

Tenth Series, Vol. XII, No. 42

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Vaisakha 10, 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XII contains Nos. 41 to 49)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITY THEREOF.]

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[Tenth Series, Vol. XII, Third Session, 1992/1914 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 30, 1992 / Vaisakha 10,
1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Shashi Ranjan.

Shri Shashi Ranjan was a member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1962-70 representing Pupri constituency of Bihar.

An agriculturist by profession he was an active social and political worker.

An able parliamentarian, he actively participated in the proceedings of the House and lost no opportunity to draw the attention of the House towards the problems faced by the workers.

Shri Shashi Ranjan passed away on 12 April, 1992 at New Delhi at the age of 73 years.

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

The Members may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased

11.02 hrs.

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

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : (Uluberia)
Sir, I have given you a notice for the suspension of the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed that notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, Special 301 has been applied to India by the United States of America which causes serious harm to our trade and it has intervened in our sovereignty. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: (Bankura)
Sir, while replying yesterday, the Commerce Minister did not say anything about this at all. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it later on.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEROGE FERNANDES (Mizaffarpur): Sir, there should be a discussion on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): We are also equally concerned on this matter. I have also given notice in this regard. But it should be after the Question Hour. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this is your Question Hour and we can discuss it also. Every day I should not be required to speak

like this. I have found that Members have started agitating on issues like this at the start of the Question Hour. I am saying on the floor of this House that if any agitation of this kind is going to be started on the floor of the House at the start of the question Hour, it will not be shown on TV, and today there is no TV coverage. I am making it very clear that discussion of this kind will not go on TV.

I agree to the idea that it may be discussed. Let us discuss it at a proper time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Today, there is no TV coverage.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what I am saying. When the TV is not there, you don't do such things.

Question No. 820 please

11.07 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Crude Oil

[Translation]

* 820. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which new agreements have been signed during the last three years for the import of crude oil;

(b) the broad details of the said agreements indicates the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the total quantity of crude oil likely to be imported from these countries during the current year, country-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the last three years, Indian Oil Corporation had entered into term contracts for import of crude Oil with the national Oil companies of different countries as shown below

1989-90			
Country	Company	Firm quantity (in MMT)	Period
1	2	3	4
U S S R	SNE	4.5	1989
Kuwait	KPC	1.0	1989-90
Iraq	SOMO	1.0	1989-90
Iran	NIOC	1.5	1989-90
Abu Dhabi	ADNOC	1.0	1989-90
Saudi Arabia	ARAMCO	2.75	May 89- March 90
Malaysia	PETRONAS	0.25	July 89-June 90

Country	Company	Firm quantity (in MMT)	Period
1	2	3	4
1990-91			
U.S.S.R.	SNE	4.5	1990
Kuwait	KPC	1.5	1990-91
Iraq	SOMO	2.25	1990-91
Iran	NIOC	1.5	1990-91
		1.0	Jan - March 91
Abu Dhabi	ADNOC	1.0	1990-91
Saudi Arabia	ARAMCO	3.0	1990-91
Malaysia	--PETRONAS	0.5	July 90 - June-- 91
	--PETCO	0.5	Oct 90 --Sept 91

Country	Company	Firm quantity (in MMT)	Period
1	2	3	4
1991-92			
U S S R	SNE	4.5	1991
Iran	NIOC	3.0	1991-92
Abu Dhabi	ADNOC	1.0	1991-92
Saudi Arabia	ARAMCO	3.0	1991-92
Malaysia	— PETRONAS	0.5	July 91 — June 92
	— PETCO	— 0.5	Nov 91 — Oct 92
		— 0.5	Jan 92 — Dec 92

Import of 5 MMT crude oil from Saudi Arabia, MMT from Abu Dhabi and 4 MMT crude oil from Kuwait during the current year has been agreed to. The quantity of crude oil likely to be imported from other countries will depend on the renewal of the contracts or the new contracts that may be entered into.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know the names of the countries with which we have signed agreements for the import of crude oil and the terms and conditions the agreement and the total requirement of our country and the extent to which it is likely to be met by the import.

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: In the year 1991-92, we produced 29 million tonnes indigenously and we imported about 24 million tonnes of crude. As for 1992-93, the target which is yet to be finalised and which is indicated in the Oil Economy Budget is 27.46 million tonnes of indigenous production and we propose to import 26.7 million tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is, whether the Government hopes to meet the oil requirement of our country this year.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Can we meet the demand indigenously?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The efforts are there.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the requirement of crude oil be met by the Government within a year or two or is only hoping against hope?

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied that efforts were there.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has admitted that we import crude oil from foreign countries as its production in the country is inadequate. I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether some efforts would be made in the country to find the oil at places where there are possibilities of finding it especially, I would like to know the progress made in the drilling work at Change talai in Jwalamukhi, Himachal Pradesh and reason for which the work at this place has been solved down? I would like to know the steps taken by the Government to reduce the import of crude oil and to increase its indigenous production?

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Minister is keen to know as to what is happening in the States with regard to oil exploration. Some time, I have explained in this very House about the efforts that we have been making in each State, block-wise. It is well-known that we want to produce as much as possible so that our imports are cut down and foreign exchange is saved. The suggestion made by the hon. Minister is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: In the answer to part (b) of the question, the broad details of the terms and conditions of the agreements entered into with these countries, are not given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister firstly what advantages we get under these agreements and whether it would have any impact on the balance of payments with us and other countries. Secondly, what are the rates fixed by the oil companies of different countries for the supply of crude oil?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, when we import oil, part of the imported oil is on term contract. We enter into term agreement with various national companies and the purpose of entering into the contract is to have better credit facility. Usually, the credit facility is given for one year. When we have not been able to provide foreign exchange for direct payment we go for term credit. When we go in for term credit, a discussion takes place between the foreign national oil companies and the Indian oil companies. The object which is mainly taken into consideration while discussing this is that the crude should have a high net back that is the value addition and that the product which is

produced from the crude in the refinery is all cost efficient

The other point which is to be taken into consideration during this discussion is that the freight that we are required to pay for the imported oil should be as less as possible. If the distance is less, then naturally the price will be less.

Normally, we look for the cheaper price and the foreign companies try to sell their crude oil at higher cost. Our attempt always is to get oil at the competitive price. These are the considerations which are taken into considerations.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRADHA Hon. Minister has given very surprising reply. This year the production in the country was 29 million tonnes and 24 million tonnes of crude oil was imported. The target for the next year is yet to be fixed, it has not been finalised so far it is about 27.26 would be imported from abroad. Why is there a decline in the production? How can it be reviewed so that the production is increased in future? Our import is equal to our indigenous production. Is the Government worried about improving the situation? How does the Government propose to improve the situation? Initially the production of crude oil was 32 million tonnes, then it came down to 29 and now it has reached 27. What is the reason? If the factors responsible for the decline in production are not removed we shall have to spend more foreign exchange on it.

[English]

SHRIB SHANKARANAND Sir, I share the views of hon. Member with regard to sliding down of production of oil indigenously. It is a fact that during the last two years the production has gone down. To some extent it is a cause for anxiety for the Government. We have been doing our best to take rectificatory measures to see that the oil production is again put back on rails.

A Committee called Dasgupta

Committee was appointed for this purpose. It has given certain suggestions and we are keen to take necessary action on the advice of the Committee. As a matter of fact we have been taking necessary action. The hon. Member has rightly said that the gap between production and demand is widening. It would be our endeavour to see that this gap is narrowed down by resorting to more oil production.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE

Sir, in the reply it has been said that the quantity of crude oil likely to be imported from other countries is dependent on the renewal of the agreement etc. I thought the Minister will say that the quantity would be dependent on our output within our country and the containment of the demand for products. But what has not been said. I am saying this in continuation of his question. Recently there was a great finding at Ichchapur. No statement has been made in the House as yet as to what is the quality of this discovery, and what is the amount at Ichchapur in West Bengal.

You know Sir we have been repeatedly raising the question that the West Bengal Basin according to some Experts' view, is full of oil reserves. A suspicion arises because of this statement wherein it is mentioned that, no further exploration would be done even in Ichchapur. There are efforts to curtail further exploration there. I want to be assured of this by the hon. Minister.

They say that the people are carrying buckets of oil from that place. Oil is gushing in such a manner there.

In order to have an effective curtailment of imports, would the Minister say that there would be strengthening of exploration in the West Bengal Basin and near and around that Ichchapur well? I want a statement to be made on that Ichchapur find.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND Sir, I am happy to share the views of the hon. Member. I should say that the Hydrocarbon which has been found in Ichchapur, is of good quality. It encourages us to go in for more

efforts for exploration.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the oil that we import is bought either on a term contract - a long-term or a short-term contract - with foreign Governments or their national companies or on the basis of the spot purchases in the world market.

Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister, Can he give us the break-up of the oil that we imported during 1991-92, that is 24 million tonnes; how much of it was imported under a long-term contract; how much of it was imported under a short-term contract; and how much of it bought under spot purchase in the world market? I also want to know the relative comparative price for these three sources of supply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAD: Sir, as I said earlier, a little over 50 per cent of the oil imported is purchased on spot. It is done through tenders. Whoever offers the best price and quality of oil, we go in for that. Term contract, of course, involves credit. Usually, it is for six months but many of them are willing to give us for 12 months or for one year duration.

As I said earlier, a little over 50 per cent oil is imported through spot purchase.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What about the break-up of short-term and long-term duration?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am giving all these figures. The crude oil that is purchased through the term contract, for year 1991-92 was of the order of 10.605 million tonnes. The value of it was Rs. 3331 crore.

With regard to quantity of spot

purchases, the figure is 13.423 million tonnes and the value is Rs. 4280 crore.

Involvement of NGOs in Traffic Management

* 821. **DR. R. MALLU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in traffic management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons booked for traffic offences in Delhi under various categories during each of the last three years, category-wise; and

(d) the amount collected as fine under each category during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (**SHRI M.M. JACOB**): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry at present.

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

(d) The amount collected by the Police as compounding fee during the last three years is indicated below.-

1989	-	Rs	4,96,59,338
1990	-	Rs.	5,84,65,255
1991	-	Rs.	6,87,75,881
1992	-	Rs.	1,82,13,291

(up to 31.3.92)

STATEMENT	Number of Persons Booked				
	1989	1990	1991	1992 (31.3.92)	
<i>Offences Category-Wise</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	
Traffic Signals	197029	339495	303529	107665	
Lights	15600	27382	34658	5378	
Driving Licence	87251	79477	119091	9777	
Over Speeding	23620	20692	19186	3689	
Restriction	92614	36474	27879	5951	
Triple Riding	9130	12607	8109	2510	
Without Helmet	58499	76302	66534	12455	
Wrong Parking	103603	96342	91422	29291	
Drunken Driving	1884	602	1920	326	

Offences Category-Wise	Number of Persons Booked				
	1989	1990	1991	1992 (31 3 92)	
	2	3	4	5	
Reckless Driving	8369	9823	24161	4981	
Permit Violation	11345	16627	5195	3218	
Number Plate	18934	51530	79422	13966	
OverLoading	9592	2734	580	353	
Without Registration/ Fitness Certificate/Permit	4661	3012	2409	275	
Pressure Horn	39533	63022	66158	23285	
High and Long Road	46224	96028	92145	20546	
Excess Smoke	22995	9560	4150	1048	

Offences Category-Wise	Number of Persons Booked				
	1989	1990	1991	1992 (31.3.92)	
1	2	3	4	5	
D.P. Act	28361	27045	85400	15407	
Others	153336	168610	393910	58038	
	932580	1137874	1418858	317849	

DR. R. MALLU: I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister through you whether the Traffic Wardens in Delhi Police are from the Government Service or from the non-Government Service. What is the strength of the Traffic Police ranks-wise in Delhi and the ratio of traffic police and population? How does it compare with the other Metropolitan Cities?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The total number of traffic police in Delhi is 1842; and in Delhi, during the last 20 years, you will find 130 per cent increase in population and it is actually nine times more in vehicles. And the ratio as compared to other places is like this: in Delhi, the manpower, as I said, is 1842 and the number of vehicles is almost 19 lakhs; in Calcutta, the manpower is 2020 and the number of vehicles is 4.77 lakhs; in Bombay, the manpower is 2082 and the number of vehicles is 6.53 lakhs; in Madras, the manpower is 2108 and the number of vehicles is 6.2 lakhs.

There is no non-Government agencies working in this field in Delhi; only we get assistance and help actually when it is required from such agencies.

DR. R. MALLU: As far as the compounding fees, collected from traffic offences which is in crores as per the statement in Delhi, is concerned, is it being used for the improvement of Delhi Traffic or is it diverted to other sector?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is essentially looked after by the Delhi Administration. I think a substantial amount is also used for the improvement of the Delhi Police. But, I want a separate notice to find it out. It is credited to the account. We do not know how exactly is the break-up.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the question is about the people whose cooperation has been sought for the management of traffic. But the main thing is that last year 52 thousand persons lost their lives in road accidents and

2.25 lakhs of people were rendered disabled. They were crippled and maimed, and they have not future whatsoever. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rs. 2 lakhs are paid compensation in case of death in railway accident and in case of death in air accident the compensation is 2 1/2 times more. So the amount of compensation in case of 52,000 persons comes to one thousand crore at the rate of Rs. two lakh each.

I mean to say that, in this way thousands of crores of rupees are given compensation to people, in case of death or injury and the Government does not seem to have any concern to reduce the number of road accident. It is not the question as to what Police and Voluntary organisations are doing. There are certain rules and regulations to be observed by the pedestrians and the people who drive vehicles. What are the Government and the Police doing to train the people in order to develop the road sense so that we can save the heavy sums from paid as compensation?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: It is true the number of fatal accidents has increased during the last two decades from 418 to 1778; during the last 20 years, the increase is there.

But the compensation is given by the Ministry of Surface Transport and Motor Vehicles Tribunal gives the compensation; and that is handled by the Ministry of Surface Transport. It is true that we have a fresh look and see about the compensation part of it.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I am in full agreement with the hon. Member when he says that the traffic, that is those who walk on the roads and those who drive vehicles also will have to be properly educated. A large number of drivers also ply their vehicles in a drunken state, resulting in accidents. It is not the amount of money which matters but it is the valuable life which is being lost, which is more important and that is why it becomes very necessary that the educative aspect will have to be properly emphasised.

[Translation]

Visit by Israel Officials

*822 SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRI DEVBUX SINGH.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israeli officials had visited India recently;

(b) if so, the bilateral matters discussed with Indian counterparts and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any specific areas have been indentified for bilateral cooperation between two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The discussions covered possible cooperation in various fields such as agriculture, science and technology, civil aviation tourism and culture. Expert level delegations are expected to undertake visits to work our programmes in some of the areas identified.

[Translation]

SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great pleasure that diplomatic relations have been established between India and Israel. In this connection, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, whether the Government of Israel will set up chair of Indological studies in the University of

Jerusalem again? If so, the details thereof? Secondly, what subjects were covered in the field of medicine under the special discussion? Had a Trade Delegation from Israel come to India to explore the possibilities of economic co-operation between the two countries? If so, the details thereof? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important and well-known thing is that Israel is the experimenting place for the excellent technology and if so, whether Government of India has sought cooperation of Israel for increasing agricultural production, for providing training and better technology to farmers and for bringing about Green Revolution in the country. If so, the details thereof?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: If I may say so, the statement I have mentioned the areas on which we have had a most general discussion and a most preliminary discussion. No specific projects has been discussed and I repeat, the discussion has been on the broadest of terms and has been at the most preliminary level.

[Translation]

SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is that whether the Government proposes seek co-operation from Israel for combating terrorism, keeping in view its long experience and success in the field.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have mentioned this that at this stage nothing specific is being contemplated.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Only recently the Government of India has decided to accord full diplomatic recognition to Israel, much to the disappointment, dissatisfaction and dismay of a large majority of the people of this country. Even now, we have not established the Embassies in both these countries. I do not know what the discussion, about which the Government of India had gone to, is or what was discussed.

The hon. Minister has stated that it is

only peripheral. I also find the word 'culture' in his reply. There may be discussion about cultural aspects also.

Now the Israelis, even now, are treating the Arab citizens in the occupied territory in an inhuman way. I would like to know whether the Government of India has brought this matter to the notice of Israel and if so, what was the reaction of Israel. I can very well understand what Israel has to gain by having bilateral discussions with India. I cannot understand what India has to gain. I would like what was the reaction of the Government of India about this cruel and inhuman treatment meted out to Arabs in the Israel occupied Arab territory.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The main reasons why we had diplomatic relations with Israel is we that may be able to play a constructive role in the Middle East peace process, which we hope, will solve the Palestinian issue.

We have traditional ties with the people in that region, with the countries in that region; we have geo-political interests in that region being so close to us. Therefore, the House will be happy to know, the first thing is, this was the main reason why we established diplomatic ties. Without diplomatic ties we could participate in the process. No country outside the frontline of Israel in that region is participating unless they have diplomatic ties with Israel. Therefore, this was necessary. I am happy to inform the House through you, Sir, that our objective has been achieved fully to the extent it can be achieved at this point in time by the fact that just a couple of days ago, both the co-sponsors of the peace process, United States and Russia, have now communicated to us and that we are invited to participate in all the working groups at the multi-level negotiation. And that is really a major achievement. Our initiatives had yielded the results.

The problem, which the hon. Member has mentioned along with many other problems, is really at the core of our perception of the Palestinian question. Surely

we will take this. We have been taking this in all forums. Now we have this forum available. We will take this question also there.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can I have an assurance from the Minister of External Affairs that the Government of India's policy with regard to Israel will follow the instruction of the Resolution adopted at Tirupati, namely it will be calibrated to the peace process in West Asia? And if so, whether we can have an assurance from him that in the development of our future relations with Israel, the first focus of our attention will be Israeli citizens of Arab origin who are being seriously discriminated against by their own Government.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the Government, of course, accepts the Resolution adopted at the Congress Convention or AICC meeting at Tirupati. That is number one.

We are bound by our policies which we have been reiterating from time to time and there is no change. The second aspect of this is that now negotiations are in the process. The negotiating parties are basically the Palestinians, the Arab States, whose lands have been taken or who have land disputes with Israel. And it is basically in the process of negotiations. It is for them to settle the issues. We will support their cause. And we will do on the lines that the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for permitting me to put a second supplementary question today.

The hon. Minister has stated that establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel was in order that we have a seat in the West Asian talks. He has also mentioned that we have just received an invitation, and he correctly said, 'at this stage of the talks.' This essentially means that we have not really been invited to the talks. There is going to be a third phase in which the doors were to be opened to a very large number of

countries It is at that stage that we are being asked to be present. I do not think that is much of an achievement But my question is not really that

It has been stated on the floor of the House that the development of our relations with Israel will be as he said calibrated according to the progress in the settlement of the dispute. Now, we are talking about multi-faced cooperation with Israel And I refer to the negotiation which took place here I would like the hon Minister to tell us the level at which this negotiation took place and whether it is going to affect the entire gamut of relations between the two countries although the West Asian peace talks have not so far shown any positive result Even this morning the Palestine spokesmen are on record as saying that no progress has been achieved

Mr speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon Minister how does this readiness to negotiate on a wide variety of cooperation with Israel match with the slow progress, if I may say so, slow development on the West Asian peace front and the fact that India has finally been asked to come in at the multi lateral phase, where our presence or absence would not make too much of difference

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Mr speaker, Sir, as directed by you, I am repeating what I have said earlier that there was no negotiation as the hon Member is suggesting with Israeli representatives But it was at the official level in any case There was the broadest exchange of views and no negotiation *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN They were received by our political leaders *(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Yes, they were received As he knows from his wide experience, we receive lots of people in the Ministry and we having negotiations with all of them Secondly, it is true that the peace process in the Middle East is not very fast. In fact, it is not going fast at all. But that is

what was expected in view of the complexity of the issues involved, in view of the fact that for decades and decades no progress was made The very fact, I may say, that for the first time in history Arabs and Israelis have sat together across a table and are talking to each other and that by itself is a substantial progress It is not enough by itself. We expect protracted negotiation We do not expect immediate results But peace must be given a chance and this historical opportunity of peace should not be lost. *(Interruptions)*

As far as Asia is concerned, I may like to mention that apart from china and Japan China is the permanent member and Japan is an important memebre community- India alone has been invited from Asia and other countries

SHRI P M SAYEED Sir, in his reply the hon Minister has stated that large areas have been identified for cooperation It was reported in the press that the Israelis are having special expertise to contain terrorism I would like to know from the hon Minister whether in the discussions with these officials or at any level, this issue figured or whether the Government of India is contemplating to have some cooperation with Israelis to contain terrorism, as we are facing terrorists menace in the country

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO The answer is 'No', Sir No such cooperation is envisaged

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI SI Mr Speaker, Sir there seems to be contradiction between the resolution adopted at the Congress convention in Tirupati wherein it was stated that the cause of Arab States, whose lands have been occupied would be taken up and our foreign policy, wherein we established diplomatic relations with Israel The Government continues to have diplomatic relations with Israel even though it occupied the Arab land We have gained anything so far I would like to ask as to what we have gained from the negotiations

between the Arabs and Israel?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have already mentioned that unless we had diplomatic relations with Israel, we could not participate in the Middle East Peace process and in view of the fact that we have the diplomatic relations, the results are now clear because we received invitations to participate in the multilateral talks and that is the major achievement which could not be done otherwise.

Vagrant Children

*823. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of boys and girls who were lifted from the streets of Delhi on vagrancy ground during 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 so far;

(b) their age groups,

(c) the nature of action which is normally taken in such cases; and

(d) the nature of work taken from them in jails / children's homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Delhi Administration has reported that the number of vagrant boys and girls taken charge of under the juvenile Justice Act during the last 3 years is as follows:-

YEAR	BOYS	GIRLS
1989-90	1072	498
1990-91	955	375
1991-92	886	392

The boys taken charge of were upto 16 years and the girls upto 18 years.

They are sent to Observation Homes under the orders of the Juvenile Welfare Board. There are separate homes for boys and girls. soon after admissions of such children, efforts are made to trace their families. Such Children as have no parents or belong to broken families / unfit parents, are committed in Juvenile Homes.

No juvenile is lodged in jail. Juvenile are kept usefully occupied through a regular curriculum of education, vocational training and extra-curricular activities in Observation Homes / Juvenile Homes.

[Translation]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today begging has become an occupation, art and fashion. There are about 40 lakh beggars in the country today. In Delhi alone the number is in thousands. Most of the beggars are children. It has also been found that about 65% beggars are capable of doing work. There are some gangs who kidnap the children, make them disabled, threaten, and force them to undertake begging. Consequently, the fate of thousands of children is getting ruined. What action does the Government contemplate to take against these gangs?

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, At the moment the Juvenile Welfare Board is there.

Whenever vagrant children are found under any circumstances in the city, they are

lifted up by the police and brought to the Juvenile Welfare Board. Later on, as per the usual scheme, they are made go to the Observation Homes and Juvenile Homes and as per the condition, they are given training there. But, it is true that a large number of boys are forced to undertake begging and we have to find effective methods. But I think the social Welfare Ministry is attending to the problems of the children who are to be prevented from begging. As far as possible, we are taking every step by the administration to see that such children are made to undergo some training either in crafts or in other fields and then they are made to go outside after equipped with some kind of competent training so that they can have either self-employment or they can get employed later on. That is what we are doing now. But I agree with him that children are being exploited and we are seriously concerned about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no check on beggars in Delhi. The Social Welfare Ministry blames the Delhi Police for it whereas the Delhi Police blames the Social Welfare Ministry for it. According to Delhi Police its main duty is to maintain law and order instead of arresting beggars. If they arrest any beggar, the Social Welfare Ministry releases them. Moreover, the police sends the beggar to their respective States. Begging is not a crime in some States. Sometime back the Social Welfare Ministry and the Labour Ministry had drafted a Bill in this which was circulated to the States for their views. I would like to know whether the Government would introduce a Bill in the Parliament against begging so that this growing problem could be checked?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M.JACOB: Sir, the hon. Member has made a good suggestion. They have certainly to be attended to. At the same time, what we are doing, as I said earlier, is that the police are lifting up some children and if the parents are prepared to take them

back, they will get in touch with the parents and see that the children are sent back to their homes. The release is done by the courts and the Department of Social Welfare attends to this.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: What about the Bill Sir? My question has not been answered. Are you bringing a Bill in the Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it is a good suggestion...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.M.JACOB: I said that it is a very good suggestion...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When he says it is a good suggestion, he is agreeing to it. It is an assurance.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Just one more point, Sir, Are you going to allow a discussion in the Parliament for these poor children?

