apologize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Either he should apologize or the Chair should ask him to withdraw from the House.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It should not be expunged; he should be asked to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh): Has anything come on record?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: If they have the decency, let him apologize. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY {Andhra Pradesh): Madam, it is not a question of the prestige of Mr. Ahluwalia as a Member of the House. It is a question of honour of this House. We are all Members of this House. If Mr. Ahluwalia has any sense of honour—when we, individually and collectively have a sense of honour, and it is a disgrace to the House—he must have apologized amply or withdrawn from the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know how it is relevant to this. I do not understand what it has to do with Tripura and what it has to do with Andhra.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY. It is intervention irrelevantly, scandalously, scurrilously. The man must be named and asked to withdraw. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, why don't you go and say that you withdraw the remarks? It is over, finished. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala): Sit down. Why are you interfering?

The Leader of Opposition (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise with a little bit of agony that in this House for quite a long time often certain expressions, and misbehaviours have been exhibited by various Members, which is rather unfortunate.

SHRI MENTY PADMANABHAM: Why are you trying to generalise? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It has been happening. There I will not yield. Many of you are also responsible. Please, let us not forget about this. Let us remind ourselves. If we are going to bring this House into this pass, we will not be forgiven by posterity. All of us have been misbehaving. We have not even been respecting the institution of the Prime Minister. Must we be guilty of that type of thing? (*Interruptions*) When I am saying this, I am saying this with great agony. Please listen to me.

Madam, if anything has been said against the dignity of any gentleman who is outside, it is reprehensible. If anything is said against the dignity of a Member of this House, that is also reprehensible. I have not heard what exactly he has said. That is why I was trying to go to the Secretary-General and find out what exactly he said. He told me, and I am repeating it.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: No. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Just listen to me. I am not protecting any person, I will not protect. If somebody has said something wrong, I will not protect him. I assure you this much. I will be with you if somebody has said something wrong. I was also trying to find out from the Secretary-General what exactly has been said. I would like to assure that if something wrong has been said by him, he should take punishment. I am not

going to protect him. No Member here will protect him. But what he was trying to say was this which I would repeat. If something is found to be wrong on record, it is not a mere question of expunction. I will not be satisfied by expunction. He must stand up and apologise. But the point is what he has said. He was only trying to tell me, the wording that has gone here, is this. I do not know. He says, "I have not completed my sentence. 'What happened to NTR's daughter', that is all." He has gone right up to that. (*Interruptions*) Just listen. Listen to me for a while. This intention creates a lot of problems. We also become intemperate. But that is not the proper approach. I would rather like to say that if he was trying to cast an aspersion on this child—she is as much a daughter to me as she is a daughter to anyone else—it is condemnable. (*Interruptions*)

Let me say what he wanted to say. If it is condemnable, every one of us would join you to condemn him. (*Interruptions*) No, no, you stopped him. (*Interruptions*) He says'...(*Interruptions*) What he was trying to tell was that his daughter had to go to the court for protection against the son-in-law. This is what he told me that he wanted to say this. (*Interruptions*) If there is any reasonable basis that he was casting aspersions...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I just draw your attention? (*Interruptions*) Just a minute. I would like my friend Shiv Shanker Ji not to forget the context, the context in which he made the derogatory reference. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Gurupadaswamy Ji, I would like to say one thing. Please yield for a minute.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am requesting you.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER. I would assure you that if it is the decision of the House that even without his completion of the sentence it is an aspersion on the

child, it is condemnable. Nobody is going to protect him. (Interruptions) Why can't you people listen? (Interruptions) Please listen. (Interruptions) Why can't you people listen? And you want to punish like that.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I remind you, Shiv Shanker Ji, you were discussing about the atrocities on women. That was the context. In that context he made the reference, a very derogatory remark. Please don't miss the context. We object to that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I would like to say just this much. The point is, if he was making a reference, he was saying you people are speaking about Tripura. Now, has he cast an aspersion by this? If by this itself it is casting an aspersions, then it is condemnable. But it is not. (Interruptions) You must give him a chance to explain...

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: It is the intention that matters. It is more the intention of the person who has used the expression in this context. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: What aspersions has he made? (Interruptions) Then let him say. If he has said something wrong, he should apologise. I have already said that.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: शिव शंकर साहब खुद भी आम तौर पर निहायत मौहज्ज जबान इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यह अल्फाज से खेलने की बात नहीं है और न अल्फाज से हमारे मोहतरम दोस्त ने कहा कि इनको एक्सपेंज करा दिया जाये किस्सा खत्म हो, बिल्कुल खत्म नहीं। मामला यह है कि खाली एट्रोसिटिज ऑन वुमेन की बात नहीं हो रही है, कलकत्ते में रेप्स हो रहे हैं, त्रिपुरा में रेप्स हो रहे हैं और उस वक्त एक गैर मौजूद साहबजादी का नाम लिया जाता है और उसके लिये हम अल्फाज का तानाबाना बुनने की कोशिश करें।

देखिये, मेरे गुजारिश सुनिए। मैं दो बातें अर्ज करूंगा ... (व्यवधान)

t Transliteration in Arabic Script.

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शरी سکندر بخت: شیو شنکر صاحب خود بھی عام طور پر نہایت مہذب زبان استعمال کرتے ہیں یہ الفاظ سے کھیلنے کی بات نہیں ہے اور نہ الفاظ سے ہمارے محترم دوست نے کہا کہ انکو ایکسپنچ کر دیا جائے۔ قصہ ختم ہو۔ بالکل ختم نہیں۔ معاملہ یہ ہے کہ خالی ایٹروسیٹیز آن وومین کی بات نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ کلکتہ میں ریپس ہو رہے ہیں۔ تریپورہ میں ریپس ہو رہے ہیں اور اس وقت ایک غیر موجود صاحبزادی کا نام لیا جاتا ہے اور اس کے لئے یہ الفاظ کا تانا بانا بننے کی کوشش کریں۔

شری سکندر بخت: دیکھئے میری گزارش سنئیے: میں دو باتیں عرض کرونگا۔ مداخلت

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश): जो हाऊस में नाम आ रहा है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पी० शिव शंकर: यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है

It is a question of human dignity.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अल्फाज से न खेलिए बल्कि तमाम जिस माहौल में यह बात कही गई है किसी गैर मौजूदा आदमी की बेटी का नाम लिया गया है—कॉटेक्स्ट को जाने दीजिए—यह आबोहवा खत्म

[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

होनी चाहिए। इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है, यह तो रोज ही हो रहा है। जिक्र एक इंसान का नहीं है बल्कि तमाम आबोहवा, तमाम वातावरण राज्य सभा का बिगाड़ दिया गया है। (व्यवधान) चंद लोग हैं जो बिगाड़ते हैं। मुझे माफ करेंगे शिव शंकर साहब ने कहा कि हम सब बिगाड़ते हैं। मैं कम से कम बाहर रहना चाहता हूँ इस ब्रेकट से। मैं कम से कम तहजीब के दायरों में अपनी बात कहना मुनासिब समझता हूँ। अल्फाज से खेलने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए। निहायत नामुनासिब कोटेक्स्ट के वक्त इस बच्ची का नाम लिया गया है वह नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

شری سکندر بخت: میں نے کہ
راہ ہوں۔ کہ الفاظ سے نہ کھیلئے
بلکہ تمام جس ماحول میں یہ بات
کہی گئی ہے کسی غیر موجود آدمی
کی بیٹی کا نام لیا گیا ہے۔
کانٹیکٹ کو جانے دیجئے۔ یہ آبر
و ہوا ختم ہونی چاہئے۔ اسمیں
کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ روز
ہی ہو رہا ہے۔ ذکر ایک انسٹانس
کا نہیں ہے بلکہ تمام آبر و ہوا۔
تمام وائٹاورن راجہ سبھا کا
بگڑا دیا گیا ہے۔ "(مداخلت)"
چند لوگ ہیں جو بگڑاتے ہیں۔
مجھے معاف کر بیٹے۔ شیوشنلر صاحب
نے کہا کہ ہم سب بگڑاتے ہیں۔ میں
کم سے کم باہر رہنا چاہتا ہوں اس
بریکٹ سے میں کم سے کم تہذیب
کے دائروں میں اپنی بات بنا

مناسب سمجھتا ہوں۔ الفاظ
سے کھیلنے کی کوشش نہیں کرنی
چاہئے۔ نہایت نامناسب کانٹیکٹ
کے وقت اس بچی کا نام لیا گیا ہے
وہ نہیں لیا جانا چاہئے۔ مداخلت"

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे: सिकन्दर बख्त साहब वजा फरमा रहे हैं। शिव शंकर साहब ने जो बात कही वह आपके ताल्लुक से नहीं थी। इसका सन्दर्भ कोई और है। हम सम्भ्रांत और सुसंस्कृत व्यवहार के बारे में किसी और से सबक नहीं लेना चाहते। (व्यवधान) मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि कुछ लोग हैं। महज किसी बच्ची के मुतल्लिक गलत नीयत से एक शब्द भी कहा गया हो तो हम सजायाफूता हैं, हम को सजा दे दीजियेगा। उस शब्द को सिर्फ सदन की कार्रवाई से निकालने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उस सदस्य को पूरी सजा लेनी पड़ेगी। मगर सवाल यह है कि वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं? उसकी नीयत क्या है यह समझने के लिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मोहम्मद खलीलुर रहमान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): नीयत तो आ गयी है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा: यह नहीं चल सकता। (व्यवधान)

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे: किसी बच्ची के ऊपर, किसी साहबजादी के ऊपर अगर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहिए तो हमारे सदस्य के ऊपर भी इल्जाम अगर लगे तो वह सही बात के ऊपर नहीं लगाना चाहिए। इस तरह की राजनीति का मसला मत दोहराइये। यह सदन की गरिमा का सवाल है। यह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है। इसको आप लोग राजनीति का मसला मत बनाइये। (व्यवधान) यह राजनीति अपनायेंगे तो बात दूसरी हो जायेगी। (व्यवधान) हम जब यह बात मानने को तैयार हैं कि हमारी गलती है तो एक दफा नहीं दस दफा हम माफी मांगेंगे। हमारी गलती है या नहीं यह आप तय कर दीजिए और यह तय करने के पहले ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: We shall not. We want an apology. If he

does not, we want to move a resolution to this effect. We will not stop. This must be brought to an end once for all. This is a question of the whole House. We will not permit this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Madam Deputy Chairman, may I make one request to you? Let the full text be there. Let us go through it. I am prepared to sit down with the Leader of the House on any reasonable construction. If something is wrong, then, he must be punished. I am prepared for that.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is not allowed. I have a right to express my point of view I need not agree with Mr. Shiv Shariker...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: There is a lot of confusion. I would not like to defend that man but we want the text of the speech.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: They want to politicise the issue.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I would not agree for a condemnation without going through the record. We want to see the record.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I have a right to express my point of view.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abrar Ahmed, please take your seat. (Interruptions)... Please take your seats. I am on my legs. In any case, Mr. Ahluwalia spoke without my permission. That is the reason why I ask you people not to interject because that would create unpleasantness in the House. In any case it would not go on record. But what the gentleman was speaking about Tripura has a certain context. If Mr. Ahluwalia did not mean it—I feel he is a dignified Member—he should get up and say he did not mean it and finish it up. Why do you want to discuss it later? We don't want to discuss other peoples personal matters. You say "sorry" and finish it up.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He should apologise.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया: महोदया, तहजीब की बात इस सदन में की गई है...(व्यवधान)।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you willing to withdraw your words or you are not willing to withdraw?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया: मुझे अपने शब्द वापस लेने का मौका तो दीजिए, क्या वह मौका भी नहीं दोगे?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to withdraw your words or you do not want to withdraw your words?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया: एक शब्द में तो सारी बात वापस नहीं होती है। आपके रिपोर्टर ने दो शब्द लिखे हैं और उसके खिलाफ मेरे ऊपर इतने शब्द लिख डाले गये हैं, पूरे पृष्ठ लिख डाले गये हैं। पूरा हिन्दुस्तान कल को जानेगा कि अहलुवालिया ने इस सदन में अशोभनीय बर्ताव किया है। पूरा हिन्दुस्तान इस बात को जानेगा। लेकिन सच्चाई क्या है, यह मैं आपके ऊपर छोड़ देता हूँ। मैंने कोई भी असंसदीय या कोई भी अनपार्लियामेंटरी, अशोभनीय शब्द किसी के मन को चोट पहुँचाने के लिए नहीं कहे हैं। अगर किसी को चोट पहुँची है तो मैं उसकी क्षमा याचना करता हूँ, किन्तु उसका गलत इस्तेमाल न किया जाये, धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that is over. (Interruptions). Now, the Prime Minister.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, the Civil Aviation Secretary has gone on leave. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. No. You might ask many things. Please take your seat. I am not permitting anything.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Six months have gone and the Civil Aviation Ministry has sent the papers. (Interruptions). It is a very serious matter. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it later on. You can raise it after his speech.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: This is a matter between the Prime Minister's office and the Civil Aviation Ministry.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it afterwards.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The Civil Aviation Secretary has gone on leave and the country is incurring nearly Rs. 200/-crores loss and the Airbus has been grounded for six months. We want to know—the Prime Minister is also here—when the aircraft is going to fly again. Taxpayers' money is going down the drain and in the bureaucracy Mr. Ganesan has gone leave. We want to know from the Prime Minister...(Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Officers' conduct cannot be discussed in the House according to rules. (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at twenty-five, minutes past two of the clock.

The Deputy Chairman in' the Chair.

CLARIFICATIONS ON STATEMENT REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF MANDAL COMMISSION'S REPORT —contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Madam Deputy Chairman, first I would like to thank the hon. Members and the leaders of all the parties for their general support to the steps we have taken for implementation of the Mandal Commission Report. Apart from their general support, they have also

mentioned certain steps that we should take and they have given suggestions. I am thankful to them. In fact, this is the realisation of the dream of Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, of the great Periyar Ramaswamy and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. It has been the aspiration of a very large section of people who in the present system are condemned to social inequity since their very birth to the last breath. Whatever they may do, whatever maybe their performance, their merit, they are unable to shake off these disadvantages throughout their lives. In fact, I would very much agree with Ram Awdeshji that if you really look at the issue minutely, it is not so much the issue of economic condition but of the power structure—the power structure which has crystallised in a social structure. So, the essence of the issue is, how the power sharing is distributed socially. And to confine it only to the categories of social and economic, will not be full understanding of the problem. It should be understood that social structure is not only expressive of certain social relations or of economic relations, it is expressive of a power structure which is perhaps much more powerful than the super-imposition of other structures, much more powerful than the express political power that we invoke. Bureaucracy is a very important component of this whole power structure. It is not merely a question of giving job and employment only or just alleviating the economic conditions of our people. In the whole machinery of decision-making, of sharing of power or shaping of the destiny of the country, whether all these sections which have been deprived by the present social order, are they going to get any share in this country or not? This is the issue is this-. So, it is not a mere question of grants from the treasury but our share in governance, and in the bureaucracy is an important part of governance. So I am very clear, the National Front is very clear, that when it comes forward .with these proposals of reservation for socially backward classes

and educationally backward classes, it is not giving a mere job opportunity.