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of Juvenile delinquency is a grave problem in our country. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri you are going to the reply, please come to the question.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: It is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: These delinquents are kept in the observation Homes and in the Juvenile Homes. They are kept occupied through a curriculum of education and vocational training. It has been often reported that the Juveniles who

are kept there are maltreated. They are not provided food and clothing. Men's share of the funds allocated for them in Budget, is swindled by the high officials there. It has been reported in the newspapers several times that the juvenile girls who are kept in these Homes are sexually exploited and are forced to indulge in other sexual crimes in Delhi, Bombay and Varanasi. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this? Moreover what steps are being taken by the Government to improve the condition of the Juvenile Homes and the observation Homes?

[English]

SHRIM M.JACOB: Sir, it is true that the Homes are working. But, at the same time, there is no specific complaint now of any sexual exploitation in the Juvenile Homes or in the Observation Homes. But, at the same time, if there is any dereliction of duty we take action. We have observed some instances where there was some dereliction of duty on the part of the officers and strict action was taken against them. I think, now, there may not be any need to complain. If there is any specific complaint we can certainly attend to it and redressal can be found.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, although the question is limited to Delhi, this problem is found all over the country. This is rather a national problem. In this connection I would like to know two things from the hon. Minister. What is the experience of the administration after picking up or lifting by police of those boys and girls and sent to observation homes or reformatory homes and giving them some vocational training etc? What is the percentage of such boys and girls who were reformed and were behaving well after that and could qualify themselves for undertaking different jobs? I may mention that this problem primarily arise out of unemployment and poverty. The question is about the age group of 16 to 18 years. Another matter of very serious concern is about the youths again in the groups of 18 to 22 years - who are children of officers, lower middle class and middle class..

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Panigrahi, please put a question. This is not a question.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I want to know about the percentage of children who qualifying for jobs etc. after training in these homes etc? Secondly, this problem arises out of poverty. I want to know whether the Government is considering giving them some of allowance, like unemployment allowance, to such people? I want to know whether there is any proposal to give them some sort of assured employment?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, what Shri Panigrahi said is a good question. The Juvenile Justice Act was passed in 1986 because of the factor existing in all over the country, not only in Delhi. Later, in 1987 this Act came into force. After that we took this up. Many States also took up the responsibility of running these kind of homes. But you asked a specific question about the number of people who were trained. I can say about the people here in Delhi. I do not have the figures of other states. The question related to Delhi and I had collected the figures for Delhi.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The hon. Minister is not replying satisfactorily. His reply is irrelevant. Please ask him to come prepared in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Member asking the question is satisfied, everything is fine.

[English]

SHRI M.M.JACOB: The question was asked about Delhi. (Interruptions)

In 1990-91, 995 boys and 375 girls were lifted up and the number of children restored to their parents in the same year is 710 boys and 308 girls. 23 boys and 10 girls out of those lifted were rehabilitated. The number of children trained in various vocational trades in the same year is 245 boys and 122 girls. In the same way I have the figures for

1992. But all the details need not be read out. I have the figures but not the percentages. I have the number of people who were rehabilitated.

But as the hon. Member said, it is true that after the age of 18, they have to be sent out either on rehabilitation or self-employment. But, now-a-days we see that they are retained for some more time they get self-employment or till they are able to get a work somewhere outside. So we take a lenient view and we see that they are rehabilitated. If the girls go and get married we give them Rs. 2,500. If they are going out, on their own initiative, for some work we give them also Rs. 2,500 as rehabilitation expenses.

[Translation]

Chakma Refugees

* 825. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHARAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding Bangladesh Government's decision to rehabilitate Rohingya Muslim refugees of Myanmar in Chittagong Hill tracts of Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government had taken up/proposed to take up with Bangladesh the issue of return of Chakma refugees to that country; and

(c) if so, the response of Bangladesh thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (b) & (c). a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. However, Government have also noted that the Government of Bangladesh maintains that they are seeking a speedy return of all Myanmar refugees to Myanmar.

(b) and (c). Government have separately been pursuing with the Government of Bangladesh the question of arranging an early of the Chakma refugees to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, sir, part 'C' of my question has not been answered. I had asked about the response of the Bangladesh Government. The hon. Minister has given confusing reply by mixing the parts "B" and 'C' - of the question. Government has been answering such questions in this vague fashion in both the Houses for the last two years. I would like to know from the Government if more than two lakhs refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh are rehabilitated in Chittagong hill tracts, where will these 53 thousand Chakma refugees return. According to an official estimate, Rs. 5 crore 75 lakh are being spent on their maintenance at the rate Rs. 2 lakh 30 thousands per day. In these circumstances, has the Government taken up this issue strongly at any international forum as to how these Chakma refugees will go back to their own country? You have repeatedly mentioned that you have raised this issue during the negotiations with Bangladesh. I would like to know about the response of the Bangladesh Government about the return of Chakma refugees, or we would be bearing this expenditure for ever.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is nothing vague about our reply. We want all refugees to go back, because it is true that we are incurring expenses and otherwise also, socio-economic instability is always created in any country by the influx of the

refugees and so is in India. Firstly, we want them to go back. Secondly, the Bangladesh Government wants to take them back. So that is how the position stands. However, a number of refugees our a substantial portion of them do not want to go because they fear for their safety and security. Therefore, in addition to the undertaking of the Bangladesh Government to take them back, we have been impressing upon them that they should create conditions for their safe return and safe in the chittagong hill tracts. Now, it may be of interest to the House to know, I may convey through Sir, that since 1989 there has been practically no further influx of Chakmas into India. On the contrary, it does appear that a number of them have returned back.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, sir, the reply of the hon. Minister shows that we would have to bear expenditure on them for an indefinite period. This proverb "if the sky falls we shall gather larks" seems to be appropriate in this case. Neither congenial atmosphere for the return of chakma refugees would be created nor the refugees would be sent back. There are many social and cultural reasons for the settlement of the refugees here. Similarly, many other refugees have also settled here. Many Bangladesh refugees have come here in Delhi and due to their stay in Delhi, various crimes are taking place. It is also said about them that they have come to India illegally. Similarly many other refugees have also come here due to social and cultural reasons. It is a well known fact that there is no likelihood of their going back to their countries. You may quote any number of figures and spent any amount of wealth for their maintenance, but it is a hard fact that they will never return we would likely know whether the Government of India would adopt liberal policy towards them, since Bangladesh had been a part of British India and give citizenship to these people?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, no such thing is contemplated. As it is, we want them

to go back and for humanitarian reasons we are keeping them here. But, our effort is that they should go back.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency is Allpurdwars and three types of people are coming there. As a result of it, all types of programmes have become unsuccessful. We are not pushing them back on humanitarian grounds. As regards Chakma refugees, they are being removed forcibly by using police and military forces. Our country has been spending money on them. Has the Government asked refugee organisations to repay the amount whatever we have been spending on the refugees? If not, whether we would try to take an initiative for it? Otherwise, Bangladesh should bear these expenses on them.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO: Our position towards refugees generally will be— I suppose, the House will agree — the humanitarian effort. If refugees are here, we have to look after them. We are not forcing any refugees to go back forcefully. But we would like them to go back and we request the country from where they have come, that safe conditions should be made for their return. I hope, the House will agree to this.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The finance is going from our side. Will the Government ask the Bangladesh Government to share this expenditure?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The Bangladesh Government wants them to come back. They say "You please come back" They are making all the arrangements for the refugees to go back.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our area is located near the Bangladesh border. (Interruptions) At every place in Purna, Karihar. (Interruptions) Bangladesh refugees are settled, I would like to know if the Government would consider

granting citizenship to those refugees who have settled here for the last ten to fifteen years and for the people who are still coming to India...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered the question.

[English]

This is not your cup of tea.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I want to know about the Chakma refugees who have settled here for the last ten to fifteen years.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it in negative.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARIDEVI: I am from the border State. We are a very small State and we cannot afford to keep refugees, because in 1971, we had 20 lakh refugees and most of them did not go back. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware that we have 70,000 refugees who are waiting to go back and be re-settled on their *Jumma* land? In 1898, before we got independence, Bangladesh was part of British India and there were agreements between the Northeastern States that those areas where Chittagong Chakmas were living were not directly interfered by the Administration, in the same way as Nagas. The Chittagong Chakmas are making such a demand. Is the Minister aware of it? Is the Government of India getting any concrete and specific answer with regard to the refugee problems from Bangladesh? Also the Government considering going to the United Nations or Human Rights Commission with regard to the cruelty being meted out to the charms as there is a lot of religious persecutions and reports of women being raped?

From 1977, we have been keeping them.

Since I am from that constituency, I know the problems. This is causing great financial burden to the Government.

The second alternative demanded by the Chittagong Chakmas is that they want that the Government of India and the Bangladesh Government should both be present at the time of going back to their places of residence. Is he aware of it and if so, what is his reaction?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: These are operational details which we can work out. But surely, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member because these refugees are there in the camps in Tripura.

But we have to work the operational details as to who should be present and when.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Recently one agreement has been entered into between Bangladesh and Burma that the Burmese refugees will go out of Bangladesh. How far the will, Government of India help in this regard?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This agreement has been entered into day before yesterday. According to that, Myanmar or Burma has agreed to take back the Vokkinga Muslims who have come to Bangladesh. This is very helpful because the fear was that those refugees from Myanmar would be put in Chittagong tracts which would add substantially to the problems of Chakmas going back. Now this seems to be subsidised and reduced very substantially in view of this agreement.

Whatever help it requires, we will help because it is a very good agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, seventeen thousand Bengalis have been residing in the Terai region since partition of India, but they have not been

granted citizenship till now, then why are you allowing more Bengalis to come and settle there.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALIEIRO: This is for the Home Minister to look into it.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has agreed to help Tripura.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAB: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know about the Government's policy for the future of refugees in Terai region. I would like to know whether any decision would be taken in this regard and the steps to prevent further entry of new refugees in the country.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is not for me. If I may submit, the Home Ministry will be in a better position to deal with this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Supply of Gas

* 824. SHRI LALK ADVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for piped gas supply to Ahmedabad and Valia cities in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the time by which the gas is

likely to be supplied to the above cities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Considering the projections of availability of gas, and the allocations already made, no allocation of gas for supply to the cities of Ahmedabad and Valia in Gujarat has been made.

National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers

* 826. SHRI K. HAMAMURTHEE
TINDIVANAM:
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the scheme;

(c) whether it will be implemented by State Governments/Union Territory administrations;

(d) if so, how the implementation of the scheme would be monitored;

(e) the funds released/likely to be released to States/Union Territories for its implementation during 1991-92 and 1991-93; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken for proper utilisation of those funds?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(b) The main objective of the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents is to liberate scavengers and their dependents from the obnoxious occupation of manually removing night-soil and filth and to rehabilitate them through the provision of training and financial assistance in alternative and dignified trades/occupations within a period of 5 years.

(c) The scheme will be implemented by the State Governments/ UT Administrations through the State level Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporations. Wherever such State Corporations do not exist, the Department/Directorate in charge of Scheduled Castes welfare will be responsible for the implementation of the scheme through any other designated Corporation

(d) The Scheme will be monitored at all levels viz., National State, District and Local Body levels through the Monitoring committees. The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation would be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the programme in collaboration with the State level Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.

(e) An amount of Rs. 50.50 crores has been realised to various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for the implementation of this scheme during 1991-92. A provision of Rs. 60 crores has been made for this scheme during 1992-93.

(f) monitoring Committees at the Central and State levels shall meet at regular intervals to evaluate the implementation of the Scheme.

World Environment Fund

827. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to participate in the Earth Summit, an environment meet;

(b) whether vast differences have cropped up on the central issue of the World Environment Fund and its management; and

(c) if so their impact on the negotiations at the final round of the preparatory committee for the world summit on environment and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Differences on the central issue of financial resources and the financial mechanism or mechanisms remained unresolved at the final round of the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Environment and Development. It is expected that resolution of these differences would be taken up at the UNCED meeting itself.

Indo-Pak Relations

828. **SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:**
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item regarding a recent call by the Pakistan Prime Minister for overhauling of Indo-Pak attitudes as

appeared in 'The Hindu' dated April 3, 1992;

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

(c) whether any follow-up action was initiated by Pakistan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Pakistan has not, unfortunately, changed the direction of its policy towards India and continues to aid and abet terrorism in Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. This approach is not conducive to the promotion of mutual trust and confidence or to the conduct of a meaningful dialogue for normalisation of relations.

Government hope that Pakistan will stop its support to terrorism and subversion directed against India, abandon its negative attitude and join in efforts to establish good neighbourly relations.

It is in this context that India remains committed to continuing the bilateral dialogue with Pakistani authorities at appropriate levels.

Development of Agriculture

*829. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects aided by World Bank for comprehensive agricultural development in Kerala; and

(b) the areas benefited by such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) There are no projects aided by World bank for comprehensive Agricultural Development in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Grossing over of Terrorists to Foreign countries

*830. DR. A.K. PATEL
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists who managed to cross over to Pakaistan and other foreign countries from India during 1991 and 1992 so far;

(b) the number of terrorists killed and apprehended separate by the security forces while crossing unathisedly into foreign territory during the above period;

(c) whether the Government have any information regarding the sources of the weapons used by the terrorists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). As per available information 77 terrornsts were killed and 76 apprehended in 1991 while crossing from India to Pakistan/POK. In 1992, upto March, none is reported to have been killed/ apprehended. Pakistan has remained the main supplier of weapons to terrorist elements in this country. The weapons available with the terrorists have mostly been prouder in Parkistan and then muggled to India. In addition to this the terrorists have resorted to snatching of weapons to augment their weapon-holding.

Marine Technology

*831. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:
SHRI A PRATHAP SAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Marine fisheries Research institute has developed any cost effective marine technology for artificial under-water marine fish farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this technology has been successful in certain parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have selected certain locations in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal and Gujarat for developing artificial reef farming; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Marine fish farming technologies have been developed for pearl oyster, edible oyster, mussel, clam, marine prawns, sea cucumber and seaweed.

(c) Yes.

(d) The pearl oyster culture technology has been successfully commercialised at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu and a medium scale prawn hatchery has been established at Mopla bay, Cannanore.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Tractor Technology

*832. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: -

(a) the total number of centres in the country for imparting training to the farmers in tractor technology and the latest techniques of farming;

(b) whether the government propose to set up such a centre in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the rural area; and

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Government of India have set up four regional Farm machinery Training and Testing Institutes at Budni (Madhya Pradesh), Hissar (Haryana), Geriadinne, district Anantpaur (Andhra Pradesh) and Biswanath Chariali, district Sonitpur (Assam).

(b) and (c). A proposal to set up Training and Evaluation Centres for Farm machinery in the States through a Centrally Sponsored scheme during the Eighth Plan is under consideration.

Purchase of Properties by Indian Missions Abroad

*833. SHRI DATTATRAYA ..
BANDARU:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFIARS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of land, buildings and other properties purchased by Indian Missions abroad during 1990-91 and 1991-92, year wise and country-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for their improvement, repair or innovation during the above period, country-wise?

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO); (a) In 1990-91 the following properties were purchased by Indian Missions abroad at the values indicated alongside;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(i) Lima (Peru)	Chancery Bldg	Rs. 45, 10,000
(ii) Cairo (Egypt)	Chancery Bldg. ,	Rs. 4, 59,20,000
(iii) Windhoek a) (Namibia)	Chancery Building	Rs. 44. 93, 500
(b) Embassy Residences		Rs. 1. 04.06. 000
(c) First Secy. Residence		Rs. 39.73, 200
(d) Three staff Residences.		Rs. 21, 28, 500

In 1991-92 no property was purchased.

(b) the expenditure incurred for the improvement repair & renovation of the above properties during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was as follows;

(i) Lima	Rs. 4.61. 947
(ii) Cairo	Rs. 3.36 800
(iii) Windhoek	Rs. 35. 49.007

[*Translation*]

U.S. of Hindi in Official Work

*834. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the policy being followed by the Government to encourage use of Hindi in Official work?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): The Government has been executing, as per the plans, the various programmes prepared for implementation of the Official language policy laid down in the Constitution and the law. These programmes include imparting training of Hindi language/ typing/stenography to such of the officers/ employees in Central Government Offices

who do not possess knowledge of Hindi, the work relating to translation into Hindi and training of the staff engaged on translation work in various Ministries/Departments in the art of translation, ensuring availability of mechanical/technical equipment and promoting the increased use of Hindi on them. It is the policy of the Government that the use of Hindi in Government work may be encouraged through incentives and good will and for this a number of incentive schemes are being implemented.

Oil exploration in Bihar

*835. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the oil exploration work in Bihar for 1992-93;

(b) whether the drilling work for oil wells is likely to be completed within the next six months at the places where this work is in progress at present;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has issued orders for the shifting of its plant from Bihar to Assam;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the funds proposed to be allocated for the oil exploration in Bihar during the eighth five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) About Rs. 2 crores for seismic surveys apart from the amount to be spent on the well under drilling at kadmaha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No orders have been issued for the shifting of the rig.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Abouts. 16 crores for seismic surveys.

Projects Pending For Allocation of Gas

*836. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state.

(a) the details of projects for allocation of natural gas pending with the Union Government at present, State-wise;

(b) since when those are pending;

(c) the reasons for delay in according approval;

(d) the time by which they are likely to be approved; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be approved; and

(e) the details of such projects approved by the Union Government during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Apart from the allocations of over 90 MMSCMD already made, demands to the extent of about 240 MMSCMD have been registered with GAIL as per the following details:-

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of parties</i>	<i>Quantity (MMSCMD)</i>
Gujarat	326	43.98
Uttar Pradesh	122	18.25
Haryana	92	3.72
Delhi/Punjab/H.P.	4	0.04
Rajasthan	28	15.95
M.P.	57	20.90
Maharashtra	96	47.05
A.P./T.N/Karnataka	166	82.19
Assam	16	5.26
Tripura	18	1.80
Total	925	239.14

(b) to (d). applications for allocation of gas are received from time to time, and are considered keeping in view the availability of gas and commitments already made. In view of the present projections of availability of gas, and the allocations already made, no further allocations are likely in the foreseeable future, except in the north Eastern Region.

(e) Only two allocations have been agreed to during the year 1991-92, both in the State of Tripura. These are:-

(1) for industrial consumers in and around Agartala	- 0.25 MMSCMD
(2) Tripura Electricity Deptt., Rokhiya	- 0.4 MMSCMD

Oil and Gas Reserves

837. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the States having petroleum and natural gas reserves;

(b) the estimated quantity of petroleum and natural gas expected in each of these reserves;

(c) the number of new petroleum and natural gas reserves located during 1991-92; and

(d) the quantity of gas likely to be obtained therefrom?

ONLAND: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam & Arunachal Pradesh

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The following states are having oil and gas reserves:-

OFFSHORE: West and East Coast.

The estimated quantity of the oil and gas reserves as on 1.1.1991 is given below

States	Geological Reserves Oil + Condensate	
	MMT	Gas MMm ³
A. ONLAND		
1. Gujarat	763.02	191659.3
2. Rajasthan	-	8646.0
3. Tripura	-	23713.8
4. Assam	970.25	271099.0
5. Arunachal Pradesh		
6. Nagaland	23.55	4351.5
7. Andhra Pradesh	6.55	55705.7
8. Tamil Nadu	18.84	16734.9
Total On land	1812.21	571910.2
B. OFFSHORE		
1. West Coast	2464.23	927938.6
2. East Coast	81.28	27923.3
Total Offshore	2545.51	955861.9
Total Onland + Offshore	4357.72	1527772.1

During the year 1991-92 oil and gas reserves were established in 14 new prospects (11 on land and 3 offshore)

The quantum of reserves from new finds shall be established after assessment

[English]

Consumption Foodgrains

*838 SHRI M G REDDY, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the per capita consumption of Foodgrains in the country at present

(b) whether the per capita availability of foodgrains has remained stagnant

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and

(d) the corrective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR) (a) the per capita net availability of Foodgrains which may be considered as consumption for the year 1991 has been provisionally estimated as 186.5 kg per year

(b) and (c) the per capita net availability of foodgrains by and large, has shown a rising trend over the years. The provisionally estimated per capita net availability of foodgrains at 163.4 kg during the triennium ending 1981 increased to 180.0 kg during the triennium ending 1991

(d) The steps taken to increase the production and availability included implementation of integrated programme for Rice Development, special Foodgrains Production programme Wheat, Special foodgrains Production Programme Maize and Millets, National Pulses development Programme and Special Food Production Programme for Pulses etc

Oilseeds Cultivation

*839 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TIPATHY
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oilseeds Technology Mission has surveyed and identified areas for oilseeds cultivation

(b) if so, the areas identified for the purpose State wise

(c) the incentives proposed to be extended by the Government to the cultivators and

(d) the target fixed for oilseeds production during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR), (a) and (b) The Technology Mission on Oilseeds has identified the following areas for coverage under the Centrally posed Oilseeds Production programme -

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Districts</i>
Andhra Pradesh	22
Assam	13
Bihar	25

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of Districts</i>
Gujarat	18
Haryana	16
Jammu & Kashmir	8
Karnataka	18
Madhya Pradesh	45
Maharashtra	26
Orissa	13
Punjab	11
Rajasthan	27
Tamil Nadu	18
Uttar Pradesh	45
West Bengal	12
Himachal Pradesh	
Manipur	
Sikkim	Entire State
Tripura	

(c) Incentives are given to cultivators for use of improved seeds, plant protection, sprinklers, improved farm equipments, gypsum/pyrites and rhyzobium culture under the Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production programme.

(d) A production target of 185 lakh tonnes for 1992-93 has been proposed.

[Translation]

Poultry Industry

*840 SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poultry industry in the

country is facing severe crisis;

(b) if so, whether the Poultry Federation has requested the Food Corporation of India to supply to them wheat on the prices at which it is being supplied to flour mills;

(c) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the Government are considering to provide agricultural status to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) the poultry industry in the country has been passing through a difficult period, mainly due to the shortage and high prices of maize an important feed ingredient.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Agriculture had received requests from various poultry sector organisations including Poultry Federation of India for supply of wheat for use in poultry feed. Ministry of Food was requested to make available five lakh tonnes of wheat for exclusive use in poultry feed at the same price as supplied to flour industries.

The following steps have been taken for making maize available for poultry sector:

- (i) State government have been requested to intervene to prevent hoarding of maize by traders.
- (ii) NAFED has been asked to procure maize locally and also to explore the possibility of import of maize from abroad to make it available to the poultry sector.
- (iii) Steps are being taken for increasing the production of maize in the country.
- (iv) financial assistance has been

provided to State Level Poultry Corporations /Federations and similar other organisations for streamlining the marketing of eggs and poultry and supply of balanced poultry feed at reasonable prices.

(d) Poultry being a State subject only the State Governments can accord the status of agriculture to poultry farming. Government of India have recommended to all States/ Union Territories to accord the status of agriculture to poultry farming in respect of production of eggs and table poultry for the purpose of electricity tariff, labour and land laws, institutional financing, sales tax and octroi.

[English]

Expenditure on Union Council of Ministers

8569. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Union Government towards salaries, T.A. and D.A. telephones and other perks of the Union Council of Ministers during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Facilities for SC/ST Students

8570. SHRI LALIT ORAON:
 DR. (SMT.) K.S.
 SOUNDARAM:
 SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:
 SHRI HARISH NARAYAN

PRABHU ZANTYE:
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Union Government under the centrally sponsored schemes of hostels for boys and girls, Ashram Schools, Research, and Training centres, Pre-examination Coaching Centres, Stipend/Scholarships, Post-metric Scholarships, Book Bank Yojana and grants to voluntary organisations for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during the last three years. year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the amount proposed to be provided for the said schemes during VIII Plan and for 1992-93; and

(c) the number of Ashram Schools, Research and Training Centres and Pre-examination training centres set up/proposed to be set up State-wise, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) the required information is given in the enclosed statements (I to III).

(b) The allocations for the Centrally sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the VIII Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised. an outlay of Rs.,88. 25 crores has been provided for the schemes dunnq 1992-93.

(c) The statements containing the required information are attached in the statement IV to VII.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State/UT		Coaching Allied	Post-matric Scholarships	Pre-matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg.	Grant to Vol. Orgn.
8. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	27.60	-	-	8.56	-	-	-	-
9. Haryana	-	-	40.00	1.69	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
10. Karnataka	2.01	458.008	3.007	1.58	19.16	-	-	-	-	-
11. Kerala	-	459.701	-	3.00	16.22	-	-	-	-	7.49
12. Madhya Pradesh	-	712.95	3.967	4.68	110.91	89.46	-	-	6.96	4.83
13. Maharashtra	-	2207.508	2.035	9.84	13.95	-	-	-	-	31.02
14. Manipur	1.00	62.86	-	0.50	22.31	-	-	-	-	4.11
15. Meghalaya	-	104.41	-	-	5.91	-	-	-	-	23.48

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State/UT	Coaching Allied	Post-matric Scholarships	Pre-matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg.	Grant to Vol. Orgn.	
25. West Bengal	-	628.29	-	0.37	17.97	-	-	8.76	36.48	
26. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	.75	-	-	-	-	
27. Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Delhi	1.18	12.49	-	2.14	-	-	-	-	22.17	
29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30. Daman & Diu	-	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Pondicherry	-	0.20	1.20	-	074	12.77	-	-	-	

		(Rs in lakhs)																
State/UT	Coaching Allied	Post-matric		Pre-matric		Book		Boys		Girls		Ashram		Research		Grant to		
		Scholarships	Scholarships	Scholarships	Banks	Banks	Hostels	Hostels	Hostels	Hostels	Schools	Schools	Trg.	Vol. Orgn	Trg.	Vol. Orgn		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	29 42	11879 22	88 38	57 59	546 40	50 00	-	63 23	184 79								

* + Rupees 33.35 lakhs given directly to Universities and others Institutions

** + Rupees 12 52 lakhs given directly to Research Institutions

*** Grants in aid given directly to vol organisations are included

State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Coaching Allied	Post-matric Scholarships	Pre-matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg.	Grant to Vol. Orgn.	...
16. Orissa	-	100.50	-	1.00	32.00	25.00	16.65	4.60	6.47	
17. Punjab	2.01	10.56	-	1.98	-	1.50	-	-	-	
18. Rajasthan	-	112.51	1.45	1.00	17.12	17.12	-	1.00	8.62	
19. Sikkim	-	1.59	-	-	12.84	17.13	36.52	-	-	
20. Tamil Nadu	-	61.86	3.68	11.68	61.59	2.44	20.1	25.00	3.51	
21. Tripura	2.17	32.67	-	-	6.13	8.57	7.00	-	-	
22. Uttar Pradesh	-	297.97	-	-	6.32	28.56	33.50	10.00	6.19	
23. West Bengal	0.69	43.47	0.05	0.80	28.52	24.81	-	-	35.20	

		(Rs in lakhs)									
State/UT	Coaching Allied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Post matric Scholarships	Pre-matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg.	Grant to Vol Orgn.	
24	Mizoram	-	13.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	Goa	-	0.05	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	
26.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	29.20	5.72	-	-	-	
28	Delhi	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	
30.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	3.53	4.28	-	-	-	

		(Rs. in lakhs)									
State/ UT	Coaching Allied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Post-matric Scholarships	Pre-matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg.	Grant to Vol. Orgn.	
1											
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	11.44	-	-	-	-	
	Total	38.06	1860.38	22.97	41.22	900.18	814.95	209.00	105.18	168.15	

* + Rupees 74.15 lakhs directly given to Universities and others Institutions.

** + Rupees 30.08 lakhs directly given to Research Institutions.

*** Amounts given directly to Voluntary Organisations are included.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Allied	Coaching	Post-metric	Pre-matric	Book	Girls	Boys	Ashram	Research	Grant to
		Scholarships	Scholarships	Scholarships	Banks	Hostels	Hostels	Schools	Trg.	Vol. Orgn.
7. Himachal Pradesh	1.29	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-
8. J & K	2.00	0.77	-	-	0.77	5.00	5.00	-	-	96.84
9. Kerala	1.47	109.73	11.39	6.92	6.92	20.00	33.58	38.38	12.00	14.11
10. Karnataka	2.07	2223.96	1.00	4.49	4.49	92.07	165.63	-	-	7.17
11. Madhya Pradesh	20.69	377.84	98.74	1.95	1.95	207.26	35.00	-	13.20	2.65
12. Maharashtra	1.00	350.79	14.72	2.90	2.90	48.68	64.10	190.00	5.80	37.84
13. Manipur	-	23.06	-	1.00	1.00	9.07	2.62	-	10.00	25.38
14. Meghalaya	0.25	0.62	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-III

Amount in respect of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes asked for SCs and STs for 1991-92.

Name State/UT	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	Coaching Allied	Post-metric Scholarships	Pre-matric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg.	Grant to Vol. Orgn.	..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.66	48.63	77.15	12.59	181.31	319.42	-	5.00	17.68	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	28.18	-	-	4.11	
3. Assam	0.57	17.05	13.00	0.33	23.00	23.00	-	16.00	29.30	
4. Bihar	7.50	102.55	20.15	7.50	141.80	311.95	-	9.25	47.10	
5. Gujarat	4.38	291.27	25.47	1.58	42.01	77.82	-	2.25	47.10	
6. Haryana	3.24	31.68	12.92	1.28	-	-	-	-	97.40	

(Rs. in lakhs)

	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name State/UT	Allied	Coaching	Post-metric	Pre-matric	Book	Girls	Boys	Ashram	Research	Grant to
		Scholarships	Scholarships	Scholarships	Banks	Hostels	Hostels	Schools	Trg.	Vol. Orgn.
15	Nagaland	-	102.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	6.13	6.13	-	-	-
17	Orissa	0.58	55.30	1.31	1.00	62.43	25.98	20.00	2.60	4.22
18.	Punjab	1.74	29.44	20.77	0.60	1.00	1.50	-	-	-
19	Rajasthan	15.27	264.77	35.69	1.00	40.22	7.58	-	5.00	-
20.	Sikkim	-	0.74	-	-	8.56	8.56	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	4.00	2.63.22	5.16	9.60	44.60	48.01	-	11.54	5.53
22.	Tripura	2.96	45.44	9.42	0.80	8.96	19.90	8.00	-	0.96
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.01	700.00	49.79	2.00	51.35	75.82	-	500	12.49

		(Rs in lakhs)									
Name State/UT	Coaching Allied	Post metric Scholarships	Pre metric Scholarships	Book Banks	Girls Hostels	Boys Hostels	Ashram Schools	Research Trg	Grant to Vol Orgn		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
31	Andman & Nicobar	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	22.05	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	104.22	350.00	400.00	56.23	1046.77	1500.00	256.38	105.00	649.91	

* Rs 32.72 lakhs given to Universities

** Rs 5.11 lakhs grant in aid given directly to Research Institutions

*** Grants-in-aid given directly to voluntary organisations are included

STATEMENT IV*Number and locations of Ashram Schools for S. T. Children**Annexure-iv.
during 1990-91*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>No. of Ashram Schools.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not indicated	5
2	Gujarat	Not indicated	20
3	Karnataka	1. Mandya, Dakshina Kannada District. 2. Barhmagiri, H.d.Note Mysore District.	2
4.	Kerala	1. Katela, Thiruvanthapuram District. 2. Nallongadu district 3. Oynad District	3
5	Orissa	1. Jagannathpur Kaonghard Distt. 2. Murusuan -do- 3. Kanjipani -do- 4. Jampali Sundegarh District	4
6	Sikkim	1. Lachen North Sikkim 2. laching -do- 3. Hee-Gyathang -do-	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	1. North Arot Distt. (3) 2. South Arot Distt. (2) 3. Salem Distt. (2) 4. Dharpura -do- (1)	
8.	Tripura	1. Duburnagar Block 2. Dhawmanu Block 3. Bajafe 4. Ganganagar Block	4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>No. of Ashram Schools</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Belanursuva, Kheri	1
			50
1991-92			
1.	Maharashtra	38 Nos location not available	
2.	Orissa	2 Nos. -do-	
3.	Kerala	3 Nos. -do-	
4.	Tripura	1 Nos. -do-	
Total		44.Nos.	

STATEMENT

Number and locations of research and Training Institutes.

1. Tribal Cultural reserach & Training Institutes
Government of Andhra Pradesh
Telgu-Sankshema Bhawan,
Illrd floor masab Tank,
Hyderabad.

2. Assam Institute of research for
Trebles and Scheudled Castes,
Government of Assam,
Jawahamagar, H. N. 37,
Guwahati-22.

3. Tribal Welfare Research Institute
Government of Bihar,
Marabad Road,
Ranchi.

4. Tribal Research & Training

Centre, Gujarat Vloyuapith,
Ahamedabad.

5. Kerala Institute for Research,
Training and Development Studies
for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes, Government of Kerala,
Kozhikode.

6. M.P. Tribal Research and Developmer
Institute,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
35, Shimlia Hills, *Bhopal.*

7. Tribal & Harijan Research-cum-
Training Institute,
Government of Ornsa,
Bhubanswar.

8. Tribal Research Institute,
Government of Maharashtra,
28, Queens Road, *Pune.*

9. Tribal Research & Training,

Institute,
Government of Rajasthan,
Udaipur.

Gomati Nagar,
Lucknow-226001.

0. Tribal Research Centre,
Tamil University,
Uthagamandiam,
Tamil Nadu.

12. Cultural Research Institute
Scheduled Caste & Scheduled
Tribe Department,
P/4, C.I.T. Scheme,
V.I.M.V. I P. Road,
Muncichtola, Calcutta.

1. SC/ST Reserch &
Training Institute,
A2-12-D Vishal Khand-2,

13. Tribal research, Institute,
Government of Manipur,
Imphal.

STATEMENT VI

MINISTRY OF WELFARE COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEME

(A) Directly run Pre-examination training Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.		Nagarjuna University Guntur	Nagarjuna Study Circle Nagarjuna University, Guntur
2.		Osmania University Hyderabad	PETC for SC/ST, Vasavi Colleges of Engg., Osmania University Hyderabad.
3.	GUJARAT	Gujarat University Ahmedabad	PETC for SC/ST at Harvalliabadas Kalidas Centre for Professional Trg. opp. Gujarat University Library, Ahmedabad.
4.	J & K	Jammu University Jammu	PETC for SC/ST at centre of Continuing Education & extrn. work University of Jammu Canal Road Jammu Tawi.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
KARNATAKA			
5.		University of Mysore, Mysore.	Coaching doe Banking Services Exam. M.C. Eantenary Ham. University of Mysore, Mosore.
6.		Karnataka University Dharwad	PETC for SC/ST Karnataka University Dharwad
MADHYA PRADESH			
7.		Awdesh Pratap Singh University Rewa.	PETC for SC/ST Awdeshpratap Singh University Rewa
8.		Vikram University Ujjain	Coaching Centre for SC/ST Vikram University Vjjain.
9.		Devi Ahliya Vishwa Vidyalaya Indore.	Coaching Center for SC/ST Devi Ahliya Vishwa Vidyalaya Indore.
MAHARASHTRA			
10.		Marathwada University Aurangabad.	Coaching centre for SC/ST Marathwada University Aurangabad.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
11.		Shivaji University Kolhapur	Centre for Coaching of SC/ST for IAS Exam. Shivaji University Vidya Nagar Kodhapur
12.		Nagpur University Nagpur. Building, Amravati Road, Nagpur.	* PETC for SC/ST. University's Main Library
13.	PUNJAB	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.	All India Services PETC for SC/ST Guru Nank Dev University, Amritsar.
14.		Punjabi University, Patiala- 147002.	Zonal IAS etd. PECC, Arts Block. Punjabi University, Patiala.
15.	RAJASTHAN	Sukhadia University Udaipur.	PETC for SC/STs, Sukhadia University Udaipur.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. T	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH			
16.		Motilal Nehru Regional Engg College Allahabad (Exam) Engineering college, Allahabad	SC & ST Training Centre fo (Engg. Services
17.		Allahabad University Allahabad	ST & ST Ind Services PETC, Pant Hostel Chautham Lines, Allahabad-2
18		Gahwal University Garhwal, Srinagar	All India Services PETC for SC/ST University of Garhwal, Srinagar
19		Agra University Agra	Competitive exam Coaching centre for SC/STs Agra University , Agra
DELHI			
20			S N Das Gupta College, 25- B, Pusa Road New Delhi
21			Rau's IAS Study circle (P) Lid , No. 10/44 Daknishwar, Hailey Road New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Sachdeva New P. T. Collage New Delhi	Coaching SC/ST candidates at Sachdeva New P T Collage New Delhi
(B) CENTRES BEING RUN THROUGH THE STATE GOVTS/ U. T. ADMINISTRATIONS.			
23	Andhra Pradesh	Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute Bangara Hills Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Study Circle Shania Nagar, Hyderabad
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute Bangara Hills Hyderabad	Pre-exam. Training Centre for SC/STs, Tribal Cultural research & Training Institute, Bangara Hills, Road, No 1, Hyderabad.
25	Andhra Pradesh	Assam Administrative Staff College, (CTI) Guwahati	Sri Krishna Devaraya Institute of Academic Dev Anantpur
26.	Assam	Assam Administrative Staff College, (CTI) Guwahati	PETC, Assam Administrative Staff College (CTI), PETC Jawaharnagar P.O. Khanapara, Guwahati-22
27.	Bihar	Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute Ranchi	PETC for SCs/STs, Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute Morabadi Road, Ranchi with 9 centers at Pakur Lohardegga,

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
28.	Bihar		Khunti, gumia, Latehar, Chaibassa Dumka & Sahabgang.
29.	Bihar		PETC, Patna University, Patna.
30.	Bihar		PETC, Darbhanga University Darbhanga.
31.	Delhi.		PETC, Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur.
32.	Gujarat		PETC, (Day shift) for SCs/STs D. 61/32 Ramjas Road, Karol Bagh New Delhi-5.
33.	-do-		PETC for Saonds Bangalore No. - 70 Manikalaibagh Society Ambakhadi Ahmedbad.
34.	-do-		PETC for SCs/STs 3rd floor Multipurpose Building Surat.
			PETC for SCs/ STs 2nd Flour Narmada Bhawan Near Kothi, Bal Barodar.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre
1	2	3	4
35.	-do-		PETC for SCS/STC Gandhinagar.
36.	-do-		PETC for SCs/STs, Rajkot
37.	Haryana		PETC for SCs, Govt Polytechnic, Patiala House, Near Mission Hospital A, bala City, Ambala
38.	-do-		PETC Rohtak
39.	-do-		PETC, Bhiwai
40.	-do-		PETC, Karnal
41.	-do-		PETC Hissar
42.	-do-		PETC Rewari
43.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration	PETC for HAS and Allied Services H P Institute of Public Adm. Fairtawn, Shimla - 12
44.	Karnataka		PETC for SCs/STs, Sampangiraman Nagar Bangalore - 27

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U, T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
45.	-do-	PETA Indirangar, Bangalore.	PETA Indirangar, Bangalore.
46.	-do-	PETA, No. 30/1, Haliyan Road, Dharwad	PETA, No. 30/1, Haliyan Road, Dharwad
47.	-do-	Venkatesh Nagar, Gulabarga.	Pre-examination training centre H. No. 11449,
48.	-do-		Pre-Examination Training Centre Mysore.
49.	Kerala		Pre-examination Training centre for SCs/ST Ernakulam Tower House, Mahima Gandhi Road, Cichin- 1
50.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs T-C-15/1807, Near valnala Narsing Home, Vazhutacaud, Trivandrum-14.
51.	-do-		Pre-examination Training centre for SCs/STs, Kozhikode (calicut)
52.	-do-		Pre-examination training centers for SCs/STs, Trivandrum.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U T	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
53.	Madhya Pradesh	M P Tribal research and Development Institute, Bhopal	Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs M.P. Tribal Research & Development Institute, 35 Sharmia Hills Road, Bhopal.
54.	-do-		All India Service PETC for SCs/STs, Ravishankar University Campus, Raipur
55.	-do-		PETC for SCs/STs Indore
56.	-do-		PETC for SCs/STs Gwalior
57.	-do-		PETC for SCs/STs Sagar
58.	-do-		Pre examination training centre fo SCs/STs Jabalpur
59.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Bilaspur

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
60.	Maharashtra	Poona University	Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Poona University Poona
61.	Manipur		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Admilaarti Shiksha Ashram /Campus Imphal.
62.	Meghalaya	N.E.H.U, Shillong centre North East Hill University Bijal	SCs/STs All India Pre-examination training Complex Laitiamkhar Shillong-30
63.	Nagaland		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs for Banking Services State Admn. Trg. Institute Nagaland Kohima.
64.	Orissa		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Govt. College, Phulbani.
65.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Govt. College Bhawanipatana.
66.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Rayagada College Rayagada.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
67	Orissa		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Govt of college, Sundergarh.
68.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Guntur College Gunupur.
69.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Dhanrahdhar College, Keonjhar.
70.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Private College, Nilgiri.
71.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Ravenshwar College, Cuttack.
72.	-do-		Pre examination training centre for SCs/STs Orissa University of Agriculture and technology (OUAT) Bhuwaneswar
73.	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs, M.P. College Baripada.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
74.	-00-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs, Srikusna Chandra Gajapati Collage, Parkakhemanda.
75.	-00-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs, University college Buhranpur
76.	-00-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs D.A. V. College Koraput.
77.	-00-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs High School Pulbani
78	-00-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Bhuvaneshwar
79.	Rajasthan	University of Rajasthan	Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Jhalana Dangrao Road Jaipur Rajasthan.
80.	-00-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Social Welfare Deptt. Behind Sardar Medical College Bikaner.

Sl No	Name of the State/ U T	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre
1	2	3	4
81	--do--		Pre examination training centre for SCs/STs, Social Welfare Deptt Jodhpur
82	--do--		Pre examination training centre for SCs/STs Behavi Niketan, Kotda Gordhnupura Chowk, Socak welfare Deptt Kota
83	--do--		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs social welfare Deptt , Udaipur
84	Tamil Nadu		Pre examination training centre for SCs/STs, Mount Road No 14, West CIT Nagar Madras -35
85	Uttar Pradesh		Poorva Parkishan Kendra for SCs/STs Maharshin Balmiki Marg, Mumfordgang Allahabad
86	--do--		Poor Parksha Prashikashan Kendra for SCs/STs, C 234, Nirala Nagar Lucknow

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U. T.	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.
1	2	3	4
87.	—do—		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs for Judicial Services Allahabad.
88.	—do—		Pre-examination training centre for Bareilly (for women only)
89.	—do—		Pre-examination training centre for Gorakhpur.
90.	—do—		Pre-examination training centre for Meerut
91.	—do—		Pre-examination training centre for Varanasi.
92.	—do—		Pre-examination training centre for Jhansi.
93.	West Bengal		West Bengal Civil Services for SCs/STs.

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Name of the University in which run	Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre
1	2	3	4
94	-do-		Maulana Azad College, Raii Ahmed Kidwai Road, Culcutta
95.	-do-		Coaching facilities for SCs/STs for Stenography and typing at Sufee Commercial College, Calcutta
96	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs, A C College of commerce, Jalpaigun
97	-do-		Pre-examination training centre for Salt Lake, Calcutta
98	Tripura		Institute of Modern Management 3, Lowdon Street, Calcutta- 73017
99.	Punjab		Pre examination training centre for SCs/STs Tripura Public Service exam. Building Agartala.
99.	Punjab		Pre-examination training centre for

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ U. T.</i>	<i>Name of the University in which run</i>	<i>Name and Postal Address of Pre- Examination Training Centre.</i>
1	2	3	4
100.	Pondicherry		SCs/STs Kothi. No. 61, Phase 3 (B) (1), SAS Nagar Mohali Punjab.
101.	Goa		Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Pondicherry. Pre-examination training centre for SCs/STs Govt. Polytechnique Panaji.

[English]

Oil and Natural Gas Reserves in Madhya Pradesh.

8571. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has identified certain locations in Madhya Pradesh which are believed to be rich in oil and Natural gas reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the exploration work is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) After carrying out surveys in Madhya Pradesh ONGC has drilled and tested an exploratory well at Jabera (Damoh Dist.) No commercially exploitable quantities of hydrocarbons was found. another location at Tehki (Shahdol Dist.) has been identified for drilling.

Dispute Between Hpsidc And German Companies

8572. SHRI M.V. CHAMDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existing dispute between Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC) and some German based companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI

EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. Our Embassy in Boon had received a complaint against M/s Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC), Shimla from a German company M/s. gerhardt and Buch Gmbh & Co. KG.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has conducted a thorough examination of the complaint and has responded to the German company.

Change in Name of Bombay as 'Mumbai'

8573. SHRI MOHAN REWALE:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have used the name 'Mumbai' for Bombay in the official translations of the Constitution of India and Central Acts in Almost all the national languages of India including Hindi;

(b) whether UNESCO has used the name 'Mumbai' in the Roman script in the 'Climatic Atlas of Asia' published by them in 1981; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to effect the statutory change from Bombay to 'Mumbai' in the Roman Script of English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) In Hindi version of the Constitution 'Mumbai' has been used in the local legislations appearing in Schedules I and IX to the Constitution. We are not aware of any Central Legislation relating to 'Bombay' where the name 'Mumbai' has been used.

(b) The climatic Atlas of Asia published by UNESCO in 1981 used the name Mumbai but the source of such usage is not known to Department. However the matter was taken up with the World meteorological Organisation (WMO and UNESCO) and it was learnt from WMO that the basis for these spellings was the official 1967 edition of the publication by the USSR main Geodesy and Cartography directorate UNESCO was requested to take corrective measures in this regard through our representative in the UNESCO.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Solar Energy to Tap Inaccessible Water in soils

8575. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists of the Nimbhar Agricultural Research Institute at Phaltan in Maharashtra have discovered a novel strategy using Solar energy to tap inaccessible water in soils and feed it to seedlings as reported in the Statesman February 11, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) the methodology involves digging a pit in the soil and covering it with either a plastic or a glass still. solar energy heats up the soil and soil-bound water evaporates and condenses on the underside of the glass. This water is collected in a bottle and is used for watering seedlings.

[Translation]

Sites for Vegetable and Fruit Centres

8576. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study for identification of sites for the setting up of vegetable and fruit centres, is being conducted by the national Dairy Development Board?

(b) if so, the criteria for the selection of these sites and the time by which this study would be completed;

(c) whether the World Bank provided any aid for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. a feasibility study is currently being undertaken by National Dairy development Board (NDDB) for preparation of a project report for establishing an integrated project, linking the important production areas with six major urban centres viz. Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Cochin, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Madras in a supply-demand grid for marketing fruits and vegetables. These cities have been identified as representative markets and catchment areas for the purpose of the study. Final decision to establish such centres for marketing of fruits and vegetables will depend upon the recommendations of the consultants as to the viability of the centres at places identified. the study is expected to be completed by June, 1992.

(c) Yes, Sir. The entire cost of the study is being financed by the World Bank.

(d) U.S.\$ 283, 293 plus Rs 8.25 lakhs.

other countries;

[English]

Study of IARI

8577. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the study conducted by the Indian agricultural Research Institute (IARI) suggesting the need for certain Policy measures to broaden the country's food base and check the highly disturbing trend in agriculture like the decline in input productivity;

(b) if so, the salient features of this study; and

(c) his Ministry's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian agricultural Research Institute has inter-alia suggested the use of modern tools such as genetic engineering, recombinant DNA technology, tissue culture, protoplast culture and resource management through increasing use of 'farm produce inputs' instead of market purchased inputs for increasing the productivity in agriculture.

(c) The Ministry supports these views.

Mango and Pineapple Production

8578. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of mangoes and pineapples produced during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether these fruits are exported to

(c) if so, the quantity of these fruits exported during 1991-92, country-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the government to boost its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) State-wise quantity of mangoes and pineapples produced during the last three years as per rough estimates are enclosed in the statement I and II.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information on quantity of mangoes and pineapple exported during 1991-92 are not available.

(d) (i) the Central Government have provided assistance for the multiplication of Alphonso mango to Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli in Maharashtra during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(ii) Assistance have been provided for the rejuvenation of old orchards which include mango also.

(iii) The National Horticulture Board have provided assistance to Nagaland for the cultivation of pineapples through elimination of Jhum cultivation in tribal areas from 1989-90.

(iv) the National Horticulture Board has also provided assistance for high density pineapple cultivation in tribal areas of Bastar Distt. of Madhya Pradesh from 1989-90.

Besides, the State Govts. are also providing assistance through supply of quality planting material and dissemination of advanced technology to growers.

STATEMENT-I

Production of Mango

Area in Hectare
Production in M. T.