How much? After all, if you take the strength of the whole of the Government employees as a proportion of the population, it will be 1% or 2%. I do not know exactly, it may be less than 1%. We are under no illusion that this 1% of the population, or a fraction of it, will resolve the economic problems of the whole section of 52%. No. We consciously want to give them a position in the decision-making of the country, a share in the power structure. So these arguments do not stand, if we understand basically what we are aiming at and what the malady is. It is so clear. We talk about merit. What is the merit of the system itself? That the section which has 52% of the population gets 12.55% in Government employment. What is the merit of the system? That in Class I employees of the Government it gets only 4.69%, for 52% of the population; in decision-making at the top echelons it is not even one-tenth of the population of the country, in the power structure it is hardly 4.69. I want to challenge first the merit of the system itself before we question whether it is on merit that we reject this individual or that. We want to change the structure basically, consciously, with open eyes. And I know when changing the structures comes, there will be resistance...

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): The point you made on merit is not very clear. Would you kindly clarify it?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Merit of the socio-economic system, in the sense, that a person or a family in this system is condemned to a social and economic order. In the social order that we have, economic order also follows the contours, more or less, but not exactly, in the lower sections of the social order. In that what are a child's opportunities? For his livelihood he is supposed to be with his family. While these people work, we have the leisure of

debating here. They generate the luxuries for the upper sections, their educational opportunities. They generate the wealth so that they can have better education. And those who generate this merit for the upper sections are asked, "Well, what is your merit to compete?" That is what I mean by the merit of the system itself. We have to debate the merits and demerits of the system itself when we come to the issue of purely 'merit'. Whether that merit is being jeopardized by these reservations?...

PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR (Bihar): If you would kindly yield for half a minute, what you have said is excellent. There is no question on the basic framework. But there is an implicit plurality, that if the system is not working according to merit it is because of the caste-divide in the bureaucracy. Are you by implication suggesting that?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, I am not suggesting that. You have not got me correctly. What I am saying is the present socio-economic system is such that it is adversely biased towards the weaker section.

Since it is adversely biased against the weaker sections, then, asking these weaker sections to compete equally with the other sections which are better off is something defective in the system itself. Therefore, I am questioning the merit of the present system, the *status quo*, that we have.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Bihar): That is right.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That is what I want to say. What I want to convey is that treating unequals as equals is the greatest injustice.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR (Uttar Pradesh): Yes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Correction of this injustice is very important and that is what I want to convey. Here, the National Front

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Government's commitment for not only change of Government, but also change of the social order. This is something of great significance to all of us; it is a matter of great . significance. And, Madam, we are very clear in the National Front Government that merely making programmes of economic benefit to various sections of the society will not do. We have tried it all this time and many times it has been observed that the benefit, does not even reach them. Therefore, what is necessary, on the Government side, is to make a conscious decision and implement such programmes and schemes by which these sections are drawn into the decision making process. So, our aim is clear: Rather than through the treasury, it should be brought about through the political process, into decision-making and power-sharing. While we do this on the Government side, the Government alone cannot deliberate. It is as necessary that these sections are motivated and come forward themselves and leadership develop leadership themselves.

Destinies of nations are not changed by enactments. Destinies of nations- are changed when the social forces come forward, and demand a change in the system. That is the essence of change. Therefore, I very much agree with the suggestion that was made that we have to go to the people and explain this. But behind this is a powerful political and social thinking, rather than giving them a share of some jobs and employment. It is also very relevant for the unity of the country. Ram Awadeshji rightly said that there was a time when the people thought that kingdoms were only an affair of the kings and not of the people. People hardly felt that they were affected. Let it be understood that a country is not a certain map on paper. A country is something which is in the hearts of the people and that is where the unity of the country lies. What they feel, when the lines are drawn, will have an effect on the land also. Therefore,

whether it be the SC / ST, whether it be weaker sections, whether it be the backward sections, whether it be the minorities, we have very conscious policies and these are the things which we bring forward before Parliament, before you. Behind these things, that is, our SC / ST Commission, placing of the land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule, Commission for Women, Measures for labour participation in management, more power to the Minorities Commission, behind each of these is this basic thinking which I wanted to share with you.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): You mentioned about women. May I ask a clarification about women?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will come to that point I will come to it.,

Now, a point was made and a question was asked: what about the poorer sections?

Why not also make reservation on the basis of economic condition? And what about the poorest sections?

I am taking some of the major sections, and then I will come to others.

Here we are clear. This 27 per cent we do not want to dilute by any other categorisation, except social and economic...(Interruptions) We are very clear. We are not going to dilute it. There is force here, and there is relevance. May I just give a very small example? If you see the power structure, how does it flow, whatever the party? And make a very simple categorisation of brick house, mud house and thatched house...

AN HON. MEMBER: And glass house.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Glass house is beyond us. (Interruptions) That is much beyond us these days. Take any leader of any party.

You can close your eyes and write: Brick house; worker—you can easily write 'mud house'. You will not make a mistake; 99 per cent it will be correct. And those who are under the open sky, only God takes care of them. This is the flow of power structure, irrespective of a party. And also, no leader of a party will be more than 2 kilometres away from the pukka road. Most probably, he will be on a metal road. A study can be made. As a layman I am making my observations, as a political worker. Why the metal road? Because the metal road joins the market and the capital, and therefore the power functionaries have to be near it. And those who are away will remain away from the whole drama that goes on—party show. So, how do we involve the poorest into the power structure? I think we should debate the issue seriously. There is a very big force in the argument to involve the poorest in the power structure. For a lot of time we have acted on behalf of the poor. We represent the poor.

SHRI MADAN BHATIA
(Nominated): Madam Deputy
Chairman,...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, let him complete. I will allow you later.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH: Let me express myself, and I will try to accommodate you.

How do we involve them? We represent the people. We only represent. Can we make their presence felt here? These are the real places of power structure—the Assemblies and the Parliament. While we say so much about the power or some percentage or one per cent of the whole population, we really want to bring the poor into the forums of decision-making. Can we take a bold decision? If 40 per cent of the people are below the poverty line, in the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and Assemblies we can reserve seats for the poor to that extent. In Rajya Sabha, in Lok Sabha and in the Assemblies, we can really speak

for the poor to the extent. These will be the real social changes which history will expect of us. If there is a consensus of the house, we from the Government side are ready to bring forward Constitutional Amendment Bill. It will necessitate constitutional change for which we do not have the majority. But certainly, with your support, we have made four changes. We can make the fifth one also which the coming generations will remember. Let us forget that the poor are begging for some crumbs. They have suffered it for thousands of years. Now they are fighting for their honour as a human being.

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: Mr. Prime Minister, I welcome your suggestion

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Leader of the Opposition?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER (Gujarat): I have thumped the table. What more do you want?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Thank you very much. I think it is very happy moment for me. It is one of the happiest moments. I did have to muster a lot of courage to say it. That it has found response in your heart is certainly something. You must have been thinking about it all this time. This response just reflects that it must be in your heart for quite some time. This is the strength of your thought which is coming out today.

Having made these general remarks, now I am coming to the specific questions. A point was made by Mahajanji that if there are different lists in different States, how will the Union List harmonise? it is so today in the case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. That has not caused a problem. On the same pattern, this will be there and there will be no problem.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN
(Maharashtra): It has already caused a problem. That is why I raised it.

[Shri Pramod Mahajan]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We go by the State List of that State.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The problem is that every body does not reside in a State permanently. He migrates. People are migrating from other States.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That is the problem with the scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It has worked so far.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The Original State List must be accepted by the State where they are living.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: To start with, we are going in parallel because we have the administrative experience. We have been working in the case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We follow the parallel in this regard.

A question was asked. "What will you, do about those castes or classes which have not been coming in the State List but are giving in the Mandal Commission recommendations." For that we have an idea to put up an expert committee which will interact with the States and then find out solutions regarding it. (Interruptions) after all, this is a committee also and we have to interact. We are not to take autocratic decisions. There are arguments about it. How do you go about it? We have to form some institution, some mechanism.

Then a point was made about education, whether reservations will be made in the educational institutions, medical colleges, engineering colleges, etc. Some States already have some reservation. It is true that we will have to go about it as the Mandal Commission has recommended.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार): जिन राज्यों में राज्य स्तर के आयोग बनाए गए थे, उन राज्यों में

लिस्ट कमीशन के जरिए बनाई गई लेकिन जिन राज्यों में राज्य स्तर के आयोग पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए नहीं है वहां राज्य सरकार ने अपनी सूची बनाई है। इन दोनों में फर्क करना पड़ेगा कि जिन राज्यों में राज्य स्तर के पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए आयोग बने थे उनकी सूची और मंडल आयोग द्वारा बनाई गई सूची, दोनों का मिलान करें। एक राज्य है आन्ध्र प्रदेश। वहां कुछ गड़बड़ यह हुई है कि जो ऊंची जाति, जो अधिक जातियां थीं उनको उसमें इन्क्लूड कर लिया गया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री पी० शिव शंकर: मंडल कमीशन में, स्टेट में नहीं।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: हां, हां, मंडल कमीशन में। तो जहां नई सूची आ गई है मंडल कमीशन में, उसको पहले की राज्य की सूची से मिलाकर बहुत आसानी से अलग किया जा सकता है। इसमें बहुत लम्बा समय लेने की जरूरत नहीं है और जहां राज्य स्तर के आयोग ने लिखा है वहां तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं है बल्कि ऐसे जहां बिना राज्य स्तर के आयोग के सरकार ने जोड़ दिया है वहां आप दो एक दिन का टाइम लेकर उसको स्कूटिनाइज़ कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his speech.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): That was my point...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You have made your points, Ahluwaliaji. I will reply to them when I come to that...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You are talking about that point only.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No, I am not yielding. You have made your point. When that point comes, I will answer it.

It is true that in the first phase we are implementing it for Government employees and the public sector. And we agree with the recommendations that we have to give other inputs of education, of training, of coaching, etc., and strengthening it. Now, coming to

reservation iff educational institutions, we have in first phase not gone to that extent. If you are sincere about the goal, then it is also necessary to carry people along for a longer success. So, we thought that we go in the first phase so far, and then we carry people and then go to the next phase. So, this is the basic approach. So, the direction is set.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Education must be first. Otherwise, how can they go for jobs?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I recognise that point. Educationally they have to be strengthened. Otherwise, how will they get the opportunities and how will they compete? I totally agree with this. But in any change, when once the goal is clear, you should have good tactics also to achieve your goal. I am stating it very frankly.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: टेक्टिस लम्बी न हो जाए।
..(व्यवधान)..टिकट नहीं मिलेगा तो गाड़ी पर कैसे चढ़ेंगे?

उपसभापति: राम अवधेश जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: राम अवधेश जी, पहला चरण रखा जाए और दूसरा भी रखा जाए, लेकिन मजबूती से रखा जाए। यह नहीं कि जल्दी-जल्दी में लड़खड़ा कर गिरे।..(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: यह रखने वाले की कला पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: इसलिए उस दिशा में जाना है, यह नीयत साफ है।..(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION, (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): I am only interested to know as to what is the likelihood of the time involved for taking the decision. I appreciate your point. But if it could be earlier, we will be grateful.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In this process, we will be in consultation with you also, Shiv Shankerji. You are not outside our decision-making. In this matter, you are not. I feel you are a part of us in this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: You have to take the decision and not myself.

डा० अबरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान):
उपसभापति महोदया, मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि
...(व्यवधान)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No interruption.

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): जो समय की बात है तो कितना समय लगेगा? 3 महीने, 4 महीने, कितना समय लगेगा?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request you to take your seats. He is answering it. Let him answer.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Maharashtra): I do not like to interrupt you, Mr. Prime Minister. But we just heard you saying that in subsequent phases, you will take it. But we will be grateful if you would please explain the rationale of taking the Government jobs ahead of education.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There is a practical rationality.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Practical?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The progress through this route would be faster. Instead of keeping the report of the Mandal Commission on the shelf, on the record, we decided to go ahead with it. (Interruptions)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: This is not the answer.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: This is the answer. This is the practical answer. You know it in your heart. Because of the fear, you did not take even this first step. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Without education, how can they progress?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Jageshji, I appreciate your point. (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Prime Minister complete his reply. Then, I will allow you to seek clarifications. (Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We do not want to avoid the issue. Educationally, they will have to be strengthened. They will have to be given propel education. But we are clear as to how this goal has to be achieved. In regard to the direction and our goal, there is no confusion and we are not lacking in determination.

The point was made by Shiv Shankerji that there will be too much delay. I had explained yesterday also. First, we formed a Committee. Then, we dissolved that Committee so that we could take it to the Cabinet straight and I had given an assurance in this House that before this Session, we will take a decision and we will implement it.

One caution was given by Shiv Shankerji. It was also pointed out by Solankiji. He did a brave thing in Gujarat. In Madhya Pradesh also, we know what Arjun Singhji did for the backward community. It was also pointed out as to what was the result. I assure you that even if it is the same result herefor example, what happened to Solankiji—I am ready to accept it and follow it.

About mobilisation, it was rightly pointed out. We want to mobilise. In fact, we have started it. Today, in Patna, colleagues are mobilising. We have started it.

In regard to the notification—it is a legal issue—this would be done. We will take your help, Shiv Shankerji. You can have a look. You can advise us.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have already offered myself.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Thank you. we will show it.

About the reaction of the upper castes, there will be some. I think we can explain it to them. As you know, many upper castes have fought for this cause. Malaviyaji is here. He is gone. He is not here now. (Interruptions) Anyhow, it is a question of conviction.

Shiv Shankerji made out a powerful case for the minorities and whether the minorities will be benefited or not. The situation is like this. Certain sections of the minority communities have been specified as backward in the State lists as well as in the Mandal commission's list, both. The examples are: Labbai in Tamil Nadu, Dudekula Muslims in Andhra Pradesh and in U.P., Ansari, Chikwa, Dafoli, Fakir, Kunjra, Manihar, Momin, Hajjam and Rangrez.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: In some States, they are common. I agree. In Maharashtra,—it is not.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: All sections of minorities whose names are common to both the State lists and the Mandal Commission's list will be automatically included in the Government of India list in the first phase itself. In the first phase itself, these minority communities will get the benefit.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: This is in regard to the first announcement. I had raised another point.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am coming to that. I wanted to clarify this point. So, here the point is relevant....

3.00 P.M.

श्री शमीम हाशमी: इजाजत दीजियेगा तो बोलेंगे नहीं दीजियेगा तो नहीं बोलेंगे। पार्लियामेंट में एक सवाल कभी किया गया था कि मुसलमानों का आर्थिक-सामाजिक हालत क्या है। शायद राम अवधेश जी ने किया था। जवाब आया था कि न्यू बुद्धि के बाद मुस्लिम एज ए होल इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा बैकवर्ड हैं, यह आप भी जानते हैं irrespective of so-called caste divisions. इसलिये एक मर्तबा बिहार असेम्बली में कर्पूरी जी ने भी ऐलान किया था कि मुस्लिम एज ए होल हम पांच परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देंगे। हम आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे कि एन्टायर मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी सोशली बैकवर्ड है, एफ़ इकोनोमिकली बिल्कुल रुइड है और साइक्लोजिकली डिमोर्लाइज्ड है। इन तीनों पोंट को मीट करने के लिये आप-मुस्लिम एज ए होल कम्युनिटी को रिजर्वेशन दीजिये, यह हम आपसे मांग करते हैं।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Now I have explained the position of minorities. Those minorities which are in the common list of the State as well as the Mandal Commission will get the benefit in the first phase itself.