Sl. No.	Name of State	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157320	1887880	164705	1976460	178946	2147352			
2.	Bihar	143600	1436000	149110	1391010	144204	1542040			
3.	Goa	3200	25000	3285	29500	3359	30166			
4.	Gujarat	30000	300000	30500	305000	31000	310000			
5.	Haryana	6655	23325	6876	38368	7204	40212			
6.	Karnataka	59164	567974	61471	590122	63597	604171			
7.	Kerala	61999	200561	67532	226105	67532	226105			
8.	Madhya Pradesh	21032	189288	20886	-	21579	194000			
9.	Maharashtra	13997	90000	13997	90000	35400	145140			
10.	Manipur	100	400	100	400	1380	1400			

Sl. No.	Name of State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Mizoram	109	307	123	399	78	599
12.	Orissa	89253	821127	90500	850680	92198	875881
13.	Punjab	9345	58400	9896	61852	10537	65858
14.	Rajasthan	7689	49440	7689	49440	7689	49440
15.	Sikkim	20	20	30	30	50	50
16.	Tamil Nadu	40800	398000	44748	136180	44748	136180
17.	Tripura	4830	42800	4869	44800	4892	45700
18.	Uttar Pradesh (Plains)	221842	833691	222652	1114361	237790	1362657
19.	Uttar Pradesh (Hills)	16749	60000	17449	46000	17666	44690
20.	West Bengal	55800	230000	54126	395119	54400*	375000

STATEMENT-II
Production of Pineapple

Area in Hectare
Production in M. T.

Sl. No.	Name of State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1137	5917	1137	5911	1511	6962
2.	Assam	4600	43000	48900	48900	10030	149135
3.	Bihar	1991	19000	2080	31200	2492	49920
4.	Karnataka	3276	114660	3403	119105	4000	140000
5.	Kerala	4425	54927	4097	50639	4097	506539
6.	Manipur	6600	82200	6600	82200	5600	42000
7.	Meghalaya	7246	60580	7917	61044	8560	63500
8.	Mizoram	400	5200	520	6000	842	10639

Sl. No.	Name of State	1986-87				1987-88				1988-89			
		Area		Production		Area		Production		Area		Production	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
9.	Nagaland	721	1697	870	2030	765	1760						
10.	Orissa	158	1896	220	2260	220	2260						
11.	Tamil Nadu	850	17000	783	32332	783	32332						
12.	Tripura	2990	19700	3170	21700	3269	24500						
13.	West Bengal	9200	230000	9563	177412	9600	239000						
14.	Goa	440	6600	440	6600	440	6600						

Kidnappings in Jammu and Kashmir

8879. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kidnappings cases reported in Jammu and Kashmir during March, 1992;

(b) the number of terrorists arrested in the State during the said period; and

(c) the number of civilians killed in the State during 1992 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have furnished the following information:-

(i)	No. of abductions reported in March, 1992-	-37
(ii)	No. of terrorists arrested in March, 1992-	-130
(iii)	No. of civilians killed in terrorist violence in 1992 (upto 15th April, 92)	-163

Oil Seeds Production Programme

8580. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Oil seeds production programme (OPP) is being implemented;

(b) if so, the steps taken under the programme in Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(c) the achievement made in production of oil

seeds in the state during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds production programme is under implementation in 19 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) Financial assistance was provided for items like production and distribution of seed, seed minikits, plant protection chemicals and equipments, improved farm implements, distribution of gypsum and pyrites, distribution of sprinkler sets and conducting front-line and general demonstrations.

(c) Production of oilseeds in Rajasthan increased during the last three years as follows:-

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)
1989-90	18.46
1990-92	23.55
1991-92	28.00

(Preliminary estimate)

Betal Development Board

8581. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Betal development board in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPALLYRAMACHANDRAN) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise

(c) There is a separate directorate to look after the schemes of Cocoa, arecanut and Spices Development. Considering the area, production, productivity and the potential for the development of betel, it is not feasible to set up a separate Board for this commodity.

Mathura Oil Refinery

8582 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the installed capacity of the Oil Refinery at Mathura,

(b) whether the said refinery has been utilising its full capacity,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor

(d) whether the Government propose to undertake the expansion of the refinery and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI B
SHANKARANAND)

(a) 7.5 MTPA

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Welfare of
handicapped to Uttar Pradesh

8583 SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide financial assistance for the welfare of handicapped during 1992-93,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

[English]

Oil and Natural Gas in Sikkim

8584 SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to explore oil and natural gas in Sikkim, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI B
SHANKARANAND) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Fisheries Landing Centres

8585 SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for construction of fishers landing centre at the New Mangalore Port,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) do not arise

Issue of Certificates to Handicapped

8586, DE. C. SILVERA Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether issue of physical

handicappedness certificates has been authorised to certain agencies, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) According to Ministry of Welfare Notification No 4 2/83 HW III dated 6 8 1986, Authorised Certifying authority will be a medical board at the district level. The board will consist of the Chief medical Officer/Sub Divisional Medical officer in the District and another expert in the specified field viz ophthalmic surgeon in case of visual handicaps either an ENT surgeon or audiologist in case of speech and hearing handicaps, an orthopaedic surgeon or a specialist in physical medicine & rehabilitation in case of locomotor handicaps, a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist or a teacher in special education in case of mental handicaps.

However, some Departments/Ministries have prescribed agencies eligible to issue certificates of handicap for availing various concessions/facilities extended by them as follows

S No	Concessions facilities	Persons etc eligible			Authority on which concession will be allowed
1	2	3		4	
1	RAIWAYS			1	A registered medical Practitioner
Travel by Rail	Blind persons accompanied by an escort		2	Heads of the Institutions for the Blind recognised by the Ministry of Welfare, Govt of India or the Social Welfare Department of the concerned State/ Government	
3				3	A Government doctor
Deaf and Dumb persons				A Govt doctor	
Mentally Retarded Persons				A Govt doctor	
Orthopaedic Handicapped persons				Govt Doctor/Hospital	
INDIAN AIRLINES					
2	Travel by Air	Blind persons			An eye hospital or a Medical Practitioner not less than MBBS or Head of an Institutions for the Blind

Emergence of Ethnic Chauvinism in world

8587. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Harare Meet of Commonwealth Heads of Government noted with concern the emergence of ethnic / chauvinism in the world with specific reference to Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam and called for all practicable steps,

(b) if so, the precise outcome of the deliberations in this regard and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALETRO) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

London-Based Organisation 'Naga Vigil'

8588. SHRI BIJOY KRISHANA HANDIQUE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of a London-based organisation called Naga vigil,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether this organisation is involved in clandestine activities in the North Eastern region, particularly Nagaland, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the organisation called 'Naga Vigil' was organised by David Ward and Stephen Hillman, when they were in the Wellingborough Jail, U K in 1991. This is a small group comprising mainly ex-servicemen who served in India. They arranged three benefit concerts at Wellingborough Prison in August, 1991

(c) David Word and Stephen Hillman came on a tourist visa to India and entered into Nagaland unauthorisedly without obtaining the Restricted Area Permit/Innerline Permit for visiting Nagaland. They conducted a number of meetings at various places in Nagaland and asked the Nagas to wage an armed war against Government of India

(d) Both the foreigners were arrested on 30th January, 1992 from Nagaland and detained under the National Security Act, 1980. A case was registered and the investigation entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation

Handing over of Neelam Off-Shore Field to Multi national Companies

8589. DR Y S RAJASEKHAR REDDY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to hand over the second biggest off-shore oilfield 'Neelam' to multinational companies for development and production, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND). (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken.

Withdrawal of Work Order from Burn Standard Company Limited By ONGC

8590. DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has withdrawn its work order to the tune of about Rupees fifty crores from Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) regarding off-shore platform work;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that as a result of this withdrawal, the workers and employees of the said company have been rendered jobless; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to direct the ONGC to review its decision?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The Conditional letter of intent placed on M/s BSCL for two permanent decks of well platforms was cancelled by ONGC since an agreement could not be reached on ceiling price and there was uncertainty over the completion schedule. Government have advised ONGC to examine the possibility of awarding other contractors to M/s BSCL.

U.S. State Department's Report on Human Rights Situation in India

8591. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR;
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government

has been drawn to the news-items appeared in the 'Business and Political Observer' dated February 5, 1992 regarding U.S. State Department's report on human rights situation in India;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to counter the allegations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Our Constitution fully guarantees the human rights of all our citizens. Our democratic system, free press, and public opinion are always to any violations of human rights.

(c) Govt. have briefed concerned authorities on reports of alleged human rights violations, and also undertaken diplomatic and publicity steps to counter these allegations.

Acquisition of Immovable Property

8592. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether built-up properties requisitioned under the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, the Union Government shall release any property on or before the expiry of a period of 15 years from such requisition;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government will direct Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) to de-requisition and vacate such properties referred in part (a) above keeping in view the hardships of the owners particularly destitute and helpless, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternative remedial measures the Government propose to take to redress the genuine grievance of helpless and destitute owners whose properties are under requisition since decades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Pilgrims Visited Vaishanodevi

8593. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims visited Vaishnodevi temple during 1991;

(b) the total amount received by the temple as offering from them; and,

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the facilities provided to the pilgrims and on the maintenance of temple?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have furnished the following information.

31,15,447 (Thirty on lakhs fifteen thousand four hundred forty seven) pilgrims visited Vaishnodevi Temple during calendar year 1991.

An amount of Rs. 7,76,50,400 (Rupees

Seven Crores Seventy Six lakhs Fifty thousand Four Hundred only) was received by the Board during the year 1991 as offerings and donations together with an amount of Rs. 3,12,25,200/- (Rupees Three Crores Twelve lakhs twenty five thousand two hundred only) as income from miscellaneous resources. The aggregate income for the year 1991 was Rs. 10,88,75,600/- (Rupees Ten crores eighty eight lakhs seventy five thousand six hundred only).

An amount of Rs. 6,42,95,465/- (Rupees Six crores forty two lakhs ninty five thousand four hundred sixty five only) was spent by the Board on creation and augmentation of facilities for the pilgrims visiting the Vaishnodevi Temple Shrine, such as accommodation for the pilgrims, maintenance of temple and other service oriented activities connected with the improvement of the pilgrimage.

[*English*]

Recruitment of Indian Nurses by Saudi Arabia

8594. SHRI A. CHARLES:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the ban or obstruction or suspension of recruitment of Indian nurses by Saudi Arabia and certain other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had taken up the matter with Saudi Arabia;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether offers have been received

from any other country for the recruitment of Indian nurses;

(f) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(g) the number of Indian nurses working in Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) and (f). No proposal of this nature has been received by Government since January 1, 1991.

(g) The number of Indian nurses working in Saudi Arabia is currently estimated to be 10,000.

[*Translation*]

Change In Name of City

8595. SHRI YASHWANTERO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and criterion adopted to officially change the name of a city;

(b) the details of proposals received by the Union Government in regard to change of names of cities alongwith the names thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The guidelines laid down in 1953 contain various broad principles which are required to be kept in view by the State Governments while examining the questions

of changing the names of villages, towns, cities, etc. The guidelines inter alia, mention that unless there is some very special reason, it is not desirable to change a name which people have got used to; that a change should not be made on grounds of local patriotism or for linguistic reasons or for merely satisfying local sentiments.

(b) During the period from 1.1.1991 to 31.3.92 no proposal for the change in the name of any city has been received from any State Government.

(c) Does not arise

[*English*]

West Asia Peace Conference In India

8596 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to host West Asia Peace Conference; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual Contribution to United Nations

8597. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is contributing to the United Nations in Foreign Exchange, if so, the annual contribution of India to the United Nations;

(b) whether the United Nations Offices in some countries are paying the salaries to

the domestic staff in US Dollars;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to implement it in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) India's contribution to the UN is made both in US dollars and in Indian rupees. In 1991, India's contribution to the regular budget of the UN was US Dollars 3,535,329. Out of this a rupee equivalent of dollars 200,000 amounting to approx. Rs. 43,50,300 was paid in rupees.

(b) In principle, the UN makes payments to its local employees in field offices in local currency. However, in exceptional cases such payments have been made in US dollars or in other currencies also, taking into account the relevant national laws and local practices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The rupee portion paid by India to the UN is utilised by the UN to meet its local expenditure in India, which include payments of salaries to the local staff. Thus payments of salaries to the local staff in US dollars by the UN will not result in any savings of foreign exchange to India.

Micro-Watersheds

8598. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to launch a drive for development of micro-watersheds in several districts in the country;

(b) if so, the districts selected for the purpose; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to cover about 357 districts in the country under National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas. Statewise number of districts is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The scheme aims at the twin objectives of restoration of ecological balance and sustainable bio-mass production. The programme components include treatment of arable lands, non-arable lands and drainage lines for supporting diversified production systems including annual crops, dry land horticulture, agro-forestry, pasture developed house hold production systems and cottage industries, livestock management, etc.

Production of Kesri Dal

8599. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:
DR. V. RAJESWARAN:
SHRI ANKUSHRAO
RAOSAHEB TOPE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Kesari Dal in the country;

(b) whether Government have decided to lift the ban on the sale of Kesari Dal in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) whether the entire quantity of Kesari Dal would be exported to the foreign

countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) The total production of Kesari Dal in the country during 1990-91 was 5.19 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter of lifting ban on production and sale of Kesari Dal has been examined in detail in this Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and ICAR and it has not been considered desirable to lift the ban on health ground.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation].

Languages in Southern States

8600 SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and percentage of the people in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka who speak their regional languages according to 1991 Census and

(b) the number and percentage of people in said States who speak Hindi and English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. JACOB) (a) The number and percentage of people speaking Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka respectively as such are not available from the 1991 Census. However, the number of persons with these languages as mother tongue (inclusive of variants grouped under each) in respect of each of the states according to the 1981 Census is given in the statement enclosed. This information according to the 1991 Census is not available as the tabulation is in progress.

(b) The number and percentage of people in the states mentioned in part (a), who speak Hindi and English, as such, are not available in the Census. However, the number of persons with Hindi as mother tongue (with variants grouped under it) and English as mother tongue, according to the 1981 Census, are given in the same statement. This information according to the 1991 Census is not available as the tabulation is in progress.

STATEMENT

Number of persons and their percentage to total population in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka whose mother tongue is the respective regional language and the number of persons and their percentage to total population of those having Hindi and English as mother tongue in each of these states according to the 1981 Census

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	45,446,077	84.87	1,418,358	2.65	11,455	0.02
Tamil Nadu	Tamil	41,045,591	84.79	111,589	0.23	27,392	0.06
Kerala	Malayalam	24,429,133	95.98	16,466	0.07	4,649	0.02

Name of the State	Name of the regional language	No. of persons with language mentioned in Col. 2 as mother tongue (inclusive of variants grouped under it) in the state and their percentage to total population	Number	Percentage	No. of persons with Hindi as mother tongue (inclusive of variants grouped under it) in the state and their percentage to total population	Number	Percentage	No. of persons with English as mother tongue in the State and their percentage to total population of the state	Number	percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Karnataka	Kannada	24,046,196	64.75	694,374	1.87	19,818	0.05			

Note: For Tamil Nadu, the mother tongue data are not available since the records of Tamil Nadu State under 'P' sample project have been lost due to flood. The figures given in respect of this state are based on the information at language mainly spoken in the household (including of variants grouped under each) collected through the Household Schedule in the 1981 Census.

[English]

**Integrated Watershed Management
Project in Karnataka**

8601 SHRI G DEVARYA NAIK
SHRI K G SHIVAPPA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal called "Integrated Watershed Management Project The Creditantalt Fur Wideraufan's (KFW) German Bank West Germany has been sent by the Government of Karnataka to the Union Government for approval and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDARN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir The Integrated Water shed Management Project for financial assistance of KFW (Creditantalt Fur Widerutan s) German Bank has been cleared and sent to KFW for appraisal

[Translation]

Oil Refinery at Ratangarh

8602 SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an oil refinery at Ratangarh in Churu district of Rajasthan, and

(b) if so the time by which the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B

SHANKARANAND) (a) There is no such proposal under consideration

(b) Does not arise

[English]

**Cooperation between China and
Pakistan**

8603 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing cooperation between China and Pakistan

(b) if so the Government's information about the fields in which the two Countries are cooperating with each other and

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the situation arising out of such cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) Government are aware of the extensive cooperation between China and Pakistan in a wide range of areas including culture and education, science and technology economy and trade and defence

(c) Government have in their discussion with the Chinese Government emphasis that the supply of sophisticated arms and defence technology to Pakistan beyond its legitimate requirements of defence can pose a threat to India's security and is not conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in South Asia Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's security

**Production and Consumption of
Natural Gas**

8604 SHRIK V THANGKABALU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the details of production and consumption of natural gas in the country during the last three years, year wise,

(b) the expenditure incurred on its production during the above period, year-wise, and

(c) the revenue earned from the gas, year wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c) The details for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows -

Year	Production (MMSCM)	Utilisation (MMSCM)	Expenditure allocated to gas prodn Rs /crores	Revenue Rs/Crores
1988-89	13214	9340	1062 55	1173 45
1989 90	16989	11256	1286 47	1459 43
1990 91	17998 62	12836 62	1700 45	1678 34

[Translation]

**Loans by Backward Classes Finance
and Development Corporation**

8605 SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications for loan from the persons belonging to backward classes received so far by the Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation,

(b) the action taken thereon, and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER FOR WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) No application has so far been received from persons belonging to

Backward Classes

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Indian and Foreign Citizenship

8606 SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of acquiring of foreign citizenship by some Indians and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) However, it is not possible to obtain the details since

foreign governments do not usually share this information. [English]

Assistance to Uttar Pradesh under Dairy System

8607. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Union Government propose to provide assistance under the dairy system for milk products in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any scheme to the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide assistance for milk products in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Production of Arecanut

8608. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of arecanut in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the country has achieved self-sufficiency in the production of arecanut; and

(c) if not, the steps taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement showing the total production of Arecanut in the country during the last 3 years, State-wise, is appended

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Statewise and All India Production of Arecanut during 1988-89 to 1990-91

1	Production in '000 tonnes			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
	2	3	4	
Andhra Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Assam	78.2	70.4	70.4	70.4
Goa	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Karnataka	89.1	91.9	91.9	92.4
Kerala	58.7	66.0	66.0	63.6
Maharashtra	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Meghalaya	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Mizoram	Neg.	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tamil Nadu	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9

Production in '000 tonnes

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	2	3	4
Tripura	2.3	2.3	2.3
West Bengal	7.0	7.0	7.0
Pondicherry	-	0.1	0.1
All India	248.5	251.3	249.3
	Neg: Negligible		

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Economic Criteria for Reservation in Government Jobs

8609 SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE
 SHRI RAM BADAN
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any Conference of Chief Ministers was held in New Delhi recently to discuss the economic criteria for reservation in Government jobs and

(b) if so the decisions arrived at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) (a) Yes, Sir A Conference of Chief Ministers/Governors (of the States under President's rule/Lt Governors of Union Territories) was held on the 10th April 1992

(b) The participants gave their views at the Conference

[Translation]

Extradition Treaty with France

8610 SHRI SIMON MARANDI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether India propose to initiate any extradition treaty with France and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

[English]

Meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries

8611 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries was held in October 1991,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the board decisions arrived at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The meeting held on 6th October, 1991 at New Delhi which was chaired by the Agriculture Minister, who is also the Chairman of the Central Board of Fisheries (CBF) The Minister of State (Agriculture & Cooperation) and Vice Chairman of the Board, and the Minister of State of Food Processing Industry Ministry were present 25 out of 40 members including Ministers in charge of Fisheries from various States attended the meeting Agenda related to incentives to fish farmers, land lease policies, protection of interests of small fishermen conservation of fishery resources, credit facilities etc

(c) The main decisions taken in the meeting are as follows

- (i) To provide adequate incentives to fish farmers by the Centre and the States for increasing productivity in aquaculture
- (ii) To adopt a long term leasing policy

In respect of leasing of inland and brackish water fishery resources

- iii) To give due priority to protection of the interests of small and traditional fishermen
- (iv) Contribution of the scheme for providing relief to small mechanised fishing boats by way of reimbursing Central Excise Duty on HSD Oil
- v) To strengthen the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore..
- vi) The Vice-Chairman of the Board was authorised to take a suitable decision with regard to setting up of a Central Fishery Harbour Authority for proper maintenance and administration of the major fishery harbours; and
- vii) To request Ministry of Finance and concerned financial institutions to ensure adequate flow of credit to fishery sector

Programme of Amnesty International

8612. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Amnesty International has a well-defined ten point programme to combat torture as a part of protection of human rights,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether the Government propose to support the above programme in view of India's past history, traditions and international commitments?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). "Amnesty International" has released a report entitled, "Torture, Rape and Deaths in Custody India" in March 1992, in which it has suggested the following ten-point programme for prevention of torture and other violations of human rights:

(1) Adopt an official policy to protect human rights;

(2) Investigate impartially all allegations of torture,

(3) Bring the perpetrators to justice;

(4) Strengthen safeguards against torture,

(5) Inform detainees of their rights,

(6) Train the police and security forces to uphold human rights, and reform the police;

(7) Compensate the victims,

(8) Provide torture victims with medical treatment and rehabilitation,

(9) Investigate the causes and pattern of torture; and

(10) Strengthen India's international human rights commitment

Many of the substantive points are already mandated by the Constitution and laws of the land; some others deal with training and procedural matters. Efforts of the Central Government will continue to stress upon the States, who are primarily concerned with 'police' and 'Public order' to vigorously pursue the legal obligations in these matters.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Orissa

8613 DR KARTIKESWARPATRA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the places in Orissa where exploration of oil and natural gas was undertaken by the Oil India Limited during last three years, and

(b) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b) No inland exploration work was carried out by Oil India Limited in Orissa during the last three years

Role Played by Non-Aligned Movement

8614 SHRI R. DHANUSKODATHITHAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to take up with the other Member countries the role to be played by Non Aligned Movement in the international affairs in view of the recent sweeping changes in the Eastern Europe, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) (a) and (b) The recent changes in the international arena including in Eastern Europe have been the subject of intensive debate within the Non aligned Movement since the Belgrade Summit in 1989 including the Accra Ministerial Meeting in September, 1991 and the Nicosia

Methodology Committee meeting in February, 1992 There is agreement among the members of the Non-aligned Movement that the Movement continues to remain valid in the changed international context since the raison d'être of the Movement was not the Cold war but the determination of its members to preserve their independence of action and freedom of judgement in the International arena India has been playing an active role in highlighting the continuing relevance of the Non aligned Movement and in establishing its new priorities such as development democratisation of the UN and environment

Centenary Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

8615 SHRI ROSHAN LAL Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent so far by the Union Government on the various welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Centenary Celebration of Babasaheb Dr B R- Ambedkar, and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided for the said schemes during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI)

Statement regarding Amount Spent on various Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Centenary Celebrations of Baba Saheb Dr B R Ambedkar and Proposed to be provided during 1992-93

(a) Amounts spent by Ministry of Welfare on various Welfare schemes for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Centenary Celebrations of Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar are as under

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount Spent During 1990-91</i>	<i>Amount Spent During 1991-92 (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes	318.79	382.50
2. Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes	269.10	293.83
3. Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Programmes	0.18	10.73

(b) Allocation made for the year 1992-93:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation for the year 1992-93 (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes	405.19
2. Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes	314.80
3. Dr. Ambedkar Centenary programmes	3.35

[Translation]

New Administrative Set up of Delhi

SHRI MADAN LAL KURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have constituted a Committee of the officials for the constitution of new Administrative set up of Delhi as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Committee;

(b) if so, the task assigned to the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

**School/Hostel Fees to SCs/STs
Studying in Public Schools**

8617. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPUR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made by the Union Government for providing school fees/hostel fees to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in public schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Welfare provides scholarships to eligible day scholars and hostellers for recognised post-matriculation courses in recognised institutions. The scholarship includes non-refundable fees payable to the institutions. Rs. 35 crores was disbursed in 1991-92. There is a provision of Rs. 46 crores for the scheme in the current year.

**Influx of Refugees from Myanmar into
Bangladesh**

8618. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the influx of refugees from Myanmar into Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Bangladesh had approached India for any assistance in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Terrorism In Kallash Colony, New Delhi

8619. SHRI R. SU RENDER REDDY, SHRIMATI BASAV-RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any terrorists incident took place in Kallash Colony, New Delhi in April, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of terrorists killed and arrested, separately, in the incident;

(d) the number of civilians killed in the cross firing;

(e) the details of compensation paid to the next of kin and kin of the victims; and

(f) the measures being taken to check the activities of terrorists in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following interrogation of a terrorists who was arrested on 6.4.1992 in Kailash Colony Park, a police party comprising three Constables spotted three terrorists in the part. When they were challenged, one of the desperados opened fire which hit a person standing nearby. The police opened return fire and after a chase arrested one of them. Two terrorists managed to enter house No. F-15, Kailash Colony from where they fired at the police party. When the fire ceased, the house was cordoned off and a search carried out. Two terrorists were found lying dead. A revolver was found lying by the side of the body of one of the terrorists.

(c) Two terrorists were killed and two were arrested.

(d) One.

(e) An amount of Rs. 50,000 was disbursed as compensation to the widow of the deceased civilian.

(f) Amongst the steps taken to curb terrorist activities in the Capital are formation of an Anti-Terrorists Cell in each Police District; deployment of armed pickets at Vulnerable/strategic points; intensive mobile patrolling; distribution of educative literature amongst the people to make them more vigilant; development of spotters, displaying of photos of known terrorists at public places; stationing of PCR vehicles at strategic places and coordination meetings with the adjoining States.

Rural Centres of Excellence

8620. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up Rural Centres of Excellence

with a view to provide the benefits of scientific and technological research to agricultural and rural development;

(b) if so, the number of such centres so far set up or recognised; and

(c) the precise details of the functions and the sphere of activity of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Bills Pending for President's Assent

8621. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Bills passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly pending with the Union Government of President's assent and since when; and

(b) the time by which these bills are likely to be accorded President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) As on 27.4.92, 7 Bills passed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly are awaiting President's assent. The details are contained in enclosed statement.

(b) No definite time limit can be indicated at this stage as the bills are at various stages of consideration.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Bill	Date of Receipt
WEST BENGAL		
1	2	3
1.	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983	22.11.1983
2.	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984	22.05.1984
3.	The Rabindra Cultural Institute (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1989	05.06.1989
4.	The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 1990.	23.10.1990
5.	The Asansol Municipal Corporation Bill, 1990.	31.1.1991
6.	The Chandernagore Municipal Corporation Bill, 1990.	05.08.1991
7.	The Siliguri Municipal Corporation Bill, 1991.	19.12.1991

[Translation]

Recycling Project

8622. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any 'recycling project' is in progress at the Indian Veterinary Science Research Institute, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the details of works accomplished through this project;

(d) the expenditure incurred on this project so far;

(e) whether this project is proposed to be shelved now; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected.

[English]

Declaration of Wool as an Agricultural Commodity

8623. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to declare the wool as an 'Agricultural Commodity';

(b) if so when and the facilities to be obtained by the wool growers/producers as a result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). In Government of India there is no specific classification by name 'Agricultural Commodity'. However for the purpose of assistance by National Co-operative Development Corporation, certain commodities are classified as 'Agricultural Produce'. Wool is not include under those classification.

Recommendations of Experts' Committee on Bodo Problem

8624. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bodo Peoples Action Committee has accepted the recommendations of the Experts' Committee on Bodo problem;

(b) if not, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A copy of the Report of the Three Member Experts' Committee on Plains Tribes of Assam has been recently referred to the All Bodo Students' Union/ Bodo Peoples' Action Committee for their information and study.

[Translation]

Visit by Leaders of Foreign Countries

8625. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the leaders of foreign countries who

visited India during the period from July, 1991 to March, 1992, country-wise;

(b) the purpose of each such visit;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each such visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The
information is given in the attached Statement.

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

STATEMENT

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Dr. Nathan M. Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of Zimbabwe	05.07.91 to 07.07.91	To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues.
Mr. Luhair Masharagah, Vice President of Syria	22.7.91 and 27.7.91 to 29.7.91	Transit Visit - To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues.
Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius Accompanied by Foreign Minister Jeon Claude L' Estrac	23.7.91 to 26.7.91	Acquaintance with the new Government and further consolidation of the special relationship between India & Mauritius.
Mr. Harold Herat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka	27.7.91 to 31.7.81	Visit at the invitation of EAM to discuss the setting up of Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission.
Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Relations of Arab Republic of Egypt	11.8.91 to 17.8.91	To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues.

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Mr. Islam A Karimov, President of the Uzbek SSR	17.8.91 to 19.8.91	To further develop and strengthen bilateral relations
Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of Republic of Maldives	18.8.91 to 20.8.91	For consultations with PM on SAARC issues.
Mr. A.S.M. Mostafizur Rahman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of Bangladesh	26.8.91 to 29.8.91	Official visit to discuss matters of bilateral interest
Mr. S. Thondaman, Sri Lankan Minister for Tourism and Industries	12.9.91 to 15.9.91	To discuss with PM & EAM matters relating to Tamils of Indian origin repatriated to India under Indo-Ceylon Agreements and to exchange views on ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.
His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, King of Bhutan	9.9.91 to 12.9.91	To discuss issues of mutual interest with Indian leadership

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Mr. Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia	3.10.91 to 5.10.91	To strengthen bilateral ties and hold discussions with our leaders regarding bilateral matters and the Cambodian settlement
Mr. Rene Felber Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of Switzerland	4.10.91 to 13.10.91	For bilateral talks.
Mr. Adrian Nastase, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania	29.10.91 to 01.11.91	To further develop and strengthen bilateral relations.
Mr. Ato Aragaw Tiruneh, Special Envoy to President of Ethiopia	29.10.91 to 01.11.91	To explain the foreign and economic policies of the new Ethiopian Government of President Meles Zenawi.
Mr. Robert G. Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe	14.11.91 to 16.11.91	To receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1989 & reaffirm Zimbabwean desire to intensify bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Maldives	19.11.91 to 22.11.91 December, 1991.	For consultation with PM and for fixing revised dates for the 6th SAARC Summit held in Colombo in
Mr. Abdayrazag Assusaa Special Envoy of Col Oathafi	03.12.91	To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues.
Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Singapore	05.12.91 to 08.12.91	For discussions with our leaders on matters of mutual interests.
Mr. G.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal	05.12.91 to 10.12.91	Goodwill visit
Mr. Li Peng, Prime Minister of the State Council of the People's Republic of China	11.12.91 to 16.12.91	Official Goodwill visit
Mr/ Isodora P. Malmierca, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba	16.12.91 to 21.12.91	To hand over personal message to President Castro to our PM.

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Mr. Harold Herat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	04.01.92 to 08.01.92	Headed Sri Lankan delegation for first meeting of Indo-Sri Lanka Joint commission.
Mr. Jalood, Vice-President of Libya	22.01.92	To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues. (Transit visit)
Dr. Censu Tabone, President of Malta	13.01.92 to 20.01.92	State visit.
Mr. Douglas Hurd Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Britain	15.01.92 to 18.01.92	For bilateral talks.
Mr. Yassir Arafat, President of the State of Palestine	20.01.92 to 22.01.92	To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on inter- national issues.

Name	Date of Visit		Purpose
1	2	3	
Dr. Mario Soares, President of the Portuguese Republic	25.01.92 to 04.02.92		State visit.
Dr. Esmat Abdel Meguid Secretary General, Arab League	06.02.92 to 09.02.92		To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues.
Prince and Princess of Wales	10.02.92 to 15.02.92		Royal visit
Dr. Abdellatif Filali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco	18.02.92 to 20.02.92		To discuss bilateral relations and to exchange views on international issues.
Mr. Nazarbaev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan	21.02.92 to 22.02.92		To further develop and strengthen bilateral relations.

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia	24.02.92 to 28.02.92	To receive the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development of 1990
Mr. Fathulla Jameel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Maldives	29.02.92 to 07.03.92	To attend Indo-Maldives Joint Commission Meeting.
EEC Troika, Foreign Ministers	04.03.92 to 06.03.92	For Annual Indo-EC Troika talks.
Mr. Askar Akaev, President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	17.03.92 to 19.03.92	to further develop and strengthen bilateral relations.
Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam	21.03.92 to 27.03.92	To hold bilateral discussions with our leaders on bilateral and international issues and to co-Chair with EAM the 5th Session of Indo- Vietnam Joint Commission in Delhi.

Name	Date of Visit	Purpose
1	2	3
Mr. Leonid M. Kravchuck President of Ukraine	25.03.92 to 29.03.92	To further develop and strengthen bilateral relations.
Mr. Abdul Magid Al-Goud Special Envoy of Col. Qathafi	25.03.92 to 26.03.92	To discuss bilateral relations and also to exchange views on international issues.

[English]

21A

**Income and Expenditure on Oil
Development and Royalty**

8626. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA
SHRI ATAL BIHARU
VAJPAYEE

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts yielded in each of the last three years and the current year through Oil Development Cess and excise and customs duties on oil; and

(b) the amount spent on our development and on royalty for different States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Amount yielded through

(Rs. in crores)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Oil Development Cess	2028.72	2946.74	2756.97	2540.70 RE
Customs Duties	1916.74	2148.94	3145.46	3492.45 RE

There is no Excise Duty on Crude Oil.

(b) The amount spent on

(Rs. in crores)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Royalty to States	226.79	268.07	686.18

The information about the amount spent on oil development is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

219-21

**Non-Practising Allowance to
Veterinarians**

6627. DR. ASJMBALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided the question of grant of non-practising allowance to the Veterinarians working in the technical cadres of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);

(b) if so, the time by which this is to be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether scientists of ICAR have agitated over or put forward any representation on non-practising allowance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Sir, it has been decided to grant non-practising allowance all the veterinarians working in the technical cadres of I. C. A. R. where the minimum prescribed recruitment qualification is B.V.Sc. without any alternate qualification.

(b) The posts which fall in the category mentioned above are being identified, after which the decision can be implemented.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Representations were received from some scientists not entitled to non-practising allowance. These have been considered and comprehensive instructions regarding the eligibility criteria have been issued.

Cultivable Land

8628. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita cultivable land at present;

(b) whether there has been any decline in the per capita cultivable land; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per latest available Census data, per capita cultivable land during 1990-91 was 0.22 hectare.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Per capita cultivable land has come down due to increase in population.

Prawn Culture

8629. DR. (SHRIMATI.) K.S. SOPUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great scope for prawn culture in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the assistance given to the State during 1991-92 for this purpose;

(c) the total export of prawn from the State during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to increase the production of prawn in the State

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Tamil Nadu has a potential for development of prawn culture in about 56,000 ha. brackishwater area.

(b) During 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 19.50 lakh was given as control assistance for development of prawn culture in the State.

(c) The total export of prawn from the State during each of the last three years is as follows:

Year	Quantity (in Tones)	Value (Rs. in Lakh)
1988-89	6957	8498
1989-90	6091	6673
1990-91	6965	11098

(d) The steps taken/being taken to increase the production of prawn by culture in the State are as follows:

1. establishment of Brakishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (BFDAs) in the district of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Chidmbaranar and Chengal Anna for providing a package of technical, financial and extention support to prawn farmers.
2. Upgrading the facilities at the prawn hatchery at Neelankaral for producing about 15-20 million tiger prawn post larve per annum;
3. establishemnt of a Demonstration cum training Centre for importing train to prawn farmers at Karanguadu;
4. Provision of assistance to various categories of prawn farmers for construction of semi-intensive prawn seed hatcheries and feed mills.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies

8630. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANALOSE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Fish Farmers Development Agencies operating in Kerala at present; and

(b) the funds released for development of aquaculture in Kerala during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Fourteen Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) are operating in Kerala. The locations of these FDAs are,

Thiruvananthapuram, Kottam, Alappuzha, Emakulam, Kottayam, Thrissor, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kasaragod, Wayna iddukil and Pathanamthitta

(b) An amount of Rupees Fourteen lakh, as Central assistance, has been released to Kerala for development of Freshwater aquaculture under FEDA Scheme during 991-92.

[Translation]

Raid by Myanmarese Troops

8631. SHRI JAGMEET SINGHBRAR:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Myanmarese troops recently raided two Manipuri villages and occupied them for two days as reported in the 'Statesman' dated April, 1, 1992;

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

(c) whether the Government of Myanmar have declared their right of possession of a certain piece of land in Indian territory;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the movement of Myanmar Army vehicles is allowed in this area whereas the movement of Indian vehicles is banned here as reported in the news-item; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Myanmarese troops conducted search in a few villages of Chandel district of Manipur on 10th & 11th March, 1992 in order to locate some Burmese army

personnel who had reportedly deserted the Myanmar army with arms. The Myanmar army personnel were seen camping inside Indian Territory in the nearby jungles till 13.3.92.

(b) The presence of the State police has been strengthened in the area.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The Kalemryo-Tamu Road passes through Indian territory near Molcham village for a distance of about 3.5 Kms. Burmese vehicles frequently pass through this stretch as the alternative road constructed by them is only a fair weather road. The Indian vehicles do not use this stretch of road because separate communicable road inside Indian territory are available.

Schemes/Projects of Natural Gas

8632. **SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:**
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAJ

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes pertaining to the natural gas in the Gujarat State which have been accorded approval by the Union Government as on January 3, 1992 and the schemes which were pending on the said date;

(b) the time by which these pending schemes are likely to be accorded approval; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in clearing the same?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Gas allocations

to the extent of 19.4 MMSCMD of gas have been sanctioned for various projects in Gujarat. Demands of 43.98 MMSCMD for various projects in Gujarat are registered with GAIL.

In this regard the further allocations depend upon the availability of gas.

[English]

Visit of Parliamentary Delegation to Ayodhya

8633 **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Parliamentary delegation recently visited Ayodhya and submitted a report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of their findings; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report is being processed.

Areas for Bilateral Cooperation with Vietnam

8634. **DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Vietnam have identified any areas for the bilateral cooperation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRDO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several areas were identified for cooperation at the Fifth session of the Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission, which was held in Delhi, from 23-25 March, 1992. These included gem stones, apatite mining, rock phosphate, rubber plantation and related industries, cashew and tea plantation and processing, sugar mills processing and packaging of soft drinks and fruit drinks, transport sector, modernisation and expansion of textile mills, hotels, minicement plants, marine products pharmaceuticals, timber and related products, and projects for protection of the environment. All necessary follow up action is being taken to promote cooperation in these areas.

Marketing Cost of Oil

8635. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the formula on the basis of which marketing cost of allowed to the various oil companies and what actual amounts have been allowed during the last three years top each of the companies;

(b) what was the marketing cost incurred by the various oil companies during the said period and what has been surplus if any; and

(c) how the deficit, if any, has been met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The marketing costs are fixed on the basis of retention cost and return of 12% post tax on net worth and interest on normative borrowing. The marketing companies are reimbursed on the above basis with reference to the actual turnover achieved. As these are fixed on normative basis, the marketing companies

will have to meet the losses, if any, arising out of non-achievement of norms fixed, out of their own resources.

Judicial Inquiry on Compensation Claims of Riot Affected Tamils

8636. SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to get a judicial inquiry conducted on the issue of compensation claims of Tamils affected by the riots resulting from Cauvery Water dispute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the Prime Minister to appoint a sitting judge of the Supreme Court as a Commission of Enquiry to assess the damage caused to the Tamil people and to award compensation for those damages.

(b) 'Public Order' being a State subject, it is for the Government of Karnataka to take steps for assessment of damage on account of disturbance of Public order and to disburse relief for that damage. The Government of Karnataka has already taken action in this regard.

[Translation]

Development of Fisheries in Maharashtra

8637. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDERWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team from Australia/ World Bank had visited Maharashtra to find out the scope of fisheries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to Maharashtra to promote fisheries during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Information will be collected and placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The financial assistance provided to Maharashtra through the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1991-92 amounts to Rs. 237.33 lakhs.

[*English*]

Welfare Secretaries Conference

8639. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of Welfare Secretaries and Directors of Social Welfare of various States and Union-Territories was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decisions arrived at the conference; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Conference of Secretaries and Directors of Social Welfare of States and Union Territories Administrations on Juvenile Justice Administration was held on 7.4.1992 at New Delhi. Various issues relating to the

effective implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, were discussed.

(c) The main recommendations of the Conference were:

(i) Setting up Juvenile Welfare Boards and Juvenile Courts in the States and UTs;

(ii) Setting up of different homes contemplated under the JJ Act;

(iii) Effective implementation of centrally Sponsored Scheme for prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment;

(iv) Involvement of the non-governmental organisations in the administration of juvenile justice; and

(v) Conduct of training courses for government functionaries and voluntary organisations;

(c) The recommendations of the Conference will be followed up with the States.

Unauthorised Constructions and Encroachments in Delhi

8640. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police is vested with the responsibility of checking unauthorised constructions and encroachments on the public land;

(b) if so, the reasons for the largescale unauthorised constructions and encroachments on the public land coming up in Delhi,

(c) whether there is any proposal to book the responsible police and civic officials who have failed to check the coming up of the

unauthorised constructions and encroachments on the public land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The responsibility to check unauthorised constructions vests primarily with the concerned civic body the land owning authority. As regards encroachments on public land, the responsibility vests with the land owning authority and the Delhi Police.

(b) The reasons for the unauthorised constructions and encroachments in Delhi primarily are:-

i) Rapid growth of population and migration of people from adjoining States;

ii) Lack of availability of accommodation in the city at affordable prices mechanism for timely detection of encroachments by land owning agencies as the lands are scattered over various parts of the metropolis; and

iv) Grant of stay orders by the courts.

(c) and (d). Whenever the connivance of officials in unauthorised constructions/encroachments on public land is noticed, strict action is taken by the concerned organisations.

Grants of Licences by Delhi Administration

8641. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory to take a licence from the civic bodies in Delhi to carry on any types of business including fair price

shop, kerosene oil depot, dealership in edible oils before a licence is granted by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons for large number of edible oil licences holders having been granted licence by Delhi Administration without production of licence issued by civic bodies in non-conforming areas;

(c) the details of the revenue lost by the civic bodies on this account;

(d) the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

232 = 33

Demands of North Eastern Students' Co-ordination Committee

8642. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern Students' Co-ordination Committee (NESCC) has submitted any memorandum to the Union Government on their long standing demands recently;

(b) if so, the details of such demands; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to the repeal of certain laws, withdrawal of armed forces except from the international border, study of the dimensions of inflow of foreigners, detection and deportation of illegal migrants, environmental and economic development, and education.

(c) The Government is aware of the problems of the North East and is committed to its all round development. In cooperation with the State Governments, the Government has taken and continues to take appropriate action.

[*Translation*]

Effects of Oxitosin Injection

8643. SHRIMATI SUMITRAMAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether oxitotin is being injected into cows for the last few years in order to increase their milking capacity;

(b) whether this has given any harmful results; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). The information is being gathered and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Funds to State Dairy Development Boards

8644. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to various States Dairy Development Boards during 1990-91 and 1991-92, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount outstanding to NDDB from State Dairy Development Boards as on March, 31, 1992, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any plan for the increase of grants to Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Under Operation Flood-III, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) provides financial assistance to apex level State Dairy Cooperative Federations/Milk Unions being the implementing agencies for the Operation Flood Programme. Statement indicating state-wise funds disbursed by National Dairy Development Board to State Dairy Cooperative Federation/Milk Unions during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is enclosed.

(b) Statement- II indicating the state-wise amounts outstanding to National Dairy Development Boards from State Dairy Cooperative Federation/Milk Unions as on 31.3.92 is also enclosed.

(c) The question does not arise as there is no Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Board.

STATEMENT - I

Statement Indicating the Statewise Funds Disbursed by National Dairy Development Board During 1990-91 and 1991-92 to State Dairy Cooperative Federations/Milk Unions

Rs. in Lakhs

	<i>1990-91 (Provisional)</i>	<i>1991-92 (Provisional)</i>
1. Andaman & Nicobar	(-) 0.04	—
2. Andhra Pradesh	627.63	440.73
3. Assam	16.57	2.99
4. Bihar	179.87	263.51
5. Goa	8.81	11.75
6. Gujarat	1119.01	1332.22
7. Haryana	140.49	212.44
8. Himachal Pradesh	7.85	(-) 0.18
9. Karnataka	456.94	613.26
10. Kerala	108.27	122.91
11. Jammu & Kashmir		0.83
12. Madhya Pradesh	287.62	86.61
13. Maharashtra	126.43	203.21
14. Manipur	0.36	0.33
15. Orissa	64.73	77.20
16. Pondicherry	10.63	2.49
17. Punjab	892.67	257.71
18. Rajasthan	70.94	341.80
19. Sikkim	1.42	0.31

	1990-91 (Provisional)	1991-92 (Provisional)
20. Tamil Nadu	430.51	530.19
21. Tripura	0.80	0.82
22. Uttar Pradesh	347.13	225.16
23. West Bengal	296.00	69.13
Total	5194.44	4545.42

STATEMENT- II

statement indicating the Statewise Amounts outstanding to National Dairy Development Board from State Dairy Co-operative Federations/Unions as on 31.3.92

	(Rs. in Lakhs) (Provisional)
1. Haryana	215.40
2. Kerala	77.93
3. West Bengal	69.88
4. Maharashtra	35.86
5. Bihar	52.98
6. Punjab	180.36
7. Rajasthan	498.75
8. Andhra Pradesh	69.29
9. Madhya Pradesh	456.70
10. South Andaman	8.11
11. Kashmir	2.45
12. Assam	51.17
13. Karnataka	6.67

		(Rs. in lakhs)
		(Provisional)
14.	Tripura	0.53
15.	Tamil Nadu	1.18
16.	Sikkim	0.59
17.	Gujarat	8.88
18.	Nagaland	0.08
19.	Mizoram	0.05
Total		1734.86

Security to Persons in Delhi

8645. SHRIMOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Delhi to whom security has been provided at present;

(b) the reasons for which security has been provided to these persons;

(c) the total expenditure the Government bears on providing security to these persons; and

(d) whether some part of the expenditure made in this regard is recovered from the persons to who security has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). 402 persons in Delhi have been provided security on the basis of perceived threat to them as per assessment of the security agencies. An expenditure of

Rs. 1.22 crores (approx.) was incurred by the Delhi Police during March 1992. The Cabinet Secretariat had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9.37 crores (approx) during 1991-92 on security provided by SPG as per the SPG Act 1988. The entire expenditure is borne by the Government.

Development of New Varieties of Oilseed

8646. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute is engaged in developing new varieties of oil-seeds by using the tissue culture technique in Brassicas (raya); and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of tissue culture induced variations (somaclones) possessing traits of

economic importance, have been isolated and are being evaluated and used in breeding programmes. Among these two somaclones, viz., BIO-902 and BIO-YSR have been entered in varietal trails to assess their suitability for different environmental conditions.

[*Translation*]

Losses Incurred by Milk Organisations

8647. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether operation Flood Programme has been reviewed;

(b) whether almost all milk organisations in the country are incurring heavy losses and their accumulated loss is increasing;

(c) whether the Executive team of Livestock and Dairy Department has recommended for reimbursement by the Union Government and the State Governments on 50-50 basis for the accumulated loss of the milk organisations;

(d) if so, the action taken on the said recommendation; and

(e) the time by which necessary financial assistance would be provided by the Union Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for reimbursement of the loss suffered by the milk organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) The progress of operation Flood III is being monitored by a Steering Committee constituted for the purpose.

(b) While most of the functional village dairy cooperatives are running in profit, a large number of apex organisations, both

unions and Federations, are incurring loss.

(c) and (d). The Working Group on Animal Husbandary and Dairying for formulation of Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) had recommended a scheme to wipe-off the past accumulated losses of the Federations/Unions. Such a scheme has been proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

(e) Financial assistance will be released to the Madhya Pradesh Dairy Federation as and when the scheme is sanctioned.

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Institutes for Disabled

8648. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutes for the welfare of disabled in Uttar Pradesh

(b) whether the Union Government propose to open more such institutes in the State during 1992; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) One National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Safety Measures in Buildings

8649. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no let-up in the

outbreak of fires in the multi stored buildings in the Connaught Place commercial complex;

(b) whether despite the fact that the Delhi Fire Service authorities declared a number of buildings as unsafe and the warning stating that these did not have the fire safety measures had been put up at the entrance of these buildings, no action had been taken by the owners of these buildings to meet the fire safety requirements,

(c) if so, the number of such buildings, and

(d) the reasons why the Law enforcing agencies in the capital failed to ensure the compliance with the Fire Service requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMNTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM M JACOB). (a) Many buildings in the Connaught Place Commercial Complex have incorporated the fire safety requirements which should result in reduction in the number of cases of the out break of the fire in that locality

(b) The owners of buildings have taken action but the progress was very slow

(c) The warning notices were displayed in 12-multi storeyed buildings

(d) Notices have been issued to the owners from time to time for taking appropriate action under Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986

[*Translation*]

**Promotion of Animal Husbandry In
Uttar Pradesh**

8650. SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to promote animal husbandry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No proposals have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the promotion of animal husbandary during 1992-93.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

[*English*]

Breakwater Aquaculture

8651. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes worked out by the Union Government in collaboration with State Governments to develop breakwater agriculture, and

(b) the targets achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The schemes worked out by the Union Government in collaboration with State Governments to develop brackishwater aquaculture is the Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The various components of the scheme are as follows:

1. Establishment of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (BFDA's)

in the potential coastal districts for providing a package of technical, financial and extension support to the target group.