Now the point is, so far as Mandal Commission is concerned, it has spoken of socially and educationally backward. Therefore, it has a rationale not to be confined to a particular religion because it says "socially and educationally backward"

SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: We are both.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That is what I am saying. Just listen to me. Let me complete my sentence. Therefore, the rationale to be confined only to Hindus is not there. It is not confined to the caste system of Hindus. "Socially and educationally backward" is applicable to India. Therefore, in the very first phase, acceptance has been given to even non-Hindu faiths which have been identified as "backward" in the various States. Therefore, we have a very clear view that the Mandal Commission is not a Commission only applying to one religion. It is covering a very vast sector. Therefore, while in the first phase, we are taking that which is common, in the next phase we will be interacting with the State and identifying "socially and educationally backward" and in that sense, with this interaction we can make further progress regarding this. May I say this, and for your information let me come to this point, that it will not be difficult to immediately declare across the board to anyone, but basically we are clear that while immediately many minorities will get the benefit, for others we will be interacting for their benefit or inclusion. We will be interacting in this regard in the light of the Mandal Commission's Report.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Hon'ble Prime Minister, in view of the

announcement number one which you have already been pleased to make, the socially and educationally backward classes, which include some of the segments of the Muslims also and which will be common to the Mandal Commission as also the State, will get the benefits, as you have been pleased to observe.. But the submission that I made was that under Art.16(4), there is no question of educationally and socially backward. Under Art. 16(4)....

उपसभापति: राम अवधेश जी, आपसे नहीं पूछा है आप बैठ जाइये। आप अभी प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बने हैं, जरा बैठ जाइये।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Article 16(4) deals with the expression "backward class of citizens" and what I pleaded for your kind consideration was that the entire minority community of the Muslims should be treated as "backward class of citizens" under Art. 16(4) for providing reservations in services.

My only submission is this and this is with reference to the Central Services. What all you are doing is in the Central services-IAS, IPS, IRS and so on--and we are highly grateful to you for that. If you start interacting with the states for the purpose of IAS, IPS, IRS and so on, that will be eternally delayed. Because IAS, IPS, IRS, etc., services are totally under your control and you have to take the decision and since you have the will to take the decision, my request is that under 16(4) you take the decision and declare the entire Muslim community and the Christians also, because the Christians also are getting degenerated as time is passing by. So, all these classes could be straightway declared under 16(4) as backward class of citizens for the purpose of Services of the Union. That is the point.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I take note of your suggestion.

May I also share with you that we have taken a decision to implement also, perhaps, that in every Selection Board of

[Stan Vishwanath Pratap Singh] the Government of India-- we are advising the States also--there must be a member of the minority community and one of SC/ST so that their feeling that justice is not done in selection will be removed.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN
What about women?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
In the panchayats we are giving reservation of 30 per cent for women.

Also, we are giving more legal powers to the Minorities Commission. That is under study and we will come forward when we come to a decision. It will not be very long.

About educational facilities we have said, to distribute the facilities--primary schools or high schools or technical institutions--in a certain minority-populated area so that the children naturally come and get the benefit of education. In the same way for banks, same way for certain crafts in areas where the minorities are in large numbers like handlooms, brassware, woodwork, etc., so that the training centres are in their areas and they get direct benefit.

So, these are the various measures that we have for minorities and, I think, in this I do have the support of the House in going ahead with them.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA
(Jammu and Kashmir) : May I, for a minute...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let him finish. I will allow you to speak.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: On a very simple question, I have a submission. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Argoos of Ladakh were recognized as a backward class. There are a small number of persons, about 5,000. who happen to be Argoos, Gujjars and Bakriwals who are also Muslims. But when you promulgated that Order under the Constitution, the Argoos, particularly, were picked up for hostile treatment and were not declared

backward. The same came through to the gujjars and Bakriwals. Therefore, the assurance which was given and the broadcast over the radio--the statement made by Mr. Fernandes, the Minister for Kashmir Affairs--was given the go-by. Ultimately when I met Mr. Paswan--he will bear me out--he said that the matter--whatever was broadcast--was put in cold storage because they were still thinking over it. And he was kind enough to say that so far as the Prime Minister was concerned, he was favourably inclined, but you have your friends who are against it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
I will just answer it. It is not being put in cold storage. It is very much under active consideration. We will take a decision. It is not put in cold storage.

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH (Andhra Pradesh) : Madam I have a submission...*(Interruptions)*... I am an old man... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
At this rate we will go on to another point for clarification... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : I want just one clarification *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will allow you to speak, but *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
Madam, yesterday we had a fullfledged discussion. First let me answer those who have asked earlier. It will be injustice to those Members who asked earlier and are waiting now...*(Interruptions)*...In the end, not in between, please.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : In the end I will allow and the Prime Minister reply.

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: In fact, I asked the Chairman to give me an opportunity. I was not allowed.

उपसभापति : उनको सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: I plead with you to give me an opportunity to seek a clarification. I would like to know from the Prime Minister...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You will not be able to hear him.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will see the record, Madam, and reply.

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH (maharashtra): Madam, with your permission, with reference to what the hon. Member has asked,...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Madam, I cannot. I will appeal with you....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : It is a big minority in Kashmir just as in Ladakh. Hon. Prime Minister, if you permit me one minute, Sir, it is in this context...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, I will not permit. Please let the Prime Minister finish: Please take your seat.

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Backward classes are recognised under Article 16 (4). That is, educationally and socially backward. To remove their social backwardness we are making provision in services. Without making provision for education, how is it possible.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will answer it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will answer it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : That is one point. The other thing is, with regard to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes the cost of education is met by the centre. As far as backward classes are concerned, the cost of education is neither met by the Centre, nor by the state in full. How does the Government expect that backward classes would come up to the level of forward classes.

These are the two points. Let the Prime Minister answer.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN . Does not matter. The Prime minister will reply.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes.

I am thankful to Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta. He would give full support to this.

He also raised the point of educational system. We will have to go into 'his. As a goal it is with us. The point is well taken.

Shri Khaleelur Rehman supported it fully.

Shri Malaviya raised the point of Dr. Lohia's principle of given up to 60 per cent to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities. In fact this is a part of the constitution of our party and a part of our National Front manifesto. Our commitment is there, and we will try to achieve this goal, though we cannot say that 100 per cent overnight we can do it. But certainly that is the direction of our commitment.

Shri Hanumantha rao made a point that merit should not suffer. I think, I have answered that point of merit.

He raised a point regarding right to work. We will be coming for a change in the Constitution regarding the right to work. In this, certainly, we would be interacting with all the parties because it is a national cause. We need resources for development, we need resources for other expenditures, and also our commitment is there to see within the resources that we have what sort of scheme we can implement and start with a commitment with which we can grow. And we will be coming with this amendment of right to work.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : My point in this particular context is this. He is

[Shri Moturu Hanumantha Rao]

answering my point. That is why I am asking.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He is answering everybody's point, Mr. Hanumantha Rao. everybody cannot get up and ask for a clarification. I am very sorry. Please take your seat. Let him finish his reply.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : I want to get a clarification.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would not permit. My rule is for everybody, not for an individual. What I say is for everybody.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is the point in this also, Madam, in the Mandal Commission. A point has been made that when an individual crosses a certain economic level, they should be dropped. The rule is for the whole class and section. If the whole section comes up, then, it is all right. The rule is not for individuals.

When the whole section comes up to a certain level, yes we will do away with it. And just picking up....

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : हमने यह कहा है कि पिछड़े वर्गों में भी सम्पन्न और अधिक शिक्षित लोगों को ही आरक्षण का लाभ मिले तो फिर इस योजना का कोई लाभ नहीं है (व्यवधान) वह विफल रहेगी (व्यवधान)

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : वह ठीक है। गरीबों की चिंता है इसलिए मैं यहां बैठने का प्रस्ताव कर रहा हूं (व्यवधान) इससे अच्छी जगह और कौन सी है (व्यवधान) क्योंकि गरीबी को दूर करने के बजाय गरीबों को ही दे दीजिये अपने आप गरीबी दूर कर लेंगे और अपनी किस्मत पर तसल्ली कर लेंगे, फैसला कर लेंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : अगर यही फैसला करना है तो THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My rule applies to you also. I have not given him the permission.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : उत्तर देते समय जो इकोनोमिकली बैकवर्ड है, उनको प्रोटेक्ट करें (व्यवधान) क्या आप इसके रिजेक्ट कर रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahajan, please take your seat. After the Prime Minister has made his speech, only then you can seek clarifications. My rule is for everybody. It applies to rural people and also to the urban people. It is for everybody.

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : इकोनोमिकली बैकवर्ड के लिए मैंने अर्ज किया कि हम लोग बहुत बोल्ट्ड स्टेप लें और जहां पर फैसले होते हैं फैसले में गरीब को इनवाल्व करें। हमारे देश में 40 फीसदी गरीब हैं तो उनको स्थान जहां राज्य सभा में, लोक सभा में और असेम्बलीज़ में दे दीजिये, मजबूती से दीजिये गरीबों को (व्यवधान)

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : This refers to the Mandal Commission also. Why don't you do that?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी बनेगा वह वकीलों के जरिये नहीं चलेगा। यही लीडरशिप डवलप करनी है उन में। लीडरशिप उन में आएगी इसके बाद बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ ही बैठेंगी, यहां पर गरीब बैठेंगे। वह वकालतनामा नहीं चलाया जाएगा।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। मेरा एक ही निवेदन है कि आप संविधान में संशोधन शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लाइये, हम स्वागत करते हैं (व्यवधान)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Do I have the assurance of the Congress Party? We will do it. On this side we already have the assurance.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Have you asked it from your leader?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Our leader approves it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कल आप लोगों ने जो हाऊस में कहा, आपके नेता ने जो हाऊस से बाहर कहा, दोनों में अंतर है (व्यवधान)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I would like to make it clear. As far as the Congress Party is concerned,.....

श्री सीताराम केसरी : पासवान जी, आप एक बात जानिए। आज भी कांग्रेस इतने आक्रमण और प्रहार के बीच में आपके दल से ज़्यादा अनुशासित दल है। मेरे नेता और हमारे दल में कोई अंतर नहीं है हम लोगों ने जो आपको समर्थन दिया है वह समर्थन देंगे। विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, हम जानते हैं, भगवान इनकी मदद करें। यह जो शिक्षा में देने की बात कह रहे हैं उसके लिए शक्ति से लड़ना है। चारों तरफ विद्वान हैं जो मुकाबला करेंगे मगर मुझे विश्वास नहीं है कि वह शक्ति आपको आगे बढ़ने देगी चाहे आपके दल में हो या हमारे दल में हो।

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं इससे आगे बढ़ कर कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। राम विलास पासवान जी हम से पूछ रहे हैं क्या आपने अपने नेता से परामर्श लिया है या नहीं। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि सारे देश भर में आज हम डा० बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की जन्म शताब्दी मना रहे हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : बहुत धन्यवाद।

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : इस जन्म शताब्दी के शुभ अवसर पर आप राम विलास पासवान जी को प्रधानमंत्री बनाइये (व्यवधान) हम आपको सपोर्ट करेंगे (व्यवधान)

श्री माखन लाल फतेसदर : हम तैयार हैं (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : आप अभी करिये, हमारा पूरा सपोर्ट है (व्यवधान) अभी करिये (व्यवधान)

चौधरी देवीलाल जी को सबक सिखाने के लिए आज का ही दिन है आपको इसलिए राम विलास पासवान जी को प्रधान मंत्री एनाउंस करिये (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमको वी० पी० सिंह जैसे प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर गर्व है। राम विलास पासवान जी वह काम नहीं कर सकते जो वी० पी० सिंह जी ने किया है...(व्यवधान)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH Let me complete. I will answer these points.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : राजीव गांधी जी को हटाकर शिव शंकर जी को अध्यक्ष बना दीजिए (व्यवधान)

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : आप अपने नेता को हटा दीजिए। हमारे भी नेता हट जाएंगे, इधर भी। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है 'करनी न धरनी' करना कुछ नहीं और बढ़ कर बोलना है। तो यह करनी न धरनी.. वाली बात बंद कर दीजिए।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : शिव शंकर जी को पार्टी अध्यक्ष बना दीजिए राजीव गांधी जी की जगह (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : राम विलास पासवान जी जैसे नेता (व्यवधान) जो कि नौजवान हैं (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : योगेन्द्र मकवाणा जी को...पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। इससे बात नहीं बनेगी। पहले योगेन्द्र मकवाणा जी को अपनी पार्टी का सदर बनाइये, राजीव गांधी जी को हटा दीजिए फिर हम सोचेंगे।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : खाली टोपी बदलने से काम नहीं होगा उसी तरह के वस्त्र भी पहनिए (व्यवधान) और टोपी भी बदल जाएगी एक दिन यह भी देखिएगा...(व्यवधान) आइये, मुझे पर आइये।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Madam, Subramanian Swamy raised the issue of the judgement of the Supreme Court about 50 per cent — how this further reservation will be valid — whether it will be violative of the judgement. Now, many States have made reservation much more than 50 per cent and they have not been held invalid. So I do not think there is any problem with this.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मुझको कहना है कि उपसभापति: राम अवधेश जी बैठ जाइये। आप बाद में कहेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण के बाद आप

[उपसभापति]

बोलेगे अभी नहीं।

So there should be no problem on that. Since I am not allowing you, please take your seat.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: 1976 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है ..(व्यवधान) 50 परसेंट तक रिजर्वेशन के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : और कई स्टेट्स में है भी। वह जायज है।

the point was made by him, I have replied to it. So I don't anticipate any problem on that. Other categories could also be adjusted within this framework. Ex-servicemen and sub-categories in the ex-servicemen, could be given certain percentage and the whole figure can be worked out.

Then the point was made by Shri Balu. He rightly mentioned the name of the great Periyar Ramaswamy Ji and that is correct. I had written to all the Chief Ministers and I got the most enthusiastic support from Karunanidhi Ji and I want to thank him and Karunanidhi Ji for his support in this matter.

Then I think, Kumari Chandrika Premji Kenia made the point which 'has already been met. Then Ram Awadesh Singh Ji has been in continuous interaction. The whole House should perhaps recognise his contribution to this cause and I think, that is the best answer for all his queries.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At least after Mandal Commission, Mr. Ram Awadhesh Singh will be quiet in the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH ; Shri Madhavsinh Solanki displayed courage and I think we should recognise his courage of what he has done and also suffered on that account. That will give me courage also to go ahead.

Gautam ji also made this point regarding backlog and some other Members said what we will do about backlog because again just like in SC/

ST, backlog will be created even after doing this. On SC/ST, we are coming with certain steps and we will have this in mind as to what steps are to be taken.

Ram Naresh ji had made his point about the backlog in quota and how We will fulfil it and about banks etc. We have taken note of the point about fulfilment of the quota. We are just now coming with an announcement. As to how it will be implemented, we will apply ourselves to it.

Shri Ahluwalia Ji had said that there should be discussion on this. I had agreed immediately. About right to work, I have answered. He raised the point about the National Commission on Backward Classes. We have got the Women's Commission, we have got the Minorities Commission, the SC/ST Commission. His suggestion has been taken note of. Then he asked about army, about space and nuclear organisations. In these areas, even SC/ ST reservation is not there.

About colleges etc. I have already replied.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I asked a specific question, Sir, whether you are going to give 27 per cent reservation for backward communities to medical colleges and engineering colleges. (*Interruptions*). I am not asking you. I am asking the Prime Minister. You are not my Prime Minister. I want a specific answer, Sir. Before announcing this, how can you announce the employment when there is already squeeze on fresh employment? Ten per cent cut is there. Right to work is not approved. How you are going to do this?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This, Madam, I have already answered. I think, Ahluwalia Ji was not attentive. Then he had also suggested I, II, III gradations and I think, we are going into sub-gradations of this. Where States have it, perhaps we will take them into account.

In the end, I thank the Members, particularly for their support for the poorer sections. A new chapter could be opened.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Mr. Prime Minister, my only submission is this. I do not want to trouble you at this stage. I made various suggestions and points. I would request you kindly sympathetically consider.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will consider. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will allow you. I promise.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Madam, I wanted to ask through you, the hon. the Prime Minister about women. Women all over the world, all over India, of all castes, of all communities, they are the most oppressed, suppressed and discriminated against. They are the people who do not have a share in the power structure, they do not have share in jobs, in education, in health and even right to life. So, will the hon. Prime Minister think about them as much as backward classes and without any discrimination or any barriers of caste, community, creed, wealth or religion or anything? It is the women who are the most discriminated against, the women who are really socially and educationally backward. Will the hon. Prime Minister think about giving women reservation irrespective of religion, caste, community or any kind of status? Will they get reservation regarding social and educational backwardness particularly for jobs at least 15 per cent? The hon. Prime Minister may kindly consider.

श्री भंवर लाल पंवार (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका पत्र जो राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री को गया उनकी तरफ से उसका कोई उत्तर भी आया? अगर आया तो किस संदर्भ में आया? एक मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप यह प्रथम चरण में ला रहे हैं उसमें उन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जा रही उनकी मानसिकता के बारे में कि वह इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कर पाएँगे, ऐसे व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की जाएगी? क्योंकि

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हमने देखा है, एस०सी०, एस०टी० में भी जो कि 15 और साढ़े 7 मिलाकर कुल साढ़े 22 परसेंट का रिज़र्वेशन 40 साल से चल रहा है लेकिन वास्तव में 5-6 परसेंट ही उनको रिज़र्वेशन मिला है, तो क्या केवल यह घोषणा ही रह जाएगी या ऐसे व्यक्तियों, ऐसे अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति होगी जिसके कारण कि इसका सही कार्यान्वयन 27 प्रतिशत हो जाए? एक बात अलग है कि यहां से जहाँ एस०सी०, एस०टी० की लिस्ट रिवाइज़ की गई थी स्टेट्स में जिसमें कुछेक एक-दो जातियों को सन् 1955-56 में तो वह रिवाइज़ लिस्ट केवल एस०सी०, एस०टी० की गई, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में एक प्रांति फैल गई है बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ की उनकी जो लिस्ट है वापस बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ की लिस्ट नहीं आने से उन बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ को रिज़र्वेशन में दिक्कत आ रही है ऐसे अधिकारियों को यह बहाना मिल गया है कि उनके पास अभी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ की लिस्ट नहीं है। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ में आज तक 3-4 राज्यों में आज तक 40 साल में नहीं हुआ है, बाकी राज्यों में तो उन्होंने स्टेट में दी है लेकिन राजस्थान उसी सामंतवादी प्रथा का स्टेट रहने से अब तक उसका मुगतभोगी रहा है। राजस्थान के साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश भी है। इसलिए क्या आप इस मंडल कमीशन के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के साथ स्टेट के संबंध में उनकी मानसिकता पर कुछ प्रभाव डालेंगे कि अब उस स्टेट में भी अपना यह रिज़र्वेशन वाला काम करें?

अंत में एक बात है, जैसे यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ की डिवलपमेंट के लिए वित्त निगम बनाया है उसी प्रकार सेंट्रल वित्त निगम इसके संबंध में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ का आप बनाने जा रहे हैं यह बताइये?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त (मध्य प्रदेश) : मुझे प्रधान मंत्री जी से केवल इतना पूछना है कि जितनी भी कैटेगरीज़ रिज़र्वेशन की हुई है उसके बाद अल्टीमेट फिगर... (व्यवधान)

उपसभापति : आप तो कल बोल दिए थे।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : एस०सी०, एस०टी०, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़, अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़, हैंडीकैप्ड, एक्स-सर्विसेज़ वगैरह का सब का मिला करके अल्टीमेट परसेंटेज फिगर क्या है?

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal) : Madam Deputy Chairman, the Prime Minister was very particular in replying to most of the points. But somehow, my observations got lost. Therefore, I am

[Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee] just drawing his attention to what I told and I Would be very happy if some observation is made by him. My one particular point was whether, on the threshold of 21st Century, we would be approaching the coming century with a caste and communal divide or look forward to building a modern and scientific society even though it is only a day which divides one century from the other. That was one part of it. But the second part was while supporting the steps announced by the Prime Minister regarding which a communication was received from him today, I think by all the M.Ps, that recently a news came out..... (In interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief because we had four hours of discussion and we cannot have any more.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARIE: the Union Finance Ministry gave a circular instructing all the State Governments not to make any appointment except in health and schools.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: And that applies also to the Union government. So what will happen to reservation if there is no appointment?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Smt. Pratibha Singh.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, (interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. I will call you as promised. I will call you.

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदया, मैं प्रश्न मंत्री जी से दो-एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्रधान मंत्री जी आप ने राम अवधेश जी को बहुत देर तक मुझ और उनका जिक्र किया है। हम लोगों की बात भी थोड़ा मिनट सुन लें। उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से दो-तीन बातें पूछना चाहती हूँ।

एक बात तो यह कि बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज को जो सुविधाएं देने जा रहे हैं, तो महिलाओं को आप बैकवर्ड की लिस्ट में मानते हैं या नहीं क्योंकि लोहिया जी मानते थे और महिलाओं को इतने वर्षों में नौकरियों में या दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जितनी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थीं, वह नहीं मिली हैं। आपने इस मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है जब रिजर्वेशन के लिए और शिक्षण संस्थानों में रिजर्वेशन के लिए, क्या आप महिलाओं को भी इन स्थानों में रिजर्वेशन देंगे? आप ने कहा है कि जिस तरह से हरिजन कमीशन है, महिला कमीशन भी आप बनाने जा रहे हैं और उसके लिए बिल भी ला रहे हैं। अब प्रश्न यह है कि कमीशंस तो बहुत बने हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से आप सारे रिजर्वेशन देने जा रहे हैं, वह महिलाओं को भी देंगे? दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे आपने कहा कि एम्प्लायमेंट बोर्ड्स में मायनोरिटीज को स्थान देंगे ताकि मायनोरिटीज के प्रति कोई अन्याय न हो। तो क्या महिलाओं को भी आप इन एम्प्लायमेंट बोर्ड्स में स्थान देंगे ताकि महिलाएं जब इंटरव्यू के लिए जाएं तो उनके साथ कोई अन्याय न हो। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय, इस देश में 50 फीसदी महिलाओं की आबादी है। अब जैसा आपने कहा कि आबादी के बेंसिस पर बैकवर्ड की इतनी आबादी है, हरिजन की ये आबादी है तो महिलाओं की तो टोटल एक जाति है। उनकी अलग-अलग जातियां नहीं हैं, चाहे वह हरिजन महिला हो या चाहे हायर कास्ट की महिला हो। सब एक होती हैं और उनकी समस्याएं भी एक किस्म की होती हैं। तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री सब बातों से उठकर महिलाओं को ये सुविधाएं देने के लिए—रिजर्वेशन जब हों, उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस में हों, उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन एम्प्लायमेंट बोर्ड्स में हों, इस तरह से जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में महिलाओं को उनकी आबादी के हिसाब से रिजर्वेशन दे सकेंगे।

मैं यही प्रश्न प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगी।

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Madam, in the Mandal Commission Report it has been mentioned that the entire reservation scheme should be reviewed after 20 years, but in the present statement the duration has not been mentioned. So I would like a clarification on this.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be very brief. Please ask one question.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: The Second point regarding providing reservation to second generation has not been clarified. If a husband or a wife or both have enjoyed the fruit of reservation and if they have come to an elevated social and economic position; where is the necessity of providing reservation to their children? I want a clarification on this.

The third point is, in the Mandal Commission Report regarding Andhra Pradesh some manipulations have taken place. For example, 294 castes are mentioned in the Mandal Commission report regarding Andhra Pradesh, but while coming to Reddy and Khamma, they are not in alphabetical order. Reddy is not under "R"; it is somewhere in serial number 221, by the side of Perikalu. So also regarding Khamma, it is not mentioned under "K"; it is somewhere in serial number 244, by the side of Telaga. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, Reddys are there in Rayalaseema Sarkar and Telengana, but in Rayalaseema Reddys will write as "Kapu" and not "Reddy". Rayalaseema is the most backward area in the country. According to the Mandal Commission Report, the Reddys of Rayalseema belong to forward castes but Reddys of Sarkar and Telengana districts will come under B.C. So I want a clarification on this.

SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI (Gujarat): Yesterday I inquired of the Prime Minister whether the benefits extended to the two Backward Class communities, namely, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, would be *mutatis mutandis* extended to the other Backward Classes also: That is one. The second point is that the Prime Minister has just mentioned that in order to see that injustice is not done to certain castes and communities in the selection of candidates, one representative each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes and minorities would be appointed in the selection committees. I would like to know whether one representative from the other Backward Classes also would be appointed on the selection committees?

श्री नरेश सी० पुगलिया (महाराष्ट्र) मेडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जी के नोटिस में लाना चाहूंगा कि सन् 1971 के पहले, इस्ट पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई से पहले बड़ी मात्रा में वहां से रिफ्यूजीज थहा हिंदुस्तान में आए हैं और जिनको मध्यप्रदेश तथा महाराष्ट्र में रिहैबिलिटेड किया गया है। ये लोग नामशुद्ध के नाम से बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी में आते हैं। जहां तक वेस्ट-बंगाल में इन्हें बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी में माना जाता है, लेकिन मध्यप्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में इनको किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। मेरी विनती रहेगी कि इस्ट-पाकिस्तान से सन् 1971 से पहले जो रिफ्यूजीज आए हैं, उनका भी समावेश इस मंडल कमिशन को रिपोर्ट, जो आपने एनाउंस की है, उसमें किया जाय। धन्यवाद।

डा० अब्दुल अहमद खान (राजस्थान): मेडम,

उपसभापति: बस-बस, इतना काफी है। मैं आपको कल एलाऊ कर दिया था।

डा० अब्दुल अहमद खान: यह प्रधानमंत्री जी के नोटिस में नहीं है कि मैंने भी स्पष्टीकरण दिया था।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): मेडम, मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से...

उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: मेडम, प्रधानमंत्री जी जब उत्तरप्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री थे तो उस समय बहुत से बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों की डाकू-उन्मूलन के नाम पर हत्या हुई।... (व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. I feel is enough. Let the Prime Minister rep now; otherwise, there will be no end to it. We can convert it into a debate. I have really no objection. But the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House have said that they are going to have a discussion on it. Therefore, I am asking the Prime Minister to reply now.

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: मेडम, मुझे एक पंक्ति में कहना है कि जब प्रधानमंत्री जी उत्तरप्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री

[डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय]

थे तो उस समय बैकवर्ड क्लास के कई हजार लोगों की हत्या हुई थी डाकू-उन्मुलन के नाम पर। उसका क्या कंपनसेशन है? क्या आप बताएंगे और यह भी बताएंगे कि यू०पी० के किन-किन जाति के लोग मारे गए थे?... (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग मारे गए थे, उनको आप कोई मुआवजा देने की योजना बना रहे हैं या उनके घर के लोग कठोरा लेकर जगह-जगह भोग्य मांगेंगे और दर-दर की ठोकरें खाएंगे? यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, मैंने जो कल पूछा था, उसको प्रधानमंत्री जी ने नोट नहीं किया। उसका मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला।

उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। प्रधानमंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

कुमारी सईदा खानुन (मध्य प्रदेश): मैडम, मैं इतना पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आप महिलाओं के रिजर्वेशन की जो बात कर रहे हैं, तो आपने मिनिस्ट्री में कितनी महिलाओं को रिजर्वेशन दिया है? बताइए।

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): दो एम० पी० हैं, उसमें एक है। पचास परसेंट दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सईदा खानुन: यह जो इस तरह बात कर रहे हैं, यह तो कागज पर ही रह जाएंगी।

(व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I think next time I am not going to be kind to you. I went out of the way to accommodate you. Next time you won't get that opportunity.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन: मैडम, मेरा जवाब नहीं आया।....

उपसभापति: आप बैठिए जवाब आ रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

If you are not going to abide by the chair, I am not going to protect you. This is my request to you. He is replying now. We have got other business also and this is not the only business. So, please take your seat. (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NATARAJAN: Even with one Minister they are not able to handle women. (Interruptions)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why? One Deputy Chairman can handle all of you... (Interruptions)...

डा० अबरार अहमद खान: मेरा नोटिस में ही नहीं है कि मैंने भी क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछा था।

उपसभापति: नोटिस में होगा। आप नोटिस में ले आइये।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: वह जवाब आ गया। आपका नाम नहीं लिया था, प्वाइंट्स वही थे। .. (व्यवधान) ..

डा० अबरार अहमद खान: क्या नाम है मेरा?

उपसभापति: आप नाम पर क्लेरिफिकेशन मांग रहे हैं या काम पर क्लेरिफिकेशन मांग रहे हैं?

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: सत्य न बोलते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी को पकड़ लिया माननीय सदस्य ने।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: मैंने कहा था, नाम नहीं लिया है।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय: हो सकता है आप फिर पलट दिए हों बात को।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: मैंने कहा, आपने जो सवाल किए थे उनके जवाब दिए, नाम नहीं लिया। .. (व्यवधान) ...

डा० अबरार अहमद खान: मैडम, एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभापति: आप कृपया तशरीफ रखिए।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: One point was made by Shri Sikander Bakht about the total reservation that would be made. Now, we have got 15 per cent for SC, 7 1/2 per cent for ST and now, 27 per cent for OBCs. So, it comes to 49.5 per cent.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: कई-कई कैटेगरीज़ हैं, मैंने इसीलिए सारी कैटेगरीज़ का जिक्र किया था।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: हम आते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि कोई 50 फीसदी की कैद नहीं है। .. (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: नहीं, नहीं, मैं 50 फीसदी के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ रहा। आप सिर्फ फिगर्स इनायत कर दें।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: आप एक्स सर्विसमैन और हैंडिकेपड के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं और अभी जो आपने पोजीशन बताई, वह बता रहे हैं। वह पोजीशन ऐसी है कि:-

While reservation for SC and ST and BCs are caste-wise, for Ex-Servicemen and handicapped, etc., it may include among them SC and ST and other backward class persons also and such percentage of EX-Servicemen and handicapped who are SC and ST and BC will be set off against the quota of reservation for these communities. In other words, reservation for Ex-Servicemen and handicapped is inclusive of the total reservation for SC and ST and Backward Classes. So, even if we absorb these classes, there will be superimposition... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: What about Muslims? Are they going to be taken?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Mandal Commission has said that wherever a State recognises, it will be done. Anzaris are recognised in U.P. So, they will be taken.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: 49.5 परसेंट से आगे बढ़ना नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: बढ़ना है। 50 परसेंट की कोई कैद नहीं है। यह हम कह रहे हैं कि कई स्टेट्स के अंदर 50 परसेंट से रिजर्वेशन ज्यादा हुआ है और फोर्ट ने उसे इल्लीगल नहीं माना और इसलिए यह कोई कैद नहीं है कि 50 परसेंट से आगे जाकर बढ़ गए हैं। तो आपके सवाल पर यह कोई नहीं आ गया कि अब सीलिंग आ गई है, अब कुछ नहीं हो सकता। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: मेरे सवाल में 50 परसेंट की कोई रकम नहीं। मैं उससे कंसर्ड नहीं हूँ।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: आपने पूछा था कि कितना है?