2. Establishment of Pilot brackishwater prawn farms for demonstration of techno-economic viability of brackishwater prawn farming.

3. Establishment of prawn seed hatcheries to meet the demand for prawn seed,

4. Establishment of Demonstration-Cum-Training Centres for imparting training to brackishwater prawn farmers.

5. Strengthening of technical wing in the Fisheries Department of the Maritime States for undertaking survey, investigation, preparation of project report and execution of projects for the development of Brackish water Agriculture.

6. Implementation of a World Bank assisted shrimp culture project in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal covering a net water area of 3810 ha. from 1992-93 onwards for a duration of 7 years, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 250 crore.

(b) The targets achieved so far are as follows:

Component	Number of sanctioned
1. BFDAs.	31
2. Brackishwater Farms	20
3. Prawn seed hatcheries	5
4. Demonstration Cum Training Centres	6
5. Strengthening of Technical Wings in the Fisheries Department of Maritime States	4 States

Farmers Extension Service Scheme in Maharashtra

8652. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a Farmers Extension Service Scheme in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, since when and the results achieved so far under the scheme?

MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: (a) No scheme under this name has been launched in Maharashtra. The Training & Visit System of extension continues to be implemented in the State since 1981.

(b) Question does not arise.

Environment

8653. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-Governmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

proposed for an international assessment on global warming and reduction in total green house gases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated and likely to be allocated by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to developing countries like India to meet their technical and financial needs on environment.

(d) whether the US is willing to sign a framework convention on climate change during the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio de Janeiro;

(e) if so, whether that country laid down any terms for providing additional funds to developing countries to meet incremental costs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). IPCC is preparing an international assessment on likely global climate change due to net emission of greenhouse gases while taking into account sources and sink of greenhouse gases and global warming potential thereof. The IPCC has brought out a supplement in 1992 as an update of its first assessment report (Aug. 90). It has not suggested any plan for reduction in total greenhouse gases press, but has predicted likely emission scenarios.

(c) As on 30 September 1991 the Core Fund of the GEF has received contributions amounting to SDR 618.88 million for "global" environment related projects.

(d) The US delegation has indicated that

it would be willing to subscribe to a Framework Convention on Climate Change if the contents of the Convention are compatible with US positions.

(e) and (f). The US has not laid down any detailed specific terms for provision of additional funds to developing countries but has taken a common position with other OECD members. The stand taken by India and other developing countries is that the full incremental costs of developing countries should be met by provision of adequate, new and additional financial resources from developed countries. Most OECD countries have argued that "agreed" incremental costs may be covered.

Intellectual Property

8654. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding a US Senator's charge on India's piracy of US intellectual property as appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated March 8, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Pharmaceuticals are produced in India for exports as well as for domestic consumption in conformity with Indian laws on intellectual property. Therefore, there can be no question of piracy in the production of drugs in India or export of such drugs from India.

[Translation]

Recording of Telephone Calls

8655. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is formulating a scheme with the help of the Ministry of Communications for recording all calls received on Phone No. 100 and to detect the phone number from which a particular call has been made;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard,

(c) whether it is proposed to make provision of any punishment for the persons giving false information on this number; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Wool Production3655. SHRI GURUDAS KAMATSHRI S.B. THORAT:SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of wool in the country during the last three years, state-wise and year-wise;

(b) the quantity of wool imported and

exported during the last three years, separately, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any action plan/scheme for the boosting of wool production including Angora wool in the country and to improve their quality;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps taken to strengthen Wool Development Board;

(g) whether any Research and Development Programme is initiated by the Government on sheep rearing; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Quantity of wool imported is as under:-

Quantity	(in million kg)
1989-90	28 00 (estimated)
1990-91	30.00 (-do-)
1991-92	28.00 (-do-)

There was no export of raw wool during the last three years.

(c) and (d). For increasing the production and quality of Wool including Angora Will the following are some of the major programmes;

i) Cross breeds of local abrades with superior exotic breeds.

ii) Selective breeding among the superior

indigenous breeds.

iii) Assistance to wool producers by way of remunerative prices for their produce.

iv) Dissemination of technical knowledge among the breeders.

(e) Does not arise

(f) It is proposed to provide Statutory

Status to the Wool Development Board so as to strengthen it.

(g) and (h). Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conducts fundamental and applied research on various aspects of sheep rearing and wool production and utilisation. Research is being conducted by ICAR to develop sheep for fine wool and increased yield of mutton suitable for different agro-climatic regions of the country.

STATEMENT

Statewise yearwise production of Wool

(000 Kgs)

S.No	States/U.T.	Year				
		1989	1990-91*	1991-92**	1990-91*	1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1688	1700	1730		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57	57	57		
3.	Assam	--	--	--		
4.	Bihar	1092	1103	1125		
5.	Goa	--	--	--		
6.	Gujarat	1844	1791	2283		
7.	Haryana	1293	1450	1500		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1400	1452	1460		
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3627	3370	3593		
10.	Karnataka	4000	3808	4426		

S.No	States/U.T.	(000 Kgs)				
		Year				
1	2	1989	3	4	5	
		1989	1990-91*	1991-92**		
11.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	910	915	915	915	
13.	Maharashtra	1411	1435	1454	1454	
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	
18.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	
19.	Punjab	1478	1454	1530	1530	
20.	Rajasthan	16700	16700	17100	17100	

S.No	States/U.T.	(000 Kgs)				
		Year				
1	2	1989	1990-91*	1991-92**		
		3	4	5		
21.	Sikkim	30	31	32		
22.	Tamilnadu	3736	3600	3700		
23.	Tripura	-	-	-		
24.	U.P.	1867	1726	1867		
25.	West Bengal	596	624	624		
	TOTAL	41714	41216	43426		

* Provisional

** Anticipated achievement.

[Translation]

Guest Houses In Delhi

8657. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guest houses to whom notice has been served under Section 14 read with Section 29 (11) of Delhi Development Act 1957 and under Section 28/112 of Delhi Police Act, have been closed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of officials found guilty of not implementing the said Acts properly and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police have reported that during the last five years, (from 1.1.87 to 31.3.92) 3430 challans were instituted by the local police against 501 guest houses/hotels which are running without valid licences. Of these, 151 guest houses/hotels were closed on the orders of the courts. The powers to issue closure orders vest with the court of law.

(c) The Delhi Police have further informed that no official was found guilty of not implementing the Delhi Police Act properly.

Unauthorised Gas Connection

8658. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of unauthorised gas connections in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to regularise these connections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Oil Industry has reported the existence of various types of unauthorised gas connections like out of turn connections by the dealers, possessing somebody else's cylinder and regulator, unauthorised temporary connections etc.

(b) and (c). In certain cases where a person is in possession of a cylinder which is not in his name but someone else's name, regularisation of the connection is permitted after observing necessary prescribed procedures.

Assistance to Flood Affected States

8659. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL
KATHERIA:
SHRI RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted a survey to identify areas affected by floods annually;

(b) if so, the areas so identified during 1991-92; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Union Government to each flood-affected State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: (a) According to assessment made by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog, an area of 40.00 million hectares in the country is prone of floods. The average extent of area affected annually is estimated at 8.00 million hectares.

(b) On the basis of tentative estimates, the areas affected by floods, due to inundation, heavy rains and cyclonic storm, in various States during 1991 are given in Col. 3 of the enclosed statement.

(c) Under the existing scheme of financing relief expenditure, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted, for undertaking relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including floods; annual contributions to this fund are made by the Central Govt. to the extent of 75% and by the State Govt. 25%. The details of Central assistance to the flood affected States during 1991-92 are given in col. 4, in respect of contribution to CRF and in col. 5 in respect of the Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone Rivers.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State/UT	Area affected (Provisional) (In million hectares)	Central share of calamity Relief Fund Released (Rs. in crores)	Assistance for Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers. (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.619	49.20	-
2.	Assam	1.323	22.50	-
3.	Bihar	0.980	26.25	2.350
4.	Haryana	0.001	12.75	0.950
5.	Karnataka	0.335	20.25	-
6.	Kerala	1.251	23.25	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.003	27.75	2.111
8.	Maharashtra	0.039	33.00	-
9.	Meghalaya	0.003	1.50	-
10.	Orissa	0.677	29.76	-
11.	Sikkim	N.R.	2.25	-

S.No.	State/UT	Area affected (Provisional) (In million hectares)	Central share of calamity Relief Fund Released (Rs. in crores)	Assistance for Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers . (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.235	29.25	-
13.	Tripura	0.005	2.25	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.819	67.50	6.963
15.	West Bengal	0.679	30.00	1.144
16.	Pondicherry	0.011	2.72*	-
	TOTAL	6.980	380.18	13.518

* Amount sanctioned for relief measure in the wake of cyclone/floods.

N.R. = Not Reported.

Neelam Oil Field and Gas Flaring Project

8660 SHRI NITISH KUMAR
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Export Import Bank of Korea had made a commitment to provide financial assistance for the Neelam Oil Field and Gas Flaring project,

(b) if so, the total amount which was decided to be made available for this project,

(c) whether the said bank has recently expressed its inability to provide the financial assistance,

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the measure being taken to complete it within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) to (e) No suppliers' credit has so far been finalised against the conditional LOI for the Neelam Process Complex. Efforts are on to secure the suppliers' credit

[English]

Security to MPs

8661 PROF. SAYITHRI LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Members of Parliament, State-wise who have been provided security on their own requests and as a precaution taken by the government, separately,

(b) the average expenditure incurred on security per day; and

(c) whether the expenditure is met by the Government or by the Members of Parliament themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM M JACOB) (a) to (c) Security is provided based on perceived threat to a person as per assessment made by the security agencies. At present, 59 Members of Parliament have been provided with security. It is not considered in the interest of the security of the Protected Persons to divulge their names and other details. The approximate expenditure is Rs 50,000/- per diem. The expenditure is met by the Government.

Demand for CBI Investigation

8662 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU
SHRI ANNA JOSHI
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a great demand to get serious crimes in various parts of the country investigated through the Central Bureau of Investigation, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM M. JACOB). (a) and (b). There is a demand to

get serious crimes in various parts of the country investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Action on each request is taken in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation and the concerned State Governments/Union territory Administrations.

Welfare Schemes for Destitute Children

8663. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey in regard to the number of destitute children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the welfare of these children during the Eighth Plan and 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection is being transferred to the State Governments/Union Territories in the current year. The amount to be provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

8664. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to streamline the working of Indian Council of Cultural Relations;

(b) whether various committees of the Council including sub-committees dealing with different regions are not meeting regularly for the past several years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The decisions/directives of the General Assembly, Governing Body and the Finance Committee, ensure the smooth and efficient working of ICCR.

(b) and (c). ICCR has several Committees and Advisory Panels including those dealing with the regions of Africa, South and South-East Asia and the Latin America and the Caribbean. Their meetings are being held from time to time.

[Translation]

Pakistani Passport Holders in India

8665. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani passport holders who visited India during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons out of them who have returned back and the number of such persons who are missing;

(c) the action taken to trace the missing Pakistanis; and

(d) the steps being taken to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). A statement, prepared

on the basis of the available information, is attached.

(c) and (d). Government is aware of the problem of missing Pakistani nationals and has taken up this matter with the State authorities directing them to gear up their machinery to locate and deport the missing Pakistani nationals. Also, elaborate procedures have been prescribed in respect of Pakistani nationals to govern their entry, stay and exit from India. Under the Foreigners Act, 1946, the State authorities are also empowered to deal with such Pakistani nationals in regard to their prosecution/ deportation etc. wherever required.

STATEMENT

Year	Arrival	Departure	Untraced or Missing
1989	2,11,265	1,88,302	3,009
1990	1,66,341	1,56,961	2,994
1991	1,96,878	1,69,215	2,943

[English]

Support Price for Arecanut

8666. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arecanut growers in the country particularly in Karnataka;

(b) whether the growers are not getting support price for arecanut inspite of increase in the market rate;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to provide support price to the arecanut cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The number of arecanut growers in the country or in Karnataka has not officially been estimated.

(b) The prices of Arecanut in the major markets of the country have been ruling high since 1991 and hence there is no need for fixing support price.

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

External Assistance for Fish Projects

8667. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fish projects in the country which are receiving financial assistance from other countries;

(b) whether any new projects are in pipe line for obtaining external aid in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is shortage of prawn feed in the country;

(e) whether any foreign organisation has agreed to locate a prawn feed manufacturing plant in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The projects receiving financial assistance from other countries are:

- (i) Indo-Danish Fisheries Project at Tadri in Karnataka.
- (ii) EEC assisted project for Trout Farming at Kokarnag in J & K.
- (iii) Norwegian assisted project for Trout Farming in Kullu Valley, Himachal Pradesh.
- (iv) Supply of Net making machines for Kerala through Japanese assistance.
- (v) German assisted Kerala Reservoir Fisheries Project; and
- (vi) Kuwait assisted Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture.

(b) and (c). The projects in the pipe-line are the World Bank assisted Shrimp & Fish Culture Project, Acquisition of Fishing Vessels

for Integrated Fisheries project under Japanese Grant-in-Aid and Rehabilitation of Training Vessels of Central Institute of Fisheries Nautica Engineering & Training under Danish assistance.

(d) and (f). There is a gap between the supply and production of quality prawn feed. The World Bank assisted Shrimp & Fish Culture Project envisages financing of prawn feed mills in the private sector. Government have also allowed Indian companies to set up prawn feed plants with foreign collaboration.

274
Special Interrogation Centre in Delhi

8668. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a special interrogation centre at the Red Fort in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more such centres in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

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

Private Sector in Field of Oil Production

8669. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN;
SHRI RABIRAY;
SHRI N.J. RATHVA;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved some proposals and modalities for including private sector in the field of oil production, refining, and marketing of oil and natural gas;

(b) whether the Government have also invited investors to invest capital for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government have taken any measures for safeguarding the operational activities of three nationalised companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Government have invited bids from private sector investors for exploration of oil and natural gas. Private sector participation is considered in setting up oil refineries on a case to case basis. Besides, private participation already exists in the oil marketing activities

(c) It is not clear as to which three nationalised companies are referred to in the question.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Bill on Indian Council of World Affairs

8670. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reintroduce in Parliament a Bill for taking over the management of the Indian Council of World Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Employees of Delhi Fire Service

8671. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state; /

(a) the number of employees working in Delhi Fire Service;

(b) the number of non-gazetted employees out of them;

(c) whether the Government are considering to provide accommodation to the employees of this service nearest to their place of posting keeping in view the importance of their duty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) At present there are 1456 employees working in Delhi Fire Service. Of these 1257 are operational employees.

(b) All the employees are non-gazetted being on Municipal Service.

(c) and (d). Out of total strength of 1257 operational employees 414 have been provided with family accommodation and remaining have been provided barrack accommodation. 13 out of 27 Fire Stations are having family accommodation in addition to barracks; remaining Fire Stations are having only barrack accommodation.

Supply of Gas to Gas-Based Power Plants

8672. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the daily requirement of gas for gas-based power plants in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether these plants are being supplied gas as per their requirements;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to meet their requirements; and

(e) the locations of the gas-based power plants in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Commitment of gas for gas-based power plants in U.P. is 5.25 MMSCMD.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(e) Auraya in Etawah District and Dadri in Ghazlabad District.

Capacity of Refineries

8673. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the oil refineries which have expanded their production capacity and have set up other industrial facilities by taking loans from the World during the last two years; and

277- (b) the extent to which each of these refineries has availed of loans?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The World Bank is financing various projects of Indian Oil Corporation under 'Petroleum Transport Project' for which a loan agreement of US \$ 340 million has been signed between IOC and the World Bank. Out of this, M/s. IOC have drawn US \$ 35 million in September, 1990.

278

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

8674. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations in Uttar Pradesh which have applied for grant for various welfare schemes during 1991-92; and

(b) the number of applications finalised so far and the number of those still pending?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of voluntary organisations in U.P. which applied for grants under various welfare schemes during 1991-92 was 93.

(b) The number of applications finalised during 1991-92 was 50 and the number of those pending is 43.

[English]

Export of Onions

8675. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export onion from Maharashtra in view of its abundant production during the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity proposed to be exported during the current year;

(c) the countries to which onions are proposed to be exported, and

(d) the average export price of onion during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The projection for export of onion during the year 1992-93 is 3 50 lakh MTs which is inclusive of export of onion from Maharashtra

(c) The countries to which the onion is proposed to be exported during the year 1992-93 are UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Doha, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Maldives, Seychelles, Nepal and Bangladesh

(d) The average export price realised on export of onion during the year 1991-92 is provisionally estimated at Rs. 4400 per MT.

Transportation and Distribution of Petroleum Products

8676 SHRI N DENNIS, Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the distribution and transportation of petroleum products are proposed to be handed over to the Gas Agency of India Ltd., and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

31 Fire Incidents in Delhi

8677 SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire broke out in jhuggis in Delhi on April 3, 1992 and April 12, 1992 and caused considerable loss to the lives and properties,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Government have since investigated the cause of the fire in these jhuggis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB). (a) and (b). The Delhi Fire Service has reported that fire broke out in jhuggi clusters at C & D Blocks of Jahangir Puri and at Bhulswa Dairy on 3.4.92 and 12.4.92 respectively.

In the fire at Jahangir Puri, one child died. About 657 jhuggis were burnt. In the fire at Bhulswa Dairy, one person died and about 400 jhuggis were gutted.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Police has

registered two cases and have initiated investigation.

281/84
Welfare Schemes for Mentally Retarded/Handicapped Children

8678. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
 KUMARI VIMLA VERMA;
 KUMARI UMA BHARTI;
 SHRI N.J. RATHVA;

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by the Union Government for the welfare of mentally retarded/handicapped children in the country;

(b) the number of institutes set up/proposed to be set up for their rehabilitation, State-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Several schemes

have been formulated for the welfare of the mentally retarded/handicapped persons including children. The schemes, which are implemented through voluntary organisations, are:-

- (1) Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled Persons.
- (2) Scheme of Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances.
- (3) Assistance to Organisation for persons with Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation.
- (4) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Rehabilitation of Mentally Ill Persons.
- (5) Scheme of special education for handicapped children.

(b) and (c). The Institutes which provide services to handicapped persons including children are given below along with the amount allocated during 1992-93 to each:-

<i>Institute</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>
		<i>(In lakhs)</i>
(i) NIVH, Dehradun	150	158
(ii) NIOH, Calcutta	110	93
(iii) NIHH, Bombay	110	192
(iv) NIMH, Secunderabad	150	90
(v) NIRTAR, Cuttack	50	148
(vi) IPH, New Delhi	60	151

No other Institute is proposed to be set up in 1992-93.

NIVH	-	National Institute for the Visually Handicapped.
NIOH	-	National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped
NIMH	-	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped.
NIHH	-	National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped
IPH	-	Institute for the Physically Handicapped
-NIRTAR	-	National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research.

207-84
Development of Agriculture in Desert Areas

8679. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to develop agriculture in the desert areas;

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

(c) whether new schemes are proposed to be implemented for the development of agriculture in the desert area of Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the salient features of these schemes and the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have been implementing a Central Sector scheme of Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1977-78 to promote diversified land use pattern.

(b) The main objective of the scheme includes controlling of desertification mitigating the effect of drought, restoring ecological balance and raising the productivity of land and water resources in these areas through afforestation, sandune stabilisation shelter-belt plantation, grassland development, soil and moisture conservation and water resource development. This is a 100% Centrally funded scheme and is being operated in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) No new scheme is proposed for development of agriculture in the desert of Rajasthan.

(d) The question does not arise.

Akbar Hotel

8680. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1226 on August 1, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the requisite posts have since been created to absorb and to fix the pay scales of employees of the erstwhile

Akbar Hotel who are presently working in his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if no, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to reopen that Hotel and to reabsorb all the ex-ITDC employees;

(e) if so, the details thereof and by what time the Hotel would start functioning; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The proposal for creation of 117 posts is being processed by this Ministry. Pending creation of posts, their salaries have been provisionally fixed w.e.f August, 1991 in pay scales in accordance with the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. They are being paid DA, HRA and other allowances as admissible to Central Government employees.

(d) to (f). No decision has been taken in the matter. The question relating to takeover of Akbar Bhawan by ITDC to be reconverted into a Hotel is contingent upon suitable alternate accomodation being provided for the offices of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Seizure of Fake Currency Notes in Delhi

8681. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have seized any fake currency notes recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the culprits have since been arrested;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Delhi Police have publicised the description of these fake notes to ensure more seizure of such notes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken/being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Two cases, one u/s 489 (B) & (C)/34 IPC and the other u/s 489 (C), have been registered at Police Stations Greater Kailash and Malviya Nagar on 10.4.1992 and 13.4.1992 respectively. 98 fake notes of denomination of Rs. 500/- were recovered.

(c) and (d). Five persons have been arrested.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. As a result of such publication two persons produced four fake notes of the denomination of Rs. 500/- at Police Station Greater Kailash after reading the news.

(g) The following measures are being taken to prevent such incidents:-

(i) Publicity is given to such incidents.

(ii) As and when such fake notes are recovered, immediate legal action is taken and the case investigated

under the close supervision of ACP and DCP.

- (iii) All ACSP/SOs/Divisional Officers/Beat Officers and I/Cs Special Staff/Vigilance are briefed to collect criminal intelligence in this regard.

Fisheries Proposals of Karnataka

8683. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals relating to fisheries from the Government of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of fish-landing sites in Karnataka taken up/proposed to be taken up for development during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for construction of Stage II of the Minor Fishery Harbour at Malpe has been received from the Government of Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has been requested to resubmit the proposal after obtaining technical clearance for the project from Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries, Bangalore.

(c) Projects for setting up fishery harbours/fish landing centres are proposed by the State Government having regard to local needs and availability of funds to meet their share of the project cost.

People of Indian Origin in Libya

8684. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people of Indian origin in Libya;

(b) whether some of them wish to return to India;

(c) if so, the number thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be by the Government to facilitate their return?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The number of Indian nationals in Libya is estimated to be between 13,000 to 15,000.

(b) Those wishing to return are doing so, as the surface routes out of Libya are still open and those desiring to return are not experiencing serious hinderance.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the number of those wishing to return.

(d) The Indian Ambassador, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi has drawn up plans to provide assistance to Indians wishing to return to India, in case they are not able to do so through normal channels, or encounter particular difficulties.

Areca Nut Production

8685. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of are-canuts grown in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the variety which has the maximum demand for domestic consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)

The following important arecanut varieties are grown in major arecanut growing areas:-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of varieties</i>
Karnataka	South Kanara, Thirthahalli
Kerala	South Kanara, Mangala, Sumangala
Maharashtra	Srivardhan
Tamil Nadu	Mettupalayam
West Bengal	Mohit Nagar
Assam	Kahikuchi

(b) South Kanara called Mangalore Supari has the maximum demand for domestic consumption.

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

[Translation]

Restructuring of ONGC

8686. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding restructuring of O.N.G.C. on lines of World funding bodies appearing in the Economic Times dated November 14, 1991;

(b) if so, whether several international financial institutions have laid conditions of structural changes in its present set-up for providing financial assistance to the ONGC

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI. B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Sugarcane, Wheat and Maize Crops in Uttar Pradesh

8687. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land in which sugarcane, wheat and maize crops have been cultivated in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have provided any assistance to Uttar Pradesh for the research and development work on sugarcane, wheat and maize during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had undertaken any research Project in the State during the said period in this regard;

(e) if so, the salient features of this Project report; and

(f) the amount allocated and utilised for this Project? in statement-II.

(d) Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a) Sir, The total cultivated area of Sugarcane, Wheat and Maize in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is shown in the given statement I

(e) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has undertaken research on Sugarcane, Wheat and Maize in Uttar Pradesh through Co-ordinated projects. A project on Sugarcane Adaptive Research has also been initiated

(b) and (c) The financial assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh on research and development work on Sugarcane, Wheat and Maize during the last three years is given

(f) An amount of Rs 508.21 lakh has been released to Uttar Pradesh under Sugarcane Adaptive Research Project.