माधव सिंह सोलंकी जी ने दो चीजें पूछी थीं कि जो एस०सी०/एस०टी० का है, एकदम वही सब बैकवर्ड क्लासीफ़िकेशन को लगाया गया है या नहीं और सैलेक्शन कमीशन में वह ठीक-ठाक रखा जाएगा या नहीं? सैलेक्शन कमीशन में विचार हो सकता है कि बैकवर्ड क्लासिफ़िकेशन का कोई हो एक गाइडलाइन्स के रूप में। अभी जितना हमने लिया है, अनाऊंस किया है, उस हद तक हम कर रहे हैं और इसके बारे में आपका सुझाव

हम नोट करते हैं। इम्प्लीमेंटली हम नहीं कर पाएंगे, लेकिन जितनी सुविधा दे सकते हैं, कोशिश करेंगे।

एक बिन्दु इकोनॉमिकली वीक और उनके बच्चों का फिर से उठाया गया। इकोनॉमिकली वीक के लिए करना है। नौजवान हैं, इसके आगे कर लें। (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद महाजन: मुझे एक मिनट के लिए क्षमा करें। लेकिन इसके विरोध से बचने के लिए आप 2-3 प्रतिशत भी कर लें तो यह सबको लेकर समाज में जाना आसान होगा।

मैं किसी आरक्षण को कम करने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन अगर दो-तीन परसेंट भी कर लें तो लोगों को समझाने में सबको आसानी होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य: मैडम, हमें परमीशन नहीं मिली, छोटी सी बात उठाने के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: मैं एक सुझाव देता हूँ इनके सुझाव से मिलता हुआ...(व्यवधान)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: देश की ऊंची जाति के नौजवानों के लिए 6-7 फीसदी आरक्षण किया जाए तो हम लोगों को एतराज़ नहीं है, हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: इस पर हम गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह: चूंकि 52 फीसदी पिछड़े वर्ग की आबादी है और उनके लिए 27 परसेंट कर रहे हैं तो उसी रेशियो में जब 13 फीसदी ऊंची जाति की आबादी है तो उनके लिए 6 परसेंट कर दीजिए। 7 परसेंट कर दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)

उपसभापति: राम अवधेश जी, आपको जो बातें बोलनी हैं आप चिट्ठी लिखकर भेज दीजिएगा। आपको जो सजेशन देने हैं, प्रधानमंत्री जी को भेज दीजिएगा। प्रधानमंत्री जी, बोलिए।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: इस सुझाव पर कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के 27 परसेंट के अलावा गरीबी के आधार पर भी कुछ रिजर्वेशन हो, हम लोग गंभीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती प्रतिभा सिंह: मैडम, मैं एक चीज पूछना चाहती हूँ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: let him answer. Let him finish. I will not allow. There are many other people. There are people from your party.

कुमारी सरोज खापड़ें: मैडम, हम आपसे एक ही निवेदन करना चाहते हैं। प्रतिभा जी बहुत धीमी आवाज में पूछ रही थीं इसलिए मुझे उठना पड़ा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I already gave her permission to speak.

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह: एक शिकायत हम लोगों की भी सुन लीजिए। महिलाएं जवाब में भी प्रश्न कर देती हैं।

उपसभापति: आप चेयर से परमीशन लेकर उठिए।

कुमारी सरोज खापड़ें: मैडम, आपकी परमीशन से ही पूछना चाहूंगी।

उपसभापति: हां, मुझ से परमीशन लेकर पूछ लीजिए।

She has already made the point.

कुमारी सरोज खापड़ें: मैडम, मुझे कोई और मुद्दा उठाना था।

उपसभापति: मुद्दा उठाना है तो

I will allow Dr. Abrar Ahmed Khan to ask—not a new person. Let him answer. Let him finish. This is not fair. Let me run the house. Please. I request.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We are coming up with a Bill so far as women are concerned—for reservations in Panchayat body, Zila Parishads and Municipalities. That is one step for women sharing power.

Now, about jobs, etc., at this moment I can say that we take note of it and we will give thought to this suggestion.

A point was made about the reply of

the Rajasthan Chief Minister and whether such officers will be employed who will have a commitment to it. I think we should not doubt officers, but if any officer shows lack of commitment, certainly we will take care of that.

About financial. (Interruptions)

The reply I will communicate to you.

About financing the body for backward classes, there are various financing bodies for SC, ST and minorities. But because of lack of finance in them, though a head is created, the net result is that perhaps they suffer more, because they go to other banks. There the allocation is not there. They say: we do not have the money. So we should have sufficient funds. Only then it is practicable, otherwise it is hardly beneficial.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): The body does not work because of lack of finance and lack of What is called professional approach.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, that does not answer fully.

Prof. Bhattacharjee said about the rise in modern society. We are in full agreement that there has to be a society where these distinctions are not there. But at the same time, for bringing them up and levelling them up we have to take steps so that come up to a certain level.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): In West Bengal there is no list.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Anyway, we will overcome this difficulty.

Then, a point was raised about the second and third generations, that they have economically gone up and those families should be practically excluded. Here we are talking of certain sections of society, uplifting them, and not of individuals. If the general sections go up socially, educationally and economically, I think then they will be omitted from this.

श्री राम नरेश राय: यह कितने चरण में लागू हो

जायेगा यह उत्तर नहीं आया। महोदया, यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त मामला है कि यह कितने चरण में पूरा होगा और कब यह लागू होगा, यह उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने इस पर सवाल किया था लेकिन उसका उत्तर नहीं आया।

श्री अर्जुन जोगी (मध्य प्रदेश): कितने साल तक यह रहेगा ... (व्यवधान)

कुमारी सरोज खापड़ें: महोदया, बोट क्लब पर दस लाख लोग इकट्ठा हुए हैं। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जाट समुदाय को मंडल कमीशन में आप इक्लूड करेंगे और अगर करेंगे तो जाट समुदाय के लोगों को कितना परसेंटेज उसमें रखेंगे, वह यह भी मांग कर रहे हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Special Mentions. Shrimati Suryakanta Patil.

श्री सूर्याकंता पाटिल: उनको कब कंपन्शेसन देगे या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। सुन ही नहीं रहे चल दिये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर वाक आउट करता है और एक मूल प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं देता है, इससे बड़े शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मुख्य मंत्रित्व में हजारों लोग डाकू उन्मुक्त के नाम पर मारे गये और उनको कोई कंपन्शेसन नहीं दिया गया, उनको कंपन्शेसन दिया जाये।

[The Vice-Chairman. (Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan) in the Chair.]

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh): Mr Devi Lal's rally was enormous. We want to know whether the Government is going to resign.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI-MATI JAYANATHI NATARAJAN): We have gone to the Special Mentions. Please don't interrupt.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demolition by M.C.D. of Residential Settlements of Old Colonies in Trans-Yamuna Area

श्रीमती सूर्यकांता पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): मैं सरकार का ध्यान राजधानी दिल्ली की आवासीय समस्या की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। दिल्ली में जिस तरह से अनाधिकृत बस्तियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है उससे यह बात स्पष्ट है कि सरकार दिल्ली वासियों को समय पर सस्ते

एवं सुलभ घर मुहैया कराने में विफल रही है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इन तथाकथित अनाधिकृत बस्तियों का निर्माण शुरू होता है तो उस समय निगम के अधिकारी एवं स्थानीय पुलिस अपनी आंखें बन्द किये चैन की नींद सोते हैं। जैसे ही इन बस्तियों में निर्माण पूरा हो जाता है तथा गरीब एवं असहाय जनता अपने जीवन के खून-पसीने की पूरी कमाई लगाकर अपने लिये एक घर बनाती है, तब इन अधिकारियों एवं पुलिस वालों की नींद खुलती है और अपनी पूरी शक्ति एवं बल के साथ इन गरीब एवं असहाय जनता के घर को वह क्षण भर में गिरा देते हैं। इन अधिकारियों एवं पुलिस वालों की इस संदिग्ध भूमिका का आखिर तत्पर्य क्या है? इन कालोनियों को बनने से पहले ही न रोककर इनके बस जाने के बाद इन्हें तोड़-फोड़कर उजाड़ देना कहां का ईसाफ है? अगर मैं भूल नहीं रही तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री (जो यहां होते तो अधिक अच्छा होता), उन्होंने चुनाव के पहले दिल्ली वालों को वायदा किया था कि दिल्ली में किसी भी बसी हुई आबादी को गिराया नहीं जायेगा, इन्हें नियमित घोषित किया जायेगा एवं इन बस्तियों में सभी बुनियादी सुविधायें प्रदान की जायेंगी और इसी वायदे में आकर दिल्ली वालों ने सरकार को पूरा समर्थन भी दिया। मगर एम०सी०डी० ने विगत 20 जून को अपनी एक विज्ञप्ति में जो कि हिन्दी के एक दैनिक 'पंजाब केसरी' के 25 जून के अंक में प्रकाशित हुआ है, के माध्यम से हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणाओं की धजियां उड़ाते हुये यमुना पार की कुछ पुरानी एवं बसी-बसायी बस्तियों जैसे-सादतपुर, सोनिया विहार, खुर्जो एवं करावल नगर आदि में तोड़फोड़ करने एवं उनका अधिग्रहण करने का फैसला किया है।

4.00 P.M.

यह कितना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली की बस्तियों को नियमित करने एवं उनमें बुनियादी सुविधाओं की घोषणा करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ एम०सी०डी० के लोग उन्हीं की घोषणाओं को झूठा उहरा रहे हैं। मेरे विचार से ऐसा होना चाहिए कि इन बस्तियों के बसने से पहले ही प्रभावी कदम उठाकर इसे रोकना चाहिए। लेकिन बस जाने के बाद किसी भी हालत में इन्हें तोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। अतः मैं सदन से अपील करती हूँ कि एम०सी०डी० द्वारा घोषित यमुना पार की कालोनियों को तोड़ने या अधिग्रहण करने से रोक जायें तथा सरकार को इस बात के लिए बाध्य किया जाए कि वह अपने चुनावी वादों के अनुसार इन समस्या बस्तियों को नियमित घोषित करे एवं उन्हें बुनियादी जरूरत की सारी सुविधाएं,

[श्रीमती सूर्यकांता पाटिल]

जैसे—बिजली, पानी, सड़क, नाली आदि मुहैया कराये। अगर सरकार ऐसा करने में विफल होती है तो उक्त बस्तियों के निवासियों में रोष व्याप्त एवं असन्तोष कभी भी विस्फोटक रूप धारण कर सकता है। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो इसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी।

Death of Tribal People due to Gastroenteritis in Bastar (MP)

श्री अजीत जोगी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले की एक मानवीय समस्या की ओर आपके माध्यम से सदन का और शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बस्तर जिला न केवल मध्य प्रदेश का अपितु पूरे भारतवर्ष का सम्भवतः सबसे पिछड़ा जिला है। अधिकतर वहाँ अबोध आदिवासी निवास करते हैं और उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक परिस्थिति वास्तव में दयनीय है। (व्यवधान) महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह जिला राष्ट्र का सबसे पिछड़ा जिला है। हर वर्ष ऐसा होता है कि वर्षा ऋतु प्रारम्भ होने वाली ही होती है कि वर्षा की बूंदें जब इस जिले में पड़ती हैं तो एक अजीब सी समस्या वहाँ उत्पन्न होती है। पेयजल, क्योंकि वहाँ ऐसी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं जिनको हम स्वास्थ्यजनक कह सकते हैं इसलिए वहाँ के लोग जो बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा होता है उस पानी को ही अधिकतर पीते हैं। पिछले अनेक वर्षों से ऐसा हो रहा है कि वर्षा का पानी गिरता है उसी पानी को वे लोग पीते हैं। वे अबोध आदिवासी हर वर्ष पेचिश की बीमारी से, कै और दस्त से ग्रसित हो जाते हैं। यहाँ तक तो स्थिति ठीक है कि बीमारी लोगों को होती है पर बस्तर की समस्या यह है कि वहाँ स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी कोई भी सुविधा उपलब्ध न होने के कारण जो लोग पेचिश के शिकार होते हैं, जिन को कै और दस्त की साधारण बीमारी होती है वे हजारों की संख्या में हर वर्ष मर जाते हैं। उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से लगभग प्रत्येक वर्ष इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करता रहा हूँ। कभी शासन की ओर से कारगर पहल नहीं हुई। पर यह वास्तविकता है कि यह एक ऐसी बीमारी है जिस बीमारी के माध्यम से लोगों की मृत्यु नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक ऐसी बीमारी जिसका बहुत ही साधारण और सरल उपचार उपलब्ध है उस बीमारी से बस्तर के आदिवासी हजारों की संख्या में हर वर्ष इस मौसम में मर जाते हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख हो रहा है कि इस वर्ष इन मरने वालों की संख्या में बहुत बड़ी वृद्धि हुई है। इस वर्ष इस समस्या की ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। हजारों की संख्या में आदिवासी मारे गये हैं और वहाँ के

स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से इस समस्या की ओर लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया गया है, शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया गया है किन्तु इन निरीह और अबोध आदिवासियों की समस्या की ओर किसी का ध्यान गया ही नहीं है। शासन हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठी है। अभी भी पेचिश की इस बीमारी से आदिवासी लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मौत के शिकार हो रहे हैं। मौत के शिकार विशेषकर ऐसे लोग रहे हैं जो उम्र में कम हैं और आने वाले वर्षों में हमारे सुदृढ़ नागरिक बन सकते हैं। ऐसे छोटे बच्चे बस्तर जिले में पेचिश की बीमारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और केन्द्रीय शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि केन्द्रीय शासन की आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा के लिए और आदिवासियों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए संविधान के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय शासन की जवाबदारी है, उत्तरदायित्व है, इसलिए राज्य शासन की तरफ से अगर कारगर पहल नहीं होती है तो केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से वहाँ पर हर वर्ष चिकित्सा के विशेष दल भेजे जायें। बस्तर जिले में जो यह महामारी हर साल फैलती है जिसमें बड़े और बच्चे आदिवासी बड़ी संख्या में मर रहे हैं उनकी रोकथाम की जाये और उनका शीघ्र उपचार किया जाय। इस निवेदन के साथ आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): श्री बलराम सिंह यादव—अनुपस्थित।

Need to Abolish English as a Compulsory Subject in Competitive Examinations in Hindi - Speaking States

श्री धरम लाल पंवार (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 343 और 344 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के 40 वर्षों के बाद भी कंस्टिट्यूशन में प्रोविजन है कि आफिशियल लेन्गेज आफ दी यूनियन शेल बी हिन्दी इन देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट और इसी प्रकार से अन्य प्रान्तों के भी आफिशियल लेन्गेज एक्ट हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी का प्रयोग होता है। उत्तर भारत में राजस्थान हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त होने के बावजूद प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में इंग्लिश की अनिवार्यता अभी तक चालीस वर्षों के बाद भी कायम रखी हुई है। राजस्थान के साथ गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में और परीक्षा में अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता समाप्त हो चुकी है, परन्तु राजस्थान में अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता अभी तक समाप्त नहीं की गई है। मैंने

राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री को दिनांक 26 जून, 1990 को एक पत्र भी लिखा था उसके आधार पर विधान सभा के विधायकों ने भी वहाँ के नियम 295 के अन्तर्गत विशेष उत्प्रेषण के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और 24 जुलाई, 1990 को विधान सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मुख्यमंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया कि इस संबंध में न्यायोचित कार्यवाही कर दी जाएगी। परन्तु राजस्थान के युवाओं की इच्छा इस सदन के माध्यम से प्रदर्शित करते हुए मैं मन्नीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति को शीघ्र से शीघ्र कंट्रोल किया जाये वरन् युवा शक्ति राजस्थान में आन्दोलित होने जा रही है और उज्जैन में इस प्रकार का सम्मेलन भी होने जा रहा है जिसके कारण स्थिति और भी गम्भीर हो जाएगी। इसलिए राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री को यहाँ से परामर्श दिया जाय कि अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में और परीक्षाओं में अविलम्ब समाप्त करने के लिए निर्देश जारी किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं राजभाषा हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का कई सालों से सदस्य रहा हूँ। हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है कि संविधान की इच्छा के मुताबिक राजस्थान के हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में बालकों के लिए यह अनिवार्यता समाप्त की जाये क्योंकि अधिकारीगण परीक्षा पास करके उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में गाँवों में जाते हैं जहाँ की जनता अंग्रेजी नहीं जानती है। इसलिए अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए हमारा अनुरोध है कि अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता समाप्त कर यहाँ बालकों को परीक्षाओं को उत्तीर्ण करने का अवसर दिया जाए।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ। राजस्थान में ही नहीं जितनी भी परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता है उसको ऐच्छिक किया जाये। अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं को परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जाये।

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इस स्पेशल मेंशन के साथ अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है इसलिए हिन्दी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। सरकार इस पर कार्यवाही करे।

Serious situation created by acute shortage of Kerosene in the Country

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the

very serious situation created in the country due to acute shortage of kerosene. In almost all the States, the Government has reduced the quota of kerosene supply. As a result of this short supply, in every State people are suffering great hardship. Everywhere in the States, either Kerosene is not available or is available only in black market. Whatever reduced supplies the States are getting are not sufficient for the common users.

At the same time, almost all over the country, we are witnessing shortage of power supply. That is another reason why demand of kerosene has also increased. Not only in the rural areas, but even in the city areas, people require kerosene because power is in short supply. Meanwhile the Government has reduced the quota of kerosene.

I can cite one example. In West Bengal, the State is getting 55 per cent of the quantity that is required in the State. They are not getting the remaining 45 per cent. As a result, people are suffering.

I would only request that the Government should take this matter very seriously and see to it that the kerosene quota for the States is increased so that adequate supply is given to the States and people's hardship is eased and people get some relief. This should be looked into by the Government.

Problems being faced by students seeking admission into Colleges of Delhi University

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU (Bihar): Madam Chairperson, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through this House and through this Special Mention to the problems being faced by the students seeking admission into the various colleges of the Delhi University.

The annual admission rush into forty odd colleges of the Delhi University for undergraduate courses has been a source of abundant confusion and worry and is generally taken for granted as an

[Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu] unavoidable headache. Madam, last month had been one of great strain for the guardians who wanted to get their son or daughter admitted in the college at Delhi. This has been due to several reasons, one being the geographical location of Delhi. The system and procedure of issuing prospectus and application forms is also very cumbersome and it differs in each college: For example, the St. Stephen College had 4th of June as the last date of submission of application, while the college opposite—the Hindu College—had 6th of June as such date. So one had to run twice in the same locality for applying for admission in both the colleges. Likewise, different colleges had different dates for applying for admission. Prior to admission, even in applying for the same the difficulties are there. This has to be looked into by the Government.

Secondly, the University has got experience of years. In spite of that there is no improvement in seats. For example, last year 52,000 students appeared in the class XII examination conducted by the CBSE, but only 32,000 students were provided seats in the Delhi University. This year also, nearly 47,000 students were declared qualified, but hardly 30,000 students

could be admitted in the colleges of the Delhi University. So the ratio was the same as it was in the previous year. There has been a recent proposal to add new Colleges in Delhi. But they do not have any infrastructural facilities. These three colleges can accommodate a certain percentage of students who are not getting admission, but this is no solution. Every year the Government will have to review the situation and will have to open new colleges. But I feel that the opening of more and more undergraduate colleges would merely add to the creation of academic status. So, I would urge upon the Government that the Government should create professional colleges which are supposed to cater to professional needs like

hoteliering, engineering and such other needs.

Another aspect which also requires to be strengthened is that the UGC should give more grants to the regular colleges so that under the garb of less grants the management of regular colleges in Delhi is not slash down as has been done in many of the colleges. The UGC should also have control over the management of regular colleges in Delhi which sometimes take arbitrary decisions. Thank you. Madam.

Influx of people from Jammu & Kashmir into Delhi

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam Vice-Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise the very important issue of the influx of migrants from Kashmir who are living in camps in Delhi. This is a very serious matter. When the Congress (I) Government was there at the Centre and when Dr. Farooq Abdullah was the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, there was not much of a problem in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The law and order situation was under control, the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir were controlled by the State Government and the Central Government -was giving them full protection. But, immediately after the National Front Government took over administration here at the Centre, the Farooq Abdullah Ministry was dismissed, the Assembly was dissolved and governor's rule was imposed. Immediately after that, the terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir erupted like wildfire and the people who were living in Jammu, the minority communities who had no safety and security there, had to migrate to Delhi for the safety and security of their lives and property.

Madam, it is a sorry state of affairs that the present Government has no policy on Jammu and Kashmir. They

have not taken the correct initiative. Moreover, I can go a step further and say, they have no will power to tackle the Jammu and Kashmir situation. Why t am saying this-is-because this was confessed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. He said in a press interview that "At the moment the Government has no new offer on Kashmir." He further said, "The subversive activities will have to be controlled by the State Government." That is all that he said. But, Madam, right from the beginning, first sending Jagmohan to Jammu and Kashmir and then, after dismissing him and sending Girish Saxena there and thereafter, the situation has been escalating and till this date there is no atmosphere conducive to holding elections in Jammu and Kashmir. The migrants are suffering in Delhi: The Delhi Administration is not providing them sites for camps and no facilities are provided for them. And the Ministers in the Central Cabinet have not had even the minimum courtesy to visit the camps—they are very busy settling their inner squabbles. This is a very serious matter. A people's organization, the Kashmiri Samiti which is in Delhi, came out very clearly saying that they wanted appointments with the Home Minister and the Minister of State for Home Affairs, including the Prime Minister, but for the last three months they have not got any appointment. The migrants are in the streets but the Central Government is simply keeping quiet and the state Government is not taking any initiative for taking them back to Jammu. And there is no situation created for holding elections. They brought Dr. Farooq Abdullah for holding talks but we do not know what happened thereafter. No further negotiations with Dr. Farooq Abdullah have been proceeded with

Madam, this is the position prevailing as far as Jamnu and Kashmir is concerned. Every day people are being massacred, killed. On the streets bullets are being fired, and there is no safety or security for the people who are living there. And people are coming to Delhi in

lakhs. Therefore, Madam, I urge upon the Home Minister to come out with a clear-cut policy for the purpose of sending these people back to Jammu and Kashmir, to have political initiative for solving the Jammu and Kashmir problem, for holding early elections in Jammu and Kashmir so that the problem will be settled. Madam, so long as this Government continues at the Centre, my fear is that the Jammu and Kashmir problem will not be solved. Therefore, I want this Government to take a bold initiative. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister who is from the same State, have to take the initiative. They should visit the camps, see the problems of the people, solve the problems of the people who have been housed in Delhi, moreover take steps for these people to go back to Jammu and Kashmir and hold early elections there.

Thank you.

SHRI TIRATH RAM AMLA (Jammu and Kashmir): I associate with the views expressed by the Hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTI TYAGI (Uttar Pradesh): The whole house.

Demand for Centre's approval to Industrial Projects of Andhra Pradesh

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Madam, my special mention is regarding industrial projects of Andhra Pradesh pending with the Government of India for administrative approval.

Madam, industries are very few in the State of Andhra Pradesh even though there are abundant resources. Even during the period of Shri Vengal Rao as Union Industry Minister he has done nothing in the field of industry to the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent some industrial project reports for approval of the Government of India. These are.

One. establishment of a railway coach factory at Kazipet. Since 1979 the

[Dr. Narreddy Thulasi Reddy]
Government of Andhra Pradesh has been persistently and continuously asking for this project. Necessary infrastructure facilities are there like water, land and power. The location of Kazipet is linked to both south and North. It also justified technical, economic and geographical conditions.

Two, establishment of a propellant factory at Warangal since 1986 the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been trying for this project. It has excellent locational advantages. Necessary infrastructure facilities such as land, power, water, railway station and technical educational institutions are there.

Three, colour picture tube project at Vijayawad. Since 1983 we have been asking for it. It is having superior technology and export demand.

Four, down-stream units for vizag Petro Chemical complex. The Petro Chemical Complex in Vizag would represent the single* largest investment in the state outside the steel sector, and, therefore, it is expected to give a significant boost to the economy of the state. The delay in sanctioning of the down-stream projects without which obviously the mother cracker complex would not be viable, would place this project in a disadvantageous position.

Five, Rayalaseema area in Andhra Pradesh, especially Cuddapah basin, is abundantly rich in minerals like barytes, as well as slab stone, limestone etc. It is said that 90 per cent of the country's asbestos deposits are at Pulivendla in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh. So far there is no industry based on these minerals in these areas.

Madam, last, aluminium project at Visakhapatnam. 80 per cent of the country's bauxite deposits are in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh. Since 1977 we have been trying for this aluminium plant.

Madam, most of these projects were sent to the Government of India by the

then Telugu -Desam Government. But because of its vindictive nature, the then Congress Government at the Centre could not give administrative approval for these projects. Any how, circumstances have changed. There Congress Government has come. Of course, it is theoretical, but practically Naxalites are ruling there. Anyhow, here the National Front Government has come.

The National Front Government is not adopting a vindictive approach. So, on behalf of the people of Andhra Pradesh, as a Telugu Desam Member, I request the national Front Government at the Centre to give administrative approval to these projects as early as possible to give a significant boost to the economy of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Difficulties being faced by farmers in getting loans from the Nationalised Banks

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक ऐसे विशेष महत्व के प्रश्न को उठाने का अवसर दिया जो किसानों से संबंधित है। वह प्रश्न यह है कि किसान को खरीफ की बुवाई से पहले न तो कर्ज मुआफ हुआ और न ही उसे बैंकों से कर्ज मिल रहा है जिसके कारण वह परेशानी पूरे देश के पैमाने पर उपस्थित हो गई है। महोदया, पिछले चुनाव के समय नेशनल फ्रंट ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में घोषणा की थी कि सत्ता में आने के बाद दस हजार तक के कर्जों मुआफ कर दिए जायेंगे, सरकार सत्ता में भी आई, राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण भी हुआ, बजट भाषण भी हुआ और निरंतर घोषणाएं होती रही हैं कि किसानों के दस हजार तक के कर्जों मुआफ कर दिए गए हैं। अभी इस सदन में पिछली 4 मई को यह भी घोषणा की गई कि सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि जो हमने कहा है कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के कर्जों जो हैं उसमें 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी और 50 फीसदी राज्य सरकारें वहन करेंगी। साथ ही साथ, यह भी कहा गया है कि जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं और जो क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक हैं उनके सारे कर्जों को केन्द्रीय सरकार देने का प्रयास करेगी, सरकार देगी। लेकिन सदन में घोषणा करने के बावजूद भी आज यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि जून से ही खरीफ की बुवाई शुरू हो जाती है और यह अगस्त का महीना है। खरीफ की फसल भी गई, लेकिन सरकार ने जो वायदे, जो

घोषणाएँ की थीं और सरकार ने यह कहा था कि हमने प्रांतीय सरकारों को लिखा भी है, एक भी घोषणा को चाहे हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे बिहार हो, चाहे कोई भी राज्य हो, आज एक खरीफ की बुवाई के लिए जो कर्जा मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिल पाया है। इसलिए नहीं मिल पाया है कि जब सरकार कर्जा ही नहीं मुआफ कर पाएगी तो कर्जा कैसे मुआफ होगा। यह तो सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। राज्य सरकार को कोआपरेटिव बैंक में वह रुपया जमा करके उसको देना है और केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह दूसरे संबंधित बैंकों में चला जाए पैसा तभी तो किसानों को कर्ज मिलेगा। जब ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो इस कारण जो एक इच्छा व्यक्त की जाती है, किसान जो इस देश की रीढ़ है वह पैदावार को बढ़ायेगा। पैदावार तो वह अपनी मेहनत से बढ़ा रहा है लेकिन जहां तक सरकार की घोषणा थी वह बिल्कुल ही महत्वहीन साबित हुई है। इसलिए वह महत्वहीन साबित हुई है कि जब फ्रंट के अन्दर ही महाभारत छिड़ा होगा तो महाभारत के चक्रव्यूह में फँसकर के ये लोग उसी में पड़े रहेंगे, इनको ध्यान देने की फुर्सत नहीं मिल रही है कि वह देखे कि जो आदेश गया था सचमुच में उसका पालन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? बैंकों में पैसा जा रहा है या नहीं जा रहा है? कोआपरेटिव बैंक अपनी भूमिका का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? राज्य सरकारें उस दिशा में जो किसानों को राहत पहुंचानी चाहिए कर्जों के सवाल पर दे रही हैं या नहीं दे रही हैं? इन सारी चीजों को इस सरकार ने आंखों से ओझल किया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का यह पहला कर्तव्य है कि किसानों की स्थिति की तरफ ध्यान दे, नहीं तो किसान जिसका वोट ले करके ये लोग सत्ता में आए हैं वह फिर उठेगा। वह समझ रहा है। उसकी आंख की पट्टी खुल रही है। अगले आने वाले दिनों में अगर यह सरकार नहीं चेती तो निश्चित रूप से वह सड़कों पर आएगा और आ करके इस बात को बतायेगा कि आपने जो वायदे किए थे वे सारे धोधे साबित हुए हैं। इसलिए किसान जो इस तरह से संकट में पिस रहा है उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... साथ ही साथ, एक संकट और हो गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बाढ़ भी आ गई है। बाढ़ से दूसरा संकट आ गया है। कर्ज मिल नहीं रहा है। सारे साधन उसके हाथ से चले गए हैं। अब रबी की बुवाई का समय भी आ रहा है। सितम्बर के बाद से शुरू हो जाएगी। न रबी के बीज के लिए पैसा है, न खाद के लिए पैसा है, न हल चलाने के लिए बैल खरीदने; ट्रैक्टर खरीदने और न मजदूरों के लिए पैसा है।

जब सरकार कर्जा नहीं दे पा रही है, माफ नहीं कर पा रही है तो वैसी सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी ही इस दिशा में ध्यान दे और अगर नहीं देती है तो सरकार अपनी बातों से, अपने कर्मों से चली जाएगी। इसलिए सरकार को जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो घोषणा की गई थी, वायदा किया गया था, उसे पूरा करके उसका साकार रूप दे ताकि वह किसान जो भगवान है वह खड़ा हो सके और वह देश के लिए खाद्यान्न पैदा कर सकेगा और विदेश से जिसे हम कहते हैं यहां खाद्यान्न भेज करके वहां से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सकेंगे। इसलिए इस सवाल की ओर सरकार का विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री शान्ति त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं यादव जी की बात का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहूंगा कि या तो किसान की मांगें पूरी करवाइए या फिर सरकार को हटवाइए।