STATEMENT I

Total Cultivated Area of Sugarcane, Wheat & Maize in Uttar Pradesh

<i>Crops</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>Area (Thousand Hectares)</i>			
Sugarcane	1761.3	1761.3	1855.6
Wheat	8702.3	6837.5	8489.6
Maize	1153.9	1149.5	1132.8

STATEMENT-II

Financial Assistance Provided to Uttar Pradesh on Research on Sugarcane, Wheat & Maize and under Central Sector Crop Oriented Scheme

(Lakh Rupees)

	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Sugarcane	304.15	418.61	442.51
Maize	14.25	30.34	167.28 (including for millets)
Wheat	23.84	24.42	38.67

Mixing of Chemicals in Petrol and Diesel

8688. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted mixing of Methanol and Ethanol in Petrol;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to permit mixing of these chemicals in diesel also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Libya's Attempts to Raise Kashmir Issue in UN

8689. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent reports regarding Libya's attempts to raise the Kashmir issue in the UN General Assembly;

(b) if so, whether India had taken up the matter with Libya; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and response of Libya thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI

EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) On January 7, 1992 Libya sent a communication to the Secretary General of the UN requesting the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international terrorism. Among the so-called unresolved political issues listed was "The Kashmir Problem". India lodged a strong protest with Libya. Libya's explanation was that their idea was to highlight the terrorist threat in Kashmir.

Following our demarche Libya deleted the reference to "The Kashmir problem" and a corrigendum was accordingly issued by the UN on January 21, 1992.

Concessions to Fishermen

8690. SHRI DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of concessions and facilities extended to traditional fishermen to promote modern method of fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The following are some of the major Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes through which concessions and facilities are extended to traditional fishermen to promote modern method of fishing:-

- (i) Motorisation of traditional craft;
- (ii) Introduction of Plywood craft; and
- (iii) Introduction of offshore pelagic boats. For motorisation of traditional craft, 50% of the cost of Out Board Motor/In Board Motor is provided as subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per engine, which is shared between the Centre and the State equally. For introduction of Plywood craft, 25% of the cost of

craft subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per craft is provided as subsidy which is shared by the Centre and State equally. For introduction of offshore pelagic boats, 25% of the cost of craft subject to a maximum of Rs 16 lakh per craft is provided as subsidy, of which 75% is met by the Centre and 25% by the State.

- (iv) Reimbursement of Central Excise duty on HSD Oil used by mechanised/Motorised fishing vessels, the cost of which is shared on 80 : 20 basis between the Centre and the State, and
- (v) Construction of minor fishery harbours and fish landing centres, the cost of which is also met by the Centre and State on 50 : 50 basis.

Visit by Former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka

8691. DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mrs. Sinmavo Bandaranaike visited India recently and met the senior officials of his Ministry, and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the outcome of the talks held by her with Indian officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka visited India from March 12 to April 1, 1992 for medical treatment. As a guest of the Government of India, the Ministry of External Affairs coordinated the arrangements for her visits.

Jajoba Cultivation

8692. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the climatic condition in Rajasthan is ideal for Jajoba cultivation;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase areas under Jajoba cultivation in that State, and

(c) the target of production fixed for the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of Rajasthan has introduced cultivation of Jajoba on pilot basis during 1991-92 on its own. Area under the Jajoba cultivation is insignificant at present. As such no targets have been fixed so far.

Request for Helicopters for Air-Borne Assault on Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh

8693. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to make available two combat helicopters for airborne assault on the naxalites as reported in Hindustan Times dated April 5, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The State Government had, *inter-alia*, requested for making available two helicopters for 'surveillance and transporting personnel' as a part of their anti-naxalite measures. Such requirements are met to the extent possible, keeping in view the availability of resources and demands from other States/UTs.

Prosperity 2000 Plan

8694. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn up any comprehensive plan known as "Prosperity 2000" to give boost to agricultural production;

(b) if so, whether this plan envisages generation of rural employment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. 207-49

Allotment of Accommodation to Delhi Administration Employees

8695. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residential quarters with Delhi Administration for allotment to its employees, type-wise;

(b) the procedure for allotment of quarters;

(c) the number of employees waiting for allotment at present;

(d) the steps taken by Delhi Administration to construct more quarters in Type I, II and III; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to take private accommodation on rent for allotment to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that there are 6358 residential flats available in the general pool for allotment to its employees. The type-wise break up of these flats is as under:-

Type	Number of flats
A	2120
B	2810
C	724
D	575
E	108
E-I	20
E-II	1

In addition, there are special pools for Police, Training and Technical Education Department, Maulana Azad Medical College and Associated Hospitals and Tihar Jail.

(b) Allotment of Government accommodation is made in accordance with Delhi Administration Allotment of Residence (General Pool) Rules, 1977.

(c) At present, 13507 employees are waiting for allotment. years, State-wise;

(d) The Public Works Department of Delhi Administration has purchased 42 acres of land in Dheerpur from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking for construction of residential quarters for General Pool. The Delhi Development Authority has also been requested to allot land in Dwarka and Narela for construction of staff quarters.

(e) No, Sir.

Area under Arecanut Cultivation

8696. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under arecanut cultivation in the country during last three

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the area under arecanut cultivation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The detail of the total area under arecanut cultivation in the country during the last 3 years, Statewise for 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is appended as statement.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to increase the area under arecanut cultivation at present. It is proposed to meet the demand by improving the productivity of the existing gardens.

STATEMENT

State-wise Area of Arecanut during 1988-89 to 1990-91

(Area in '000' hectares)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Andhra Pradesh	0.2	0.2	0.2
Assam	59.8	63.1	63.1
Goa	1.3	1.3	1.3
Karnataka	61.1	62.9	63.1
Kerala	62.5	63.2	62.1
Maharashtra	1.9	1.9	1.9
Meghalaya	6.1	6.1	6.1
Mizoram	Neg.	0.1	0.1

(Area in '000' hectares)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Tamil Nadu	4.2	4.1	3.9
Tripura	1.2	1.2	1.2
West Bengal	5.3	5.3	5.3
Pondicherry	-	0.1	0.1
All India	203.6	209.5	208.4

Neg. = Negligible

Status of Armed Police Forces

8697. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to set up a panel to examine the status of the Armed Police Forces of the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). 'Police' being a State subject it is primarily for the State Governments to examine and improve the Armed Police in the States. Central Government has not set up any panel.

Fishing Harbours

8698. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open fishing harbours in the Southern part of the West coast of the country in view of the difficulties faced by the fishermen in carrying on fishing operation during monsoon season; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Proposals for setting up fishery harbours are made by State/Union Territory Governments. Two proposals for construction of fish landing centres in Kerala have been received in April, 1992.

Utilisation of Natural Gas

8699. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and percentage of natural gas flared up during January 1991 to March 1992;

(b) the total loss incurred thereby; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to utilise it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) (a) and (b) During the period from January, 1991 to March, 1992 approximately 5500 MMSCM of gas was flared, which is approximately 23% of the total gas produced in the country, and is valued at Rs 700 crores (approximately) at the selling price current at the relevant time

(c) ONGC's Gas Flaring Reduction Project is being implemented in the Western Offshore Projects for reducing flaring of gas in Gujarat and Assam are also being implemented

Creation of New State in Orissa

8700 **SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some organisations in Orissa have given a call for a new State of Kosla',

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M JACOB) (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received by the Government of India

(c) Does not arise

Schemes on Dairy and Poultry Development

8701 **SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the programmes and schemes executed by the Union Government for Dairy and Poultry Development,

(b) the extent of Central assistance to such programmes and schemes during the last three years State-wise, year-wise,

(c) the programmes and schemes finalised for 1992-93,

(d) whether the National Cooperative Development has received a number of proposals for projects on Dairy Development and Poultry Development during 1991-92,

(e) if so, the action taken thereon,

(f) the number of such proposals cleared with outlay, and

(g) the location of these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K C LENKA) (a) Following schemes were executed by the Union Government for dairy and poultry development during the last three years,

- (i) Operation Flood III
- (ii) Delhi Milk Scheme
- (iii) Setting up of Third Dairy in Delhi
- (iv) Technology Mission on Dairy Development
- (v) Integrated Dairy Development Project
- (vi) Swiss assisted Dairy Development Project
- (vii) Assistance to State Poultry Corporations/Federations

(viii) Assistance to States for the establishment of backyard poultry units for the benefit of the rural pour.

(b) Funds for dairy development for the schemes at items (i) to (iv) of (a) above were released to the nodal implementing agencies. Funds released during 1989-90 to 1991-92 are as under:

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
1989-90	6038.97
1990-91	4127.65
1991-92	7649.00

A statement-I showing the amount of Central assistance during the last three years, State-wise year-wise for items (v) to (viii) of (a) above is attached.

(c) Following schemes are proposed by the Union Government for dairy and poultry development for the year 1992-93:

(i) Operation Flood-III

(ii) Delhi Milk Schemes

(iii) Setting up of Third Dairy in Delhi

(iv) Technology Mission on Dairy Development

(v) Cows from Germany

(vi) Milk and Milk Products Order

(vii) Integrated dairy development project in non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas.

(viii) Swiss assisted dairy development projects in Kerala

(ix) National poultry development agency/board.

(d) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) received 124 proposals during the year 1991-92 for poultry and dairy development.

(e) to (g). Details of action taken by NCDC regarding the number of proposals cleared and locations of the proposals etc. are given in statement II

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing statewise funds released for the Development of dairy and poultry during 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs.)

S. No.	State/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	11.31	10.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.14	0.75	0.25
3.	Assam	0.08	-	20.00
4.	Bihar	0.86	1.31	-
5.	Goa	-	0.75	-
6.	Gujarat	0.58	3.50	0.43
7.	Haryana	0.58	1.31	0.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.82	13.49	-
9.	Karnataka	0.58	1.31	-
10.	Kerala	140.42	26.31	150.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2.63	20.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	State UTs	1989-90			1990-91		1991-92	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Maharashtra			0.58		1.31		0.43
13	Manipur			0.31		-		-
14	Meghalaya			0.33		0.75		0.25
15	Mizoram			0.58		1.31		0.43
16	Nagaland			-		0.75		0.25
17	Orissa			8.42		12.44		20.81
18	Punjab			0.58		1.31		0.43
19	Rajasthan			10.00		1.88		0.63
20	Tamil Nadu			5.43		6.55		-
21	Tripura			0.62		1.31		0.58
22	Uttar Pradesh			6.20		12.63		15.88
23	West Bengal			-		1.03		-

(Rs. in lakhs.)

S. No.	State/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Sikkim	0.15	-	-
25.	A & N Islands	0.01	-	-
26.	Dadra N. Haveli	-	0.64	0.25
27.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.75	0.25
28.	Pondicherry	0.29	0.75	0.25

STATEMENT -II

Projects received and sanctioned during 1991-92

S.No.	State	No. of Proposals received	No. of Projects sanctioned	Location of the Projects	Block cost	NCDC's share of assistance sanctioned	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>I Poultry Development</i>							
1.	Maharashtra	87 production units	14	Districts Ahmednagar (1) Dhule (2) Jalgaon (1) Nanded (1) Pune (2) Aurangabad (4) Sangli (1) Wardha	1120	1064	Addl. information/clarifications for the remaining 73 projects has been sought from the State Govt. & the same is awaited
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5 production units	-	-	500	-	Project at Nellore has been appraised. Addl. information requested from

(Rs. in lakhs.)

S. No.	State/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Orissa	Integrated project with 29 production units in two phases.	2350	Appraisal for Phase - I involve 10 societies in process. Appraisal for Phase - II will also be taken up after sanction of project under Phase - I
4.	Nagaland	1 Integrated project	84	Appraisal being conducted
II. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT				
1.	Tamil Nadu	1	465.50	325.85
		1	Sivilliputhur (Kamraj Dist.)	-
				State Govt. is awaited. Other proposition at Gudur (2) & West Godavari are being examined.

		(Rs in lakhs.)				
S. No.	State/UTs	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
2.	Maharashtra	1	--			
		Babulshwar (Ahmednagar District)				Proposal examined Revised cost assessed at Rs 105 lakhs. State Govt requested to send recommndation accordingly

Kashmir Issue at Summit of
Economic Cooperation Organisation

8702. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDUBI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the First Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) held in Tehran recently;

(b) if so, the member countries which had attended the Summit;

(c) whether Kashmir issue also figured in the deliberations at the Summit,

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the member countries attending the Summit were apprised of the India's stand on the issue; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from Pakistan, Turkey and Iran, the three founding Members, the ECO Summit was attended by Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan while Kazakhstan was represented on special invitation.

(c) to (f). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Tehran Communique, a copy of which is placed in the Parliament Library, issued at the conclusion of the ECO Summit included the following paragraph:

"The Heads of States/Governments

agreed that peace and security in the region is a pre-requisite for economic development. Taking note of the deteriorating situation in Jammu and Kashmir, they stressed the need for respect of the human rights of the Kashmiri people and for settling issue expeditiously in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir, which are yet to be ascertained under long-standing commitments".

Government are committed to the Simla Agreement under which all differences with Pakistan are to be resolved bilaterally and peacefully. There is no scope for any outside or third party involvement of any sort.

Government of the countries attending the ECO Summit are well aware of the Government of India's well known position on Kashmir, which has been conveyed from time to time during bilateral contacts at various levels.

Permission to Naval Ships of Foreign
Countries

8703. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow certified naval ships of foreign countries without nuclear weapons on board to visit India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether naval ships of foreign countries with nuclear weapons on board have visited India during the last three years, and

(e) if so, the number thereof and the

reasons for according permission to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). In accordance with Government policy which has been made known to the foreign Governments, we do not allow foreign warships known to carry nuclear weapons to visit Indian ports.

[Translation]

Offer of Uranium by Kirghizstan

8704. SHRI SIMON MABANDI:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ N.
CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Kirghizstan had offered Uranium to India recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any other State of the newly formed Commonwealth of Independent States have offered Uranium to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). At his press conference on 18th March the Kyrgyz President stated that there is a tripartite agreement among Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Kazakhstan on the production and distribution of uranium. Kyrgyzstan was willing to sell enriched uranium to countries under strict IAEA safeguards except to those considered "undesirable" by the international community including the UN. Government has taken note of this.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Use of Hindi in Conversation with Foreign Diplomats

8705. SHRI CHETAN P.S.

CHAUHAN:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA

KUMARI:

SHRI N.K. BALIYAN;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued that our diplomats and officers in foreign countries should, as far as possible, use Hindi in their conversation with foreign diplomats;

(b) whether any provision of interpretation facilities has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Suitable directions have been issued to the all Indian Mission abroad for use of Hindi in conversations by Indian delegations during their visit abroad. All Ministries/ Deptts. of the Govt. of India have been apprised of the suggestion made by the some members of Central Hindi Committee in its meeting held on 18th September 1985 that our diplomats and officers in foreign countries should, as far as possible, use Hindi in their conversations with foreign diplomats. They have also been apprised of

the similar suggestions made in the meeting of the Hindi Advisory committee of the Ministry of Parliament affairs and Tourism held on 30th September 1985. When our leaders go abroad, they are free to use Hindi in their conversation with their counterparts in those countries. Though no separate posts of interpreters exist in our missions abroad but since most of the staff posted there possess working knowledge of Hindi, they can work as interpreter.

[Translation]

Arrests under TADA

8706. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under TADA in various Union Territories since June 1991 till date, Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether any complaints regarding misuse of the provisions of TADA by State Governments have been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of those States;

(d) the action taken/being taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring in amendments in the provisions of TADA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) Arrests under TADA were made

only in the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh. 130 and 33 persons were arrested in Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh respectively from June, 1991 to December, 1991.

(b) to (d). Some complaints were received regarding alleged misuse of TADA by the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Since law and order is a State subject, the matter was referred to the State Governments with the request that the provisions of TADA be invoked with utmost care and caution.

(e) As at present, there is no proposal to amend the Act.

(f) Matter does not arise.

Recommendation of Commissions on Problems of Ladakh

8707. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted Gajendra Gadkar Commission and Sikri Commission to study the problems of the residents of Ladakh;

(b) if so, whether their reports have since been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations contained in these reports; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have informed that the

issues of regional inequality in the State had often been the subject of public debates, and from time to time different committees and commissions, including the commissions constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P. B. Gajendra Gadkar and Shri Justice S.M. Sikri in November, 1967 and June, 1979, respectively, had been appointed by the State Government to inquire into those issues and to make recommendations which would contribute to greater regional equity.

The recommendations/reports of Gajendra Gadkar and Sikri Commissions which were submitted in December, 1968 and August, 1980 respectively have been published by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have further reported that on the numerous recommendations made by the commissions, appropriate action had been taken from time to time by them.

[English]

Publication of Works and Speeches of Dr. Ambedkar

8708. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Ambedkar Centenary Celebration Committee to publish works and speeches of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in different languages;

(b) if so, the details and allocations made in this regard; and

(c) the further action taken to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 38 lakhs has been

released during 1991-92 to the publication division of Ministry of I & B to undertake the translation and publication of 12 Volumes of writings and speeches of Dr. Ambedkar in Hindi and 8 other Indian languages Viz. Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi and Gujarati. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the annual plan of 1992-93.

(c) The Publication Division of Ministry of I & B has set up a cell to monitor this work. Publication Division is also exploring the possibilities of assigning this job to the private publishers, Sahitya Academy and Text Book Press.

Infiltration of Terrorists Into Kashmir

8709. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4000 Pakistan-trained militants are waiting to infiltrate into Kashmir valley for terrorist and disruptive activities as reported in The Hindu dated January 14, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts of the cases; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). There are reports of a large number of Pakistan trained militants waiting for an opportunity to infiltrate into the Kashmir Valley for terrorist and disruptive activities. Due to strong vigil on the border such terrorists are facing difficulty in entering

the Valley in three numbers. The Security Forces would continue their efforts to stop infiltration/exfiltration

Market Price of Arecanut

8710 SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the market price of arecanut is increasing steadily despite the increase in production every year; and

(b) if so, the actual increase in the market price during the last three year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The wholesale price index (base 1981-82) of arecanut exhibited a rise of 2.6 per cent in 1989-90, 66.6 per cent in 1990-91 and 37.3 per cent in 1991-92

Oil Exploration Technique

8711 SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether a new oil exploration technique has been put to use, to collect reliable data about the precise nature and extent of oil reserves in the Western region,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the extent of oil and gas reserves identified as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A new exploration technique known as 3-D seismic has been put to use in Western Region. This technique has been used in various places which include Balol, Jotana,

Linch, Nandasan, South Kadi-Viraj, Nada and Limboda in Gujarat. With the use of this technique, four locations were identified in Jotana area of North Gujarat which on test drilling established significant northern extension of the known Jotana field.

Production of Naptha

8713. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The cost of Naptha per ton produced by taking the actual production cost of the crude oil which is produced within the country

(b) the cost of Naptha per ton produced from the imported crude oil;

(c) the total quantity of Naptha being produced in the country presently, and

(d) the quantity of Naptha being exported together with its rate per ton?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). As the actual cost of production of crude oil will vary from field to field, the cost of Naptha will also vary. The cost of Naptha will also depend on the type of crude processed, whether imported or indigenous, and the configuration of the refinery.

(c) and (d). During 1991-92, about 4.5 mmT Naptha was produced and about 1.45 mmT was exported at an average rate of Rs 4537/mmT

Long Term Policy for Vegetable Oils

8714/ SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement betw

the Government and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation on long term policy for vegetable oils was signed in New Delhi on February 7, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It was signed on February 6, 1992.

(b) The agreement is on long-term Policy Strategy for Vegetable Oils (Phase II). The first phase related to studies on various aspects for the development of the oilseed sector and their long-term implications for production, processing, marketing and consumption. The present project is extension of the same studies i.e. to deliberate on strategies and policy issues for development of oilseeds and identify specific areas for immediate action and technical assistance priorities. The project is financed by FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme with an allocation of US \$ 30000.

12.00 hrs.

US ACTION AGAINST INDIA IN
PROMULGATING SUPER 301

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: (Katwa): We demand a fuller discussion on US action against India in promulgating Super 301. The whole House is unanimous in condemning this.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think that you want to discuss this matter. I am inclined to allow you to have your say on this point. But please do it after the other.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now please understand. Do not direct from your seats things like this. If you have a Call Attention, only four can speak. If you have something to discuss here, more can speak. If you want under 193, there would not be any time because there are other issues to be discussed. Please do not think that the decision making of the Chair is in your hands because you do not have all the knowledge on all the matters which are pending for disposal.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, you have given permission to have a discussion on it and therefore, I request you to ask both the hon. Minister of Commerce and the hon. Minister of External Affairs to sit in the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have no doubt in my mind that if they are not otherwise engaged, they are likely to sit in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): The Minister of Home affairs should make a statement on the bomb blast in Delhi, yesterday. I would like to say something on this issue.

SHRI GEROGE FERNANDES: My submission is that the statement should be made first. (Interruptions)

[English]

Let the statement come.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to speak to the Home Minister. I will just come back to it. This whole matter is also very important. Yesterday I was given this statement by the Home Ministry. Probably, they have some more information and they want to modify that statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRIS. B CHAVAN). The statement has to be updated and it is also to be translated into Hindi and, that is why, by 2.30 PM or 3.00 PM, it will be ready for distribution

MR SPEAKER It will be given to you At that time, you can discuss it

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHADEWAL (Chandni Chowk) I would like to make a submission about the situation there before the statement is made so that a reply to my points is also made in the statement

MR SPEAKER Alright First you make your submission, then there will be the statement After you speak I will call Shri George Fernandes

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWALL Mr Speaker, Sir, with great distress I would like to say a few words regarding yesterday's powerful bomb blast in Delhi There have been four bomb blast in Delhi during the last six days and that matter has been raised here but the Government has not made any statement as far as action in this regard is concerned and it seems that the Government did not give any importance to the matter Had it been so, I dare say yesterday's incident would not have occurred 29 people died in this bomb blast four dead bodies were recovered today I had gone there today morning also and yesterday also I was there for about two hours Some headless bodies were also found and some are still under the debris Some bodies were without limbs The bomb blast occurred at 10.20 a.m yesterday The Commissioner of the Corporation reached there after 20 minutes but the Chief Engineer reached when all the three buildings were destroyed and people died under the debris The Corporation should have tried to rescue the people by removing the debris The chief Engineer is "

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER The name will not go on record

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL The Chief Engineer came there at 1.30 p.m when the buildings collapsed 12 labourers reached there at 12.30 noon and most of them were women Mr speaker, Sir, I would like to speak in brief, but the matter is so important that I would like to give a few details The residents of that area recovered some dead bodies after removing the debris till 3 p.m Some more labourers came at 2 p.m they had spades, but the labourers who had come before these, had nothing with them When a building collapses, can labourers remove debris without spades and shovels? When the situation was so tense, the behaviour of the Chief Engineer with the irate mob was indecent

Mr Speaker, Sir, earlier the police said that the reasons of this blast was bursting of the gas cylinder, which is the stock reply of the police The reason of the explosion of Paharganj on 23rd was also stated to be bursting of a gas cylinder

MR SPEAKER Mr Khandelwal, why are you going into the reasons? Let the statement be made in the House

[*English*]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL Sir, I will not take much time of the House, I assure you that I will finish within two or three minutes Please give me time

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER It is not a question of time only Say effectively what you want to say Please wait till the statement is made Listen to what the Government would say in this regard

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know when the statement will be made and moreover whether I will be here or not is not certain.