Heavy loss to crops caused by floods in Bihar

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार): महोदया, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार में इस समय जो भयंकर रूप से बाढ़ से आशंका बनी है और उसका बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र जल-मग्न हो गया है, उसकी तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, बिहार का प्राकृतिक नक्शा इस तरह से है कि उसके आधे हिस्से में सुखाड़ रहता है और आधे में बाढ़ आ जाती है। गंगा के दक्षिण की ओर सुखाड़ है और उत्तर की तरफ बाढ़ है। इस बाढ़ का मुख्य कारण हिमालय की तराई से नेपाल होकर जितनी भी नदियां आती हैं, वे बिहार की ओर से ही बहती हैं। ऐसे में बिहार का जो हिस्सा अभी जल-मग्न हो गया है, उस में एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा है जिस में प्रायः हर साल बाढ़ की आशंका रहती आयी है। इस वर्ष भी वही देखने में आ रहा है। महोदया, जो हमारे पास अभी अद्यतन रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसके अनुसार 13 जिलों की 559 पंचायतें और 1694 गांव भयंकर बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं और लगभग 30-35 लाख लोग बाढ़ में डूबे हुए हैं। उन को अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। 14 हजार हैक्टेयर भूमि पानी में डूबी है और बिल्कुल समुद्र का दृश्य वहां पर है। 1 लाख 14 हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन की फसल बिल्कुल नर्बाद हो गयी है। सीतामढ़ी,

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर, खगड़िया, भागलपुर, मैदपुरा, वैशाली, नालंदा और पटना जिलों के अनेक हिस्से ऐसे हैं जो कि बिल्कुल जल-मग्न हैं और समुद्र का दृश्य बना हुआ है। गंगा नदी का पानी पटना के गांधी घाट पर खतरे के निशान से 13 सेंटीमीटर ऊपर पहुंच गया है। उसी प्रकार पुनपुन नदी का पानी भी खतरे के निशान से 235 सेंटीमीटर ऊपर है। राजधानी पटना की स्थिति यह है कि वह सोन, पुनपुन और गंगा तीन नदियों के बीच में स्थित है। इसके बारे में कभी भगवान बुद्ध ने कहा था कि पटना को तीन चीजों से खतरा रहेगा—आपसी कलह, आग और पानी। वही खतरा आज बिहार की राजधानी पटना पर आ गया है। महोदया, ऐसी प्राकृतिक विपदाओं के समय व्यक्ति दो ही तरफ देखता है—या तो भगवान की ओर या सरकार की ओर। अब भगवान तो कहां है, पता नहीं इसलिए इस सरकार को वहां जरूर रहना चाहिए। यह मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से तीन-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि वहां एक एक्सपर्ट की टीम जानी चाहिए जो कि यह देखे कि बाढ़ से कितना नुकसान हुआ है, कितनी बड़ी क्षति हुई है और उसके अनुसार वहां राहत कार्यों में मदद दी जानी चाहिए। दूसरे, केन्द्र को चाहिए कि अविलम्ब वहां पशुओं के लिए चारा और साथ-ही-साथ अनाज और एक अच्छी राशि बिहार सरकार से बात करके भेजे। तीसरी बात, यह कि बाढ़ से जो करीब 30-40 लाख लोग प्रभावित हैं जिसमें से एक लाख से अधिक लोग सड़कों पर चले आए हैं और नेशनल हायवे पर झोपड़ियां बनाकर रह रहे हैं, उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अंतिम बात यह है कि बिहार की अनेक योजनाएं भारत सरकार के पास लंबित हैं और वर्षों से पड़ी हुई हैं। इस में मंत्री महोदय ने एक-दो के संबंध में बातें भी की हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई हल नहीं निकला है। इस में जब तक नेपाल के साथ बैठकर उत्तर बिहार के लिए स्थाई हल नहीं निकाला जाता तब तक इसी तरह बिहार का आधा हिस्सा बिहार की चपेट में आता रहेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः एक बार निवेदन करता हूं कि इसे गंभीरता से लिया जाए और सरकार तत्काल इस पर कार्यवाही करे।

Alleged attack on harijan families in Agra, Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपका हार्दिक धन्यवाद मानती हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

महोदया, यह राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे की सरकार बड़े घमंड के साथ बाबा साहिब अम्बेडकर की जन्म शताब्दी के इस वर्ष को सामाजिक न्याय का वर्ष घोषित कर रही है। मैं समझती हूं और वास्तविकता यही है कि इससे ज्यादा शोषित समाज और पीड़ित समाज के साथ क्रूर मजाक और कोई नहीं हो सकता। महोदया, 21 जून, को जो घटना आगरा के अंदर घटित हुई है, उस संबंध में मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश का और इस भ्रष्ट, निकम्मी, अक्षम सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।

महोदया, 21 जून को आगरा और मथुरा के बीच में एक गांव है पनवारी, वहां पर एक जाटव समाज, जो अनुसूचित जाति से संबंध रखता है, उस समाज की एक लड़की मुंद्रा की शादी थी रामदीन नाम के लड़के के साथ। इसी सरकार के समय एक नया तरीका, एक ऐसा वातावरण समाज में बना हुआ है कि शोषित समाज के लोगों को सम्मान के साथ रहने नहीं देना चाहते और यही भावना उस दिन सामने आई, जिसमें कई हजार लोगों ने तय किया कि हम इन अनुसूचित-जाति के लोगों की धूमधाम से शादी नहीं होने देंगे, बरात नहीं चढ़ने देंगे, बाजा नहीं बजने देंगे, घोड़ी पर नहीं चढ़ने देंगे।

महोदया, अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों ने जिलाधिकारी, आगरा को इसकी पहले से ही सूचना दी थी कि इस तरह से उनके साथ व्यवहार हो रहा है और कोई भी घटना उनके साथ हो सकती है। तो वहां पर थोड़े से पुलिस अधिकारी और पी० ए० सी०, जिसमें उसी वर्ग के लोग थे, जो बारात नहीं चढ़ने देना चाह रहे थे, उनको भेजा। जैसी एक हफ्ता पहले से योजना बन रही थी तो पचास हजार लोग, मैं दावे से कहती हूं, वहां पर इकट्ठा हुए और वे एक समुदाय के, जाट समुदाय के थे, मैं निस्संकोच कहती हूं। वे लोग फरशों, बमों, दूसरे हथियारों से लैस थे, उनमें कुछ अपराधी, गुंडे भी थे, जो किराए पर लाए गए थे और उन्होंने बारात चढ़ने के साथ ही हरिजनों के ऊपर बमों से हमला किया, हथियारों से हमला किया, उनको गोलियां मारीं। वहां इतना बुरा हाल था कि जिलाधिकारी भी जब मौके पर पहुंचे तो वह भी डर के मारे भाग गए और उनको अपनी मौत मरने दिया गया।

महोदया, शर्म की बात है कि जब भीड़ हिंसा पर उतारू थी तो उस भीड़ पर पी० ए० सी० के लोगों को गोली चलाने के आदेश जिलाधिकारी ने दिए। लेकिन पी० ए० सी० वालों ने कहा कि हम गोली नहीं चलाएंगे, हमको लिखित में आदेश दीजिए।.....(समय की घंटी).....

महोदया, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जो पूरे समाज से संबंधित है, देश से संबंधित है और इस सरकार का जो नक्शा है, कानून-व्यवस्था है, उसका एक दर्पण पेश करता है। इसलिए मुझे जरा समय दीजिए।

महोदया, मैं कह रही थी कि जब जिलाधिकारी ने पी० ए० सी० को गोली चलाने के लिए कहा तो उन्होंने गोली नहीं चलाई और लिखित में आदेश मांगे। जब लिखित में आदेश दिए तो भी गोली नहीं चलाई बल्कि हरिजनों को ही पकड़-पकड़ कर मारा। इस तरह की हिंसा का तांडव, नंगा नाच पनवारी, अकोला, जगदीशपुर, शाहगंज, रकाबगंज आदि दर्जनों गांवों में और आगरा क्षेत्र में होता रहा। मैं खुद वहां पर गई थी। आज भी वहां जो स्कूल है और अस्पताल है, घायलों से भरे पड़े हैं। मैंने देखा है। वहां सैकड़ों हरिजनों को घायल कर दिया है, लोगों के हाथ तोड़ दिए हैं, वे काम के लायक भी नहीं रहे और महिलाओं के स्तन तक काट दिए। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की और क्या बात हो सकती है। हजारों हरिजन ग्राम छोड़ गए ... (समय की घंटी) ... एक सप्ताह कर्फ्यू लगा रहा वहां।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन : महोदया, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी जो अभी थोड़ी देर पहले बड़े गर्व से कह गए कि हम सामाजिक न्याय वर्ष मना रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने मेरे घायल पीड़ित हरिजनों के प्रति सहानुभूति के दो शब्द कहने की भी जहमत नहीं उठाई। आज भी वहां जाटव लोग आतंकित हैं। जिला प्रशासन उनको जबर्दस्ती उनके गांव भेजना चाहता है, जहां से वे आए हैं, लेकिन वे लोग डर के मारे जाना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि उनको डर है कि उन पर फिर से दुबारा हमला होगा।

मैडम, मेरा निवेदन है कि जो दलित लोग घायल हैं और जिनकी हत्या हुई है, उनके बारे में सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी के साथियों को भी बताना चाहती हूँ कि इनके भी कई कार्यकर्ता, जो अनुसूचित जाति से संबंध रखते हैं, आज भी लापता हैं और जिला-प्रशासन को कोई चिंता नहीं है। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please

conclude now. The statement is already coming on the same issue.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन : मैडम, वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन मैं सच्चाई को बयान करना चाहती हूँ। तो जो लोग मरे हैं, उनको पांच-पांच लाख रुपया और जो लोग घायल हुए हैं, उनको कम से कम पचास-पचास हजार रुपया देना चाहिए। वहां पर घर के घर जला दिए गए और सैकड़ों महिलाएं, बूढ़े, बच्चे और वहां पर संसद की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल, एक शिष्ट मंडल संसद का वहां पर जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां के हालात देखे। मैडम, वहां पर जो महिलाएं, जो बिल्कुल युद्ध थीं, जो चल नहीं सकती थीं और जो श्वकलांग बच्चे थे उन तक को लाठियों से मार-मार कर घायल किया गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now. You have taken six minutes.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन : तो मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार या तो यह संकल्प ले कि कमजोर वर्गों के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकेंगी या फिर गद्दी छोड़ने का संकल्प ले।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (म०प्र०): मैडम मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूँ। गद्दी छोड़ने का समर्थन मैं भी करती हूँ।

डॉ० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Plight of 'Anganwari' Employees

श्रीमती सरला माहेखरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके जरिए आंगनवाड़ी की लाखों कार्यकर्ताओं की दयनीय दशा की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

आपको मालूम होगा कि जब इस सत्र का प्रारम्भ हुआ था तो उसी दिन देश के कोने-कोने से हजारों महिलाएं संसद भवन के सामने एकत्र हुई थीं और उन्होंने अपनी मांगों से प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी परिचित कराया था और ज्ञापन दिया था।

माननीय महोदया, यह महिलाएं समाज के बहुत ही नीचे के स्तर से आती हैं और शहरों की गरीब बस्तियों तथा गांव में हमारे बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य तथा उनके समेकित विकास की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी को उठाए हुए हैं।

[श्रीमती सरला माहेन्दरी]

सन् 1974 में हमारे देश ने राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास नीति अपनाई थी और इस नीति में बच्चों को राष्ट्र की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण निधि माना गया था। इस नीति के अंतर्गत ही 1974 में पहले राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई थी। इसी नीति के अंतर्गत देशव्यापी पैमाने पर समेकित बाल विकास सेवा का प्रारम्भ 1975-76 से शुरू किया गया और अब इस तरह की 2236 परियोजनाएँ हमारे देश में चल रही हैं। इन परियोजनाओं के अंतर्गत, महिलाएँ एवं बाल विकास विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, लगभग एक करोड़ छब्बीस लाख बच्चों का रोजाना पूरक पोषाहार तथा 56 लाख बच्चों को स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

इन तमाम कार्यक्रमों का केन्द्र-बिन्दु आंगनवाड़ी होती है जो प्रत्येक बड़े गाँव तथा शहरों की बस्तियों में बनाई जाती हैं। सरकारी हिसाब के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा शहर के बस्ती इलाकों में प्रत्येक एक हजार की आबादी पर एक आंगनवाड़ी तथा अदिवासी इलाकों में 700 की आबादी पर एक आंगनवाड़ी होती है। इस प्रकार सरकार की समेकित बाल विकास योजना पर अमल की मूल शक्ति यह आंगनवाड़ियाँ हैं।

इन आंगनवाड़ियों का जो सांगठनिक ढांचा है, उसमें एक आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता तथा उसके सहयोगी और सुपरवाइजर आदि की आवश्यकता होती है। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता तथा सहायकों की आय ने आज बिल्कुल गरीब तबकों से आने वाली महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार का भी एक सुअवसर प्रदान किया है। हमारे देश में महिलाओं की सामान्य अर्थिक-सामाजिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से भी इस प्रकार के रोजगार के अवसर किसी भी मायने में कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। आंगनवाड़ियों के महत्व को गरीब मेहनतकश परिवारों की महिलाओं को समाजोन्मुखी रोजगार मुहैया कराने वाली महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के रूप में भी देखा जाना चाहिए। किन्तु हमारे लिए सबसे दुख और शर्म की बात यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इन परियोजनाओं के इस एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू की लगातार उपेक्षा करती आ रही है। पहले की कांग्रेस सरकार जो वैसे तो प्रत्येक मामले में महिलाओं को 30 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान करने की बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करती थी और स्वयं को महिलाओं की हितैषी के रूप में पेश करने का ढोंग करती थी, उसने महिलाओं को रोजगार देने के इस पहलू की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा की और गरीब महिलाओं को रोजगार मुहैया करने के इस पहलू की उपेक्षा करते हुए उसने इन महिलाओं

के काम को बेगार बना दिया। वे बेगारी के रूप में इस काम को करें। उसी सरकार की नीति का यह परिणाम है कि इन आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं को आज भी मासिक सिर्फ 300 ... (समय की घंटी)... तथा सहायकों को केवल 110 रुपया ही दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा उन्हें अन्य कोई सुरक्षा भी प्रदान नहीं है।

आज की इस महंगाई के काल में 300 रुपया और 110 रुपया दिया जाना बेगारी करना नहीं तो और क्या है? कहने को तो सरकार यही कहेगी कि ये महिला कार्यकर्ता स्वैच्छिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, लेकिन यह वही एक सामान्य दृष्टिकोण है जो जोर-जबर्दस्ती नहीं तो चिकनी-चुपड़ी बातें करके एक गरीब किसान से बेगार कराता है। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं और सहायकों के प्रति भारत सरकार के इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलना होगा।

हमें इसलिए और भी दुख होता है कि राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा सरकार ने 8 महीने से अधिक अवधि बीत जाने के बाद भी इस दिशा में कोई पहलकदमी नहीं की है। वही पुनरावृत्ति आज भी चल रहा है, जब कि लगभग दो साल से आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता और सहायक लगातार संगठित रूप से अपनी मांगों के लिए आवाज उठा रहे हैं। महोदया, यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि शुरू में जब आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं ने संगठित होने की कोशिश की तो सरकारी अधिकारियों की ओर से उनके खिलाफ दबाव डाला गया। मेरे पास कामकाजी महिलाओं की अखिल भारतीय समन्वय समिति की ओर से जारी किया गया 21 अक्टूबर, 1989 का प्रेस बयान है जिस से 14 अक्टूबर को आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं तथा सहायकों के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को जयपुर के आई० सी० डी० एस० अधिकारियों द्वारा रोकने की कोशिश करने का पर्दाफाश होता है और उसका प्रतिवाद करते हुए यह बयान जारी किया गया है।

हालांकि तब से अब तक गंगा में काफी पानी बह चुका है और ये आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता काफी संगठित हो चुकी हैं। फिर भी सरकारी अधिकारियों ने अपने सामन्ती रवैये को नहीं बदला है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार यदि वास्तविक अर्थों में गरीब जनता और कामकाजी महिलाओं की ईमानदारी से भलाई करना चाहती है तो उसे आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की दश पर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा। उन्हें सरकारी नौकरों की शर्तों पर नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। जब तक सरकार इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लेती तब तक उन्हें अंतरिम राहत के रूप में कुछ दिया जाए और इन कार्यकर्ताओं को दी जाने वाली राशि को

सम्मानजनक स्तर पर ले जाने के लिए प्रत्येक कार्यकर्ता को 600 रुपए और सहायक को 400 रुपए तत्काल देना शुरू कर देना चाहिए

महोदया, इसके अलावा इनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता और अनुभव के आधार पर इनकी पदोन्नति का गुस्ता खोला जाना चाहिए। उन्हें कम से कम दो बच्चों का मातृत्व लाभ दिया जाना चाहिए और सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार अवैध, अर्जित व चिकित्सा अवकाश की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। साथ ही उत्सवों के मौके पर उन्हें बोनस भी दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि इस मामले में पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं और आगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की दशा में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए हैं। इसलिए मेरा प्रधानमंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे इन महिलाओं की समस्याओं पर नजर डालें और जल्दी से जल्दी उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें। धन्यवाद।

Demand for Compensation to families affected by the Disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam Vice-Chairperson, I would thank you very much for enabling me to draw the attention of the Government to the sad plight of the persons in the State of Jammu and Kashmir who have suffered on account of fires and acts of arson in which their property, their residential houses, bazaars and markets as well as crops have been set on fire.