MR. SPEAKER: You should remain in the House. It is a very important matter.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHADELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would have concluded by now. Earlier the police said that the reason of the blast was bursting of a gas cylinder and later on said that the fire broke out due to a chemical. Three buildings have been destroyed and two adjacent buildings are hit so badly that they will have to be demolished. All the houses within a radius of half a Kilometer have developed cracks. It was a horrible explosion. The police always gives a twist to the case. It is not good. I would like to make two or three demands. When the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs makes the statement he should give the reaction of the Government also. I demand that Rs. 2 lakh each should be given the next of kin of the deceased and Rs. 50,000 each to the injured. I know the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will inform the House about the ex-gratia relief, but I would like to seek your protection and would like to know as to why the Government is indifferent to the demands for compensation in such cases. The Government neither reacts nor gives any reply to it. Let the Government say that it will give Rs. 20 thousand as compensation. At least people would know the price of human life as determined by the Government. I would like that the Government should give Rs. 2 lakh each to next of kin of the deceased and the Hon. Prime Minister should also give from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for this incident.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides the responsibility of the Government I would like to submit that the Members of Parliament too have a responsibility to the people. Members who are from outside Delhi live in Delhi at least for six months. Delhi is their second home. They are a part of this family. I would like to submit that it would be a goodwill gesture on the part of the Members if they contribute Rs. 500 each for this tragedy. Let us not make it a matter of party-politics. I would also not like to set a tradition. It is merely because we live in Delhi and a rare tragedy has occurred. Many Members have welcomed it and have assured me to

extend their help. I express my gratitude to them and the people of Delhi will also express their gratitude to them...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister wants to say something.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jalpaiguri): On this point I want to say something. In fact I have visited the place.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will not allow clarification after the statement is made in the House. It is a matter of concern that such incidents are continuously occurring in Delhi and people are in panic. This issue comes under the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the Government should own responsibility. We will have no right to seek clarification after the Minister makes the statement. I would like to submit that if the statement of the Hon. Minister is not satisfactory you should allow a discussion on it in some form (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to discuss all the issues, but you have no time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Can you not include it under Calling Attention? It is my suggestion... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Sir, I had visited the place where the explosion took place.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Sir, I want to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to

make a statement. You are not bound to do that.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: I wish to make a statement on the Delhi explosion. I had visited that place.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member in whose constituency that has taken place, he has already stated it. so it is not necessary and if you have any information give it to the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRIGEROG FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been better if the hon. Minister of Commerce speaks later on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He would initiate the discussion, then you may speak on this issue. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Speaker, I think this matter has to be discussed. And as I understand, Shri Basu Deb Achana, Shri Fernandes and other hon. Members, they would like a discussion in a suitable manner. I would suggest for your kind consideration that you consider admitting a Calling Attention on Monday because I expect to receive the copy of the notification during the course of the day from our Embassy. I feel that this action is unjustified and unwarranted.

Secondly, in the last ten months, misgivings were expressed in certain quarters that India will yield to pressure and will not defend its vital national interests. In fact, there is an ironical side to this decision. This decision underscores the point that in the last ten months, we had indeed defended out vital national interests. And, therefore, Sir, I would submit that I expect to get the copy of the notification during the course of the day. And, therefore, a Calling Attention or in any suitable manner it can be scheduled

for discussion on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expressed my view on that point. If you have a Calling Attention, hardly four people can speak. We would like to hear the views of others also, which may also help you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You can decide in a suitable manner.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that we should express our opinion regarding the statement of the hon. Minister. Later on, we will welcome whatever you wish us to do....

MR. SPEAKER: If that would be possible.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will welcome that. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated that the matter has been going on for the last 10 months and that there came a point when our Government seemed submitting before America and now he states that it has been proved that we are not yielding before America. I however, fail to understand as to what proof the hon. Minister has put forth or what proof has been received from Washington to prove that the Government is not conceding.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact remains that many members of this House and several people of this country have been raising their voices for the last 10 months that America is trying to suppress this country, it is trying to obstruct the development process of this country in several ways. Development does not only imply economic development, rather America and white-skinned people are averse to India's becoming self-reliant and her coming up before the world as a strong nation. This we have been feeling and also speaking about since long. Here is now one more example of that before us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us clearly understand as to what has happened. The name of Carla Hills has been mentioned several times within this House and outside

also, but today's pronouncement is not on the part of Carla Hills. This has been pronounced by the President of America who in his Presidential decree ordered yesterday that action should be taken against India and he resolved to stop help in duty-relief under G.S.P. (General System of Preference) on the goods of import from here. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know to what talks our Government has had with them before the announcement of this decision. Our hon. Minister of Defence had been to America recently, our foreign Secretary was also in America and our ambassador there is also a very able man. They are the men who can safeguard the interest of this country. We do not know as to what talks were held between American officials and those people. I would therefore, like to say to the hon. Minister that I do not know as to how much time the notification taken to reach here, but it is said that it takes only two minutes to send any message through fax, yet you are asking us to wait for 10 more hours. Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least I am not ready to accept it.

I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister as to what talks on this issue were held before the coming of the President of America or before the coming of American Government. What role did you play before them that prevented American Government from coming to this conclusion?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement of Carla Hills in this regard has also been published in the papers of our country today and once again we have been called thieves. In her statement she says that...

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, I have allowed you to speak on this matter in the House but you should keep it in mind that the representatives of other countries are also present in the Galleries and you should not say any such thing in this regard merely on the basis of newspaper reports. However, you should try to solicit the information as to whether such a thing has been said or not.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said we can have a discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do promise that I will not make use of any such sentences and words about which there is even a little doubt. I would like to put here the statement of Carla Hills only putting that within quote and unquote.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry for interrupting you, but I would like to say that the hon. Minister of Commerce is likely to make a statement to give the factual position. You, however, need not quote newspapers when I have allowed discussion. I agree that whatever is written in the newspapers is written sensibly, but their news is also at times based on hearsay evidence.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not referring to the views of newspapers persons, but what has been stated by Carla Hills is here before you. The statement goes....

[English]

"This is not academic question"... "We suffer in this country a loss of 60 billion as a result of theft of patents worldwide".

[Translation]

Here, we have been accused of piracy of patents from abroad that is to say from America. I do not know as to what we steal from there, but it is my personal view that we do not steal anything from any country. I also think that there is a good deal of research in our country to make medicines, chemicals etc. Here we give chance to others. There is a possibility to make many things in our country. The way we are giving free have to multinational companies in India at the behest of International Monetary Fund and

which have given them a liberty has resulted only into such allegation that has been leveled against us. We would not like to tolerate such allegations.

If we have to take the matter of theft, Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the price of commodities like sugar, pulses, iron, iron-ore or of all the primary produce that are exported from our country, not gone up in the last 5 to 10 years? Is it not a theft? Is it not a day-light robbery? Do the nations who have indulged in such practices not working under the influence of America? On the one hand we are being looted on the export of goods from our country, while on the other hand action is taken against India even if those disputed matters can be solved in the mutual understanding or dialouge. We are not ready to tolerate it. I therefore request you and I would like to put before the Government and before the hon. Minister through you that our Government must do three things immediately—

(1) You should convey to America irrespective of whatever you have to import from there that we cannot tolerate, as has been said to the people of India, any such arm twisting and the trend of suppressing us.

(2) Mr. speaker, Sir, it had been raised in the House one or two times earlier that so far as the matter of Joint Naval Exercise is concerned—

[English]

If you are really meaning to stand up to Americans, you call off this Joint Naval Exercise and tell them that this is not acceptable to us.

[Translation]

We will then be able know the might of the Government and thirdly, Sir, we would like to tell the Government that we people hesitate to say certain things. Israel's attack can be discussed and we can discuss other things, but we do not like these two words - non- alignment and SAARC - because

multinational companies and I.M.F. are putting pressure upon us. Mr. speaker, Sir, it is my appeal to the Government that you should immediately call the meeting of the committee of the non-alignment movement and try to challenge the America attack which is 'eugulfing the whole world. America has stopped us from giving rice to Cuba, sanctions were imposed on Libya, Russia was told to stop giving space technology to India and today an attack was made on us directly. The Government must call the meeting of S.A.A.R.C. and non-alignment movement America should be told that these countries are not under your subordination; they are fully competent to face you.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulubena): Sir, I gave a notice to suspend the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not do it and please to not repeat it now.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It is because of the seriousness of the situation, because it is an affront, an economic war against us. This international hooliganism, we should all condemn unequivocally. I am happy that the indication has been given by the Minister and it should be strengthened further. You know that this is continuing for the last several months. They are trying to force us to surrender in their way. Now, they are accusing us of 'theft'. We should condemn that attitude expressed by them.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing said against India as such. Let us not extend it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Those who are looting other countries are using the word like, " theft ".

Sir, therefore I would say that the American Ambassador should be called at once and should be said that India will not tolerance this type of international hooliganism. We should also categorically say that the third world countries are being

continuously pressurised; and they are also trying to force us to surrender, to accept TRIPS, etc. The Government's attitude should be very firm on it, that we are not going to surrender our patent right and other things. In this situation, I hope that the Government will make comprehensive statement; and a full fledged discussion should be there. On the basis of that, we should make our minds clear and a message should go to the Third World countries so that they also get mobilised and come behind us. As a leader of the Non-aligned Movement, we should stand firmly against this onslaught on our economic rights, and it may be even extended to the political sovereignty. We should stand by that and I hope that the Government will stand firmly. The whole nation will stand by them, if they take a correct stand. Otherwise if they surrender the people will not tolerate. I hope that the Government will stand by it, correctly.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for being brief and to the point.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, we on this side of the House, are equally concerned about this sudden development. The United States has retaliated against India for its allegedly inadequate protection on patents in the pharmaceutical industry. As a result, Indian pharmaceutical export will no longer enjoy the duty benefit under the general system of preferences. It is rather very unfortunate that we are now included in the priority list kept by the US Trade representative Ms. Carla Hills along with Taiwan and Thailand. A few months back, they threatened China also; but some how, China is now outside the list. This is not a sudden development or rather an isolated incident. They are putting all pressure tactics, so that this country may not come up. They are unhappy about the discussion that is going on in Russia regarding the supply of cryogenic engine for our space programme. They are unhappy about the coming up of a Third World country in the space programme. But we are using it only for peaceful purposes. So, we have to be very careful in dealing with this situation.

After the Kuwait-Iraq war, an attempt is being made by the United States to force themselves as the only super power. We have to realise this. We have to strengthen the Non-alignment Movement. This is the only way to keep our interest. But at the same time, I am very sad to hear how our hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes, is accusing this Government. For the last ten months, the whole Opposition is trying to give a message that this Government is crying to surrender the economic sovereignty of the country. This is most unfortunate. (Interruptions) We are fighting against the foreigners. We are fighting against all the attacks made on us. The IMF conditionalities have to be resisted. It is only because of that we are able to continue the food subsidy. We have selected 1,700 backward districts for the public distribution system. We are continuing the subsidy for fertilisers. So, it is because of this fight that the United States is annoyed against us.

It is unfortunate that the Opposition is now having a double game - attacking America and, at the same time, attacking this Government. This is the time when we have to stand united. I appeal to the Opposition to stand united and oppose all attempts either by the United States or any other country either for destabilising or for taking action against us. So, I hope that unanimously this august House will pass a resolution condemning the action of the United States and protecting our interests.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: (Chittorgarh): Mr. speaker, Sir, I believe that this question has arisen because yesterday's discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce were unfortunately, because of paucity of time, truncated. We have had a full discussion for the demands for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. We have separately considered the question of the attitude of the Government of the United States of America both on the issue of the supply of cryogenic engines for space research which we were seeking from another country. The demands for grants for the Ministry of External Affairs, of course, being at the hard core..

MR. SPEAKER: A private Member's resolution is also being discussed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is a private Member's resolution. All that has taken place. But I think, what has arisen and what is at the substance of this morning's concern, which the House is rightly voicing, is really the question of economic sovereignty. I am basing my observations on what I have read in the newspapers, about the statement attributed to an official of the Government of United States of America. If my interpretation of it be correct, I will be happy if the hon. Minister would illuminate us. The subject is that a certain official of the Government of the United States has commented on patent laws, mis-application of them globally, according to their perceptions and specifically relating to the question of pharmaceutical industry. Now as that happens, the pharmaceutical industry in India is the one crucial aspect of this entire matter whether Dunkel or special 301, etc

If the economic sovereignty is on test, it is really on the question of how much we buckle on the question of pharmaceutical prices. I am somewhat reassured by what the hon. Minister of Commerce has said, if a certain official of the Government of United States of America chooses to employ certain phraseology, that is their right and they are free to do that. I would like to share with my friend, Shri George Fernandes, an old Arabic saying that if a caravan were to stop every time, the village dogs bark. Then the caravan would never reach its destination. The caravan of a great country like India is in motion and this caravan is not going to stop, having chosen the path and direction as it has. Everytime when some village dog yelps, this caravan is not going to stop. But the reassurance that is needed from the Government is particularly on this aspect that, so far as pharmaceutical industry is concerned, as the drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and medicines are perhaps the cheapest in India, India just cannot afford to buckle under anyone's pressure, when it comes to drug pricing and pharmaceutical industry, be it the United States of America

or any other country. I think this is the assurance that is needed from the Government. That is all that I have to say.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYER (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are really faced with an extremely important crisis in the life of our country. I would plead with the Minister of Commerce and other Ministers of our Government not to treat this matter as a purely technical issue. This is not matter of only commerce and economic sovereignty. It is a matter of India's standing up against the quest for dominance by the United States which constitutes the essence of the new world order which the Americans are seeking to impose upon our country. I would, therefore, plead with the Government not to give us, whenever this matter is discussed, an answer that is narrowly based on questions of pharmaceutical or only of patents or of the consequence of our not obtaining GSP treatment in the US market for our pharmaceutical products, but to explain to us whether they are prepared to reassess our entire relationship with the United States in a situation where instead of talking to us, the Americans are attempting to threaten us. This is the litmus test for our Government to prove that we are a non-aligned country, that we are a self-respecting country, that our regard for our sovereignty extend beyond matters of purely economic sovereignty, which is the expression used by my friend, Shri Jaswant Singh, to all areas of sovereignty. This specific action represents the symbol of an attempt to reduce all of us in this world in to a kind of vassal state to the paramountcy of the United States. I would, therefore, plead that we should not treat this as a technical matter. I would plead that we should take into account the points made by my friend, Shri George Fernandes, very seriously as they are extremely relevant with the matters at hand, I would very very strongly support my friend Shri Charles's proposal that the House should unanimously adopt a suitably worded resolution on expressing the unanimous determination of India, of this House and of our people to stand up against bullying by the United States of America. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I am in full agreement with the sentiments expressed by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. This is not an isolated matter, that is, the attack and threat by the US Government. After the dismantling of the Soviet Union, there is a change in the international situation. The United States of America are threatening India and they want our country to surrender, that we should change our foreign policy and the policy of non-alignment which we have been pursuing since long. We used non-alignment policy against the US imperialism and US domination. Their main intention is to change our foreign policy and our economic policy. Once our economic independence is attacked, our political independence will also be under attack. There are already many such instances. Our recognition of Israel is also because of the pressure from the US Government, our role in abstaining and not opposing the motion in the Security Council to take action against Libya, and our joint naval ventures, all these prove that we are surrendering all our policies, one after another. Time has now come to act on what Shri Mani Shankar has suggested, viz. we should now review our relations with the United States. We should not succumb to their pressure. If we surrender our economic sovereignty, our political sovereignty also will be in danger.

Sir, there is another matter. The Finance Minister is present here. Today, 10 lakhs of bank workers on strike...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down. This is all mixing up. You should not do it.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): I join my friends in expressing on the action by the President of the United States in proclaiming that certain Indian goods will now attract retaliatory penal duties. We have to specifically note this is not an action taken under the Special 301 of the US Trade Act, but this is an action taken by the US President. Action under Special 301 is still awaited and it is still hanging over our heads. We do not know what further action they will take. I would ask the Commerce

Minister one point specifically. The US Trade Representative, Ms. Carla Hills while talking to reporters yesterday, has stated that India is still being retained on their watch list that she is not satisfied with the bilateral and multi-lateral negotiations that are going on. We know that China has concluded the arrangement under TRIPS with the United in a bilateral negotiation.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): China has accepted all the points.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Yes. They have concluded their bilateral agreement. But I want to know from the Commerce Minister as to what our stand is, in the bilateral discussions now going on with the United States regarding TRIPS. We should know what is going on in our bilateral negotiations.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I would just add a few points. We all know that the Uruguay Round of Negotiations are not in a happy state. The action taken by the United States representatives is precisely because they are not sure about the results of the GATT negotiations. Therefore, they have started acting on their own. These pressures will be mounting in the immediate future. I entirely agree with Shri George Fernandes that we should, first of all, indicate to the world via a retaliatory measure such as cancelling the Indo-US naval exercises, that we can stand on our own. The second point to which, we would also agree, is that an immediate summoning of the Non-Aligned Meeting or the meeting of the G-77 should be attempted to have a joint rally against such blatant domination.

The third point that I want to mention and which is not made by others up to now is that all these issues are related to the giving up of our developmental approach on the basis of self-reliance. As long as we sacrifice our self-reliant approach to economic development and choose to approach the IMF and the World Bank for help, it would be difficult for us to resist such pressures. In this sense our approach about

the entire economic policy also should be changed so that we can really stand up against this old bully. As has been said, it is not only a super power but is attempting to become the supreme power. Therefore, all these points should be covered when the Commerce Minister gives his reply and if a resolution has to be adopted unanimously, we should try to incorporate all these ideas in the resolution. That alone will prove our point before the U.S. Power.

SHRIE AHAMED (Manjeri) I fully share the views expressed by the hon. Member on this point. I request the hon. Minister to accept the suggestion made by Shri George Fernandes to call off the joint naval exercise which we propose to have with America as an expression of displeasure of the American muscle flexing and arms twisting and muscle flexing policy against the nations standing against her. Sir, we cannot surrender our self-respect to any country. America will never agree or allow India to grow and have domination in the trade and other regions. America will definitely try to subdue India. Therefore, Sir, it is time for our Government to show our self-respect. I am glad to hear the Commerce Minister saying that India will not yield to American pressure. I hope India will continue this stand and all of us will stand behind the Government of India in this regard.

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) Sir, our country is becoming more and more self-reliant and we are marching towards progress. A stern step has been taken by us in various fields including the new economic policy itself, and we have marched forward to a great extent. It is clear to the other nations, especially to the Super Power that India is not going to succumb to any of the pressure and yet they are putting more and more pressure.

I firmly stand by what has been said by almost all the Members here and I would suggest that a stern signal should go from this House as well as from the Government and from people of India against this oppression and against this so-called steps taken by US to see that we bow down to their wishes.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it is not the first time that the whole House is, in a unanimous manner, condemning the US action against the dignity and honour of our country. Now, when Shri Chidambaram comes forward and says that the U.S. action is unjustified, we can understand how serious the situation is.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Even how serious Shri Chidambaram is.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I have no hesitation to say in this House that if to protect the dignity, honour and interest of our country this Government comes forward and takes a firm stand against the bullying tactics of this super power, then the whole country will be behind them. That is why it is necessary that even now we come together and take a firm decision to express the opinion of our people that even in this changed world situation our country will stand on its feet, the attack of super power and against the attack of imperialist forces.

In the same line even now if they try to really pursue their line of domination, then India would stand up against that and the whole country, its people, and its Parliament will be fully supporting that stand.

With this I also support the demand for a Resolution of this House and consequent action that will really be a projection that we are firm to protect our dignity and honour and as a token, I also demand that you take a decision to cancel that Joint Naval exercise which has no meaning in this changed context.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point to add. The U.S. Government, particularly, the U.S.T.R. already, sometime back, had taken certain measures against the Indian interests on the basis of evidence submitted by American Motion Pictures Association. Ms. Carla Hills had said that after investigation, it was found that Indian patent regime was very much

against their interest and on pressure by them, the Commerce Ministry had allowed the American Films to be under OGL and taken away the rights from NFDC. It was part of the cultural invasion had been taking place while we are considering unanimously the threat being given by Ms. Carla Hills and the U.S. Government. We should take note of the past surrenders that had taken place by our Government.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole House is unanimous on this proposed resolution. I would like to say only this much that in view of the sovereignty of the country as well as the feelings of the member, we should not bow down before any pressure of any country whether it is the largest country or it is a Super Power. We should frame our policy keeping in view the interest of our country and the entire House is unanimous in this regard. I therefore, request you kindly to move this resolution. The world knows that India may be poor but it shall maintain its self-respect and pride.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly oppose the pressure being put by America through economic sanctions and I totally agree with the opinion expressed by the hon. Members in this House. Sir, I quote a shlok in this regard :-

"Yawat Jiwet, Sukham Jiwet, Rinam
Kritwa Chritam Piwet, Bhasmi
Bhutasya, Dehasya,
Punragamanam Kutah".

Our tendency has become to take loans and to lead a happy life and only due to this tendency, United States of America is putting pressure upon India today and that pressure is gradually increasing upon the world. Every citizen of India is prepared to protect his self respect, pride and the national interest even if the gets only one time meal, but we are not prepared to bow down before anybody's pressure. I strongly oppose the economic pressure being put on us by

U.S.A. In the circumstances, we request the Government through you that this issue should be taken up seriously and the American hooliganism, should be opposed and a consensus should be formed in this regard. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): I joint my friend and other hon. Members of this House in condemning the attitude of the USA. It is a threat our country, to our Non-Aligned Policy, to our economic sovereignty. I hope the House will move a Resolution to condemn the attitude of the USA.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have been from time to time referring to the danger of certain policies that we have been following, that we have adopted. This is an instance where we find that our apprehension has come to be true.

In spite of our differences with the Government on various issues on this issue, I am sure that both the Government and US will be able to articulate our country's serious objection and protest in a most forthright manner without any ambiguity so that the country which is trying to act as an international bully realises that it cannot have its way all over the world as they are trying to do.

I am very happy that Mr. P. Chidambaram has already condemned and described it as unjustified action on the part of USA. I only request the Government and demand from the Government that they should continue with this approach in this issue and take a stronger approach in this matter. And I can assure him that the entire House will be with the Government in this matter. No ambiguity should be shown; no hesitation in this matter.

We welcome any hand of friendship that is extended to this country by any other country in the world. But when our dignity is sought to be compromised and we are taken as a matter of plaything by any international

agency or any country, then we must maintain our prestige and dignity

We have been progressing we have problems But we should not depend on anybody's mercy, or anybody's goodwill only Let us stand on our strength, and on this issue, let us project united, strong action on the part of the country as a whole Let the country be not, let the House be not divided on this issue I request the Government to stand upon this issue, take an proper approach so that we can join

MR SPEAKER Would you like to respond now or later?

(SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) It will be most appropriate for me to respond after I get full information But I just wish to say one thing Now that so many hon Members have spoken, I wish to say that from the very beginning we had taken a firm, fair and consistent position on the issue of IPR Despite misgivings expressed in certain quarters, we have not yielded or pressure nor have we failed to defend our vital national interests In fact, this retaliatory action as I said little while earlier, underscores the point that we have not yielded to pressure I need not cite examples of some other countries which have yielded to pressure As far as I am concerned, I have not given way to either panic or polemics We have consulted our bilateral trading partners, we have negotiated in the multilateral forums

And when the debate takes place on Monday or Tuesday, whenever you choose to fix the time, the Government will respond fully to the situation that has developed as a result of this morning's action I welcome and I am grateful for the support expressed by hon Members to the position taken by Government in defending vital national interest

MR SPEAKER In this issue, I have to make it clear to the hon Member that there is paucity of time We have this issue and the Private Members' Resolution is also being discussed There is a proposal for discussing the Dunkel proposal also, and

the time at our disposal is really very limited So, if you fix the time, probably we shall have to take up Dunkel proposal and this issue also together so that...(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Private Member Business is there today, and if the hon. Members want to express their views, in a way, they are expressing their views there also So, I think, we will try to find out as to how it can be done

Today, one more thing which I have to bring to the notice is that there are some hon Members who want to raise some issues I am giving them time But let them be very brief please, and then we have a Calling Attention Motion also

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) And my Privilege Motion also is there

MR SPEAKER I have refused my consent to it

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES Why did you refuse? Yesterday, I had raised an issue before the House You had assured me that I would get an opportunity to raise that issue today regarding my Calling Attention Notice I have got the information from your secretariat in this regard You must see this rule No 225

[English]

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 225"

as has been conveyed to me,

"or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary",

[Translation]

I agree that all the rights are with you

"read the notice of question of

privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the last few days there had been some discussion on this issue. On that particular issue I have given my privilege motion against the Prime Minister. I have mentioned two things in that Motion. The Prime Minister had given a statement on the first of April and he had given another statement on the 23rd April. The two statements are just contradictory. It is not an ordinary mistake; rather it has been deliberately made to mislead the House. As an evidence of it I have sorted out some extracts of his speeches and have presented them in the House.

He is the leader of the House. He is the Prime Minister and we all respect him as a Prime Minister as the leader of the House and as a person. If there is anything against him which shows that he is misleading the House, I have no alternative barring Rule 222, but to bring a Censure Motion or a No-Confidence Motion against the Government. I know that the Censure Motion cannot be brought against the Prime Minister, but you are forcing me to move a "No Confidence" Motion. I request you that you should allow a discussion in the House on my Privilege Motion. If you feel during the discussion that there is something against the Prime Minister as per my notice, then