In the disturbances which have been raging far and wide in the State of Jammu and Kashmir many residential areas, markets, bazaars villages and places of worship have been gutted in devastating fires resulting in huge losses of property, human lives, cattle-heads and foodgrains. Some of such happenings have been reported in the local and national press also. This has also rendered hundreds of families homeless and they are left with nothing to fall back upon. Besides being a humanitarian problem, it is the legal and constitutional duty of a responsible and value-based Government to compensate immediately

the affected persons in full and to rehabilitate them. Moreover, in order to win the confidence of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and to arrest the tides of alienation, it is necessary to provide succour to the affected families. Now the winter session is also going to set in Kashmir and the lot of these helpless and beleaguered persons can be well-imagined. They are already facing starvations and hardships and in the coming winter they are likely to die of extreme cold and subzero temperature.

It was hoped that such happenings would not be repeated but the instances of arson are multiplying. We are greatly worried from the press reports which show that such inhuman and gruesome acts of mindless arson are going on and even the fire tenders are not allowed to extinguish the fires by the security forces. After the application of the Disturbed Areas Act and the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Ordinance, number of fires is on the increase. I would, therefore, through you, call upon the Government of India and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to immediately assess and pay full compensation for the loss of lives, property, cattle-heads, crops, etc. suffered by the people in the State of Jammu & Kashmir in the fires and acts of arson in the present disturbances and to pay Rs. 1 lakh to the next of kin of the persons roasted in these fires", whether the persons killed were adults or minors, and to rehabilitate the sufferers and to take all necessary steps to see that such fires are not repeated and that no acts of arson are indulged in the name of destroying the hide-outs of certain persons. It is, therefore, necessary that a Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed to go into these matters and to fix responsibility on the persons who had set on fire the residential areas, markets, villages, bazaars, restaurants, houses, etc. in Jammu & Kashmir.

Severe drought in Kates District of Gujarat

श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे (गुजरात): मैं आपके माध्यम से इस संसद का एक मानवीय समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ पहले जोगी जी ने और यहां से माननीय सदस्य ने जहां पानी बहुत गिरता है उस जिले की बात कही और पानी बहुत गिरने से वहां समस्या खड़ी हुई है। मैं ऐसे जिले की बात कर रहा हूँ गुजरात में कच्छ जिले में इस महीने की 5 तारीख तक पानी नहीं गिरा। गत साल भी बहुत कम बारिश हुई थी। आज उस जिले में पीने के पानी की बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हो गयी है। राज्य सरकार अपनी ओर से कदम उठा रही है लेकिन मैं ध्यान इसलिये खींच रहा हूँ कि यह जिला बोर्डर पर स्थित है। वहां के गांव-गांव में आज भी करीब 100 से ज्यादा गांवों में टैंकर से पानी जा रहा है। दिन-प्रतिदिन हर गांव में से पानी की पुक़ार उठ रही है। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो आने वाले दिनों में क्या परिस्थिति होगी वह हम कह नहीं सकते हैं। इसीलिये केन्द्र सरकार को पीने के पानी के लिये और रिलीफ़ वर्क के लिये कुछ न कुछ इस जिले में काम शुरू करने चाहिये। बारिश न होने की वजह से गांव में मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है। स्केयरसिटी डिक्लेयर जब उनका समय आ जाये तब करना चाहिये और उस स्केयरसिटी वर्क में मैं सुझाव कर सकता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के फंड से जो प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है गुजरात के कई और हिस्से में उसका काम चल रहा है तो नर्मदा कैनाल कच्छ में भी आने वाली है तो उस फंड में से कैनाल का अर्थ वर्क शुरू होना चाहिये, क्योंकि उससे मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलेगी और दूसरा एक काम जो है वहां की 55 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाईन जिसका सर्वे हो चुका है उसके आसपास जो गांव हैं, करीब 100 से ज्यादा गांव वहां भी हैं, वहां रेलवे लाईन का अर्थ वर्क शुरू हो जाये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के फंड में से तो वहां मजदूरी भी मिलेगी लोगों को और स्केयरसिटी की परिस्थिति में लोगों का काम भी होगा और पीने के पानी के लिये कोई कमीटी वगैरह गठन करने से पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा गांव में देना चाहिये क्योंकि जो बोर्डर पर स्थित है जिला, बोर्डर एरिया में जो गांव खाली हो जायेंगे तो खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। इस वजह से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द इस जिले में पीने के पानी और मजदूरी की समस्या का हल करने के लिये आगे आना चाहिये। धन्यवाद।

Agitation by the Employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences

SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the strike in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi. About 4,000 employees are on strike since Tuesday. Their demand is very genuine and they are struggling for their demand for the last two months. They met the Finance Minister also and very interestingly the Finance Minister asked them to send their case to the Joint Advisory Committee. When they told the Finance Minister that they did not come under the purview of the Central Government because the Institute is an autonomous body, the Finance Minister advised them to go to some other forum.

So, due to this strike, there is a lot of inconvenience faced by thousands of patients. The Out-Patient Department is not working and the Casualty Department is only nominally working. I personally visited the AIIMS today and I saw that the work was totally paralysed. The demands of the employees is in connection with their promotion and cadre review. The authorities have claimed that there will be no hampering of the work in the Institute. We saw their declaration today in the papers and their announcement yesterday in the papers that there will be no hampering of the work and that the work of the Institute and the medical work will go on. But the situation is otherwise now.

Hundreds of patients are lying outside the Institute and nobody is there to look after them. This is the second strike within, I think, the last one month.

Therefore, my request to the Government through this august House is that the Government should pay attention immediately to the demands of the employees and proper arrangements should be made in the Institute to look after the interests of the patients.

I am saying this because the All-India

Institute of Medical Sciences is a very renowned institution and not only from Delhi, but also from outside Delhi, many people come there for medical help and expert opinion. People come there not only from the adjoining cities, but also from the adjoining States and people come even from abroad. Someone came from Nepal and he was very much disappointed. When he came with the patient, he could get no facility there.

I would, therefore, request the Government not to take this matter very lightly. This is a very serious matter. The health of thousands of patients is affected and they are in a very precarious condition and the Government's intervention is required immediately. The genuine demands of the employees should be met as has been promised in the previous years, in the last month's meeting and the meetings two days back.

With these words, Madam, I conclude and I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter of public importance. Thank you.

Alleged rape of a Harijan girl in Etawah in U.P.

श्रीमती कैलाशप्रती (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इटावा जसवन्त नगर खेड़ा बुजुर्ग की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। खेड़ा बुजुर्ग गांव में दुर्गाप्रसाद हरिजन की लड़की कुमारी राजेन्दी उम्र तेरह वर्ष जो अपने घर के बाहर लेटी थी छः-सात जुलाई की रात को दरवाजे से उसका अपहरण कर लिया गया जो उसी गांव के जगदीश सुपुत्र राम सनेही व लाले पुत्र मौजीराम ने किया। अपहरण करके नाबालिग लड़की को फुलरई गांव ले जाकर उसके साथ बलात्कार किया। इसके बाद इन लोगों ने राजेन्दी को अपने दोस्त अवधेश उर्फ कल्लन पुत्र किताब सिंह को दे दिया।

कल्लन ने भी उसके साथ बलात्कार किया। जब राजेन्दी का चाचा राजाराम थाने रिपोर्ट लिखाने जा रहा था तो कल्लन के परिवार वालों ने राजाराम को हड़काकर कहा कल्लन के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट लिखायी तो अच्छा न होगा। इसके बावजूद राजाराम थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने गया वहां कल्लन, जगदीश व लाले के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने को कहता रहा लेकिन जसवन्त नगर थाने की पुलिस ने रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी और डाटकर भगा दिया।

इसी बीच कल्लन लड़की को नगला लक्ष्मन ग्राम जौधरी ले गया जहां पर लड़की के साथ लगातार बलात्कार किया गया। गांव वालों ने लड़की की चीख पुकार सुनी तो इसकी खबर गांव खेड़ा बुजुर्ग जाकर लड़की के परिवार वालों को दी। परिवार के लोगों ने जसवन्त नगर थाने में जाकर खबर दी और थाने की पुलिस से आरजू मिश्रत करते रहे लेकिन पुलिस वालों ने एक न मानी। वहां दबिश देने नहीं गये। जो जाते तो लड़की जिन्दा मिल जाती। कल्लन इसकी भनक मिलते ही दूसरे गांव गढ़िया अहलादपुर ले गया। वहां भी लड़की के साथ कुकर्म किया। अहलादपुर में लड़की के होने की सूचना भी पुलिस को दी गयी। लेकिन पुलिस नहीं गयी क्योंकि मुख्य मंत्री मुलायम सिंह का गांव और क्षेत्र होने के नाते वहां की पुलिस जानते हुए भी सोती रही और कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। सात दिन तक उसके साथ बलात्कार करने के बाद वह लड़की मर गई और उसको खेत में फेंक दिया गया ... (व्यवधान) ...। खेत में फेंकने के बाद जब यह बात समाचार पत्रों में आई तो हम लोग मौके पर गये और उसकी मां से पूछताछ की। मां ने रोते रोते हमें सारी बात बताई। उसने हमें ऐसी ऐसी बातें बताई जिनको बताने में हमें इस हाउस में हिचक हो रही है। उस लड़की के साथ ऐसे कुकर्म किये गये कि उनका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुलिस यह सब देखती रही। मुख्य मंत्री देखने भी नहीं गये जब कि उनकी खुद की कॉन्स्टिट्यूएन्सी है। उनको तत्काल जाना चाहिए था... (व्यवधान)।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): मुख्य मंत्री गये थे और उन्होंने कड़ी कार्यवाही के आदेश दिये थे।

श्रीमती कैलाशप्रती: बाद में गये थे। मैं, श्री बलराम सिंह यादव और श्रीमती शीला दीक्षित वहां गये थे। मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि दो लाख रुपये ले लो... (व्यवधान)।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: हम इस घटना की निन्दा करते हैं। मुख्य मंत्री वहां गये थे। आप गये थे। आप गलत मत कहिये।

श्रीमती कैलाशप्रती: महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उस पर इस हाउस में बहस होनी चाहिए और होम मिनिस्टर को इसका स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करूंगी कि उस परिवार को कम के कम पांच लाख रुपये दिए जायें। सबसे बड़ा गुण्डा मुख्य मंत्री के साथ है, वे उसको शरण देते हैं। चाहे आगरा की घटना हो या गजौल्ला की घटना हो या जसवन्तपुर की घटना हो, इन पर सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। आपने

[श्रीमती कैलाशपती]

मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: यह गलत है और निराधार है ... (व्यवधान)।

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव (महाराष्ट्र): जो सरकार बहू बेटीयों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है उसको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान)।

Train-Bus Collision at a Railway Crossing near Jaipur, resulting in death of nine children

डा० अबरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक घटना की ओर सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कल जयपुर से आठ किलोमीटर दूर मुरलीपुरा के पास दादी का फाटक स्थान पर एक रेल और बस दुर्घटना के अन्दर 9 मासूम बच्चों की जिनकी उम्र 8 से 14 साल थी मौके पर ही मृत्यु हो गई और बीस बच्चे तीव्र रूप से घायल हो गये जिनमें से पांच बच्चों की स्थिति बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक है। जब ये मासूम बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे थे तो इनके माता-पिता ने सोचा भी नहीं था कि ये वापस नहीं लौटेंगे। इस दर्दनाक घटना के वक्त जो व्यक्ति श्री मोहन सिंह था और जो इसका चश्मदीन गवाह था वह इन बच्चों को तत्काल अस्पताल ले जाने के लिए पास के थाने में गया और थानेदार से उसने जीप मांगी, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि थानेदार ने जीप देने से मना कर दिया। यह घटना जयपुर से आठ किलोमीटर दूरी पर घटी, लेकिन रेल विभाग के अधिकारी वहाँ दो घंटे बाद पहुंचे। जब वहाँ से सब कुछ जा चुका था, उन बच्चों को अस्पताल पहुंचाया जा चुका था। महोदया, जो प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों ने वहाँ का हाल बताया है उसको सुन कर के आंखों में आंसू आ जाते हैं कि किस तरह से वहाँ बच्चों की किताबें बिखरी पड़ी थीं, खाने के टिफिन पड़े हुए थे और एक बच्चे की कटी हुई दो अंगुलियां पड़ी हुई थीं तथा एक गेंद और बल्ला क्रिकेट खेलने का पड़ा हुआ था।

उसको देख कर दिल दहल जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दुर्घटना हुई है इस पर रेल मंत्री जी यहाँ पर वक्तव्य दें और साथ ही साथ जहाँ भी इस प्रकार के फाटक हैं जहाँ पर आदमी तैनात नहीं है, जहाँ पर सड़क है पर फाटक नहीं लगाए गए हैं वहाँ पर फाटक लगाए जाएं और हर फाटक पर आदमी रखे जाएं चाहे इस पर कितना ही खर्च क्यों न हो। इस घटना को रेल की दुर्घटना मानते हुए जो मुआवजा रेल दुर्घटना में दिया जाता है वही मुआवजा उन मासूम बच्चों के माता-पिता और परिजनों को दिया जाए जिससे उनको कुछ सांत्वना मिल सके। हालांकि इस मुआवजे से बच्चों की पूर्ति तो नहीं हो सकती उनके आंसू नहीं पोंछे जा सकते लेकिन इसको रेल की दुर्घटना मानते हुए उन बच्चों का मुआवजा दिया जाए। आपने मुझे जो समय दिया। आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं डा० अबरार अहमद खान ने जो मांग की है उसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam, I would like to associate myself with this Special Mention. A compensation of Rs. 10,000/- has been given for each child dead. I will also suggest that they should be given compensation as if a passenger has died in a running train.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 10th August, 1990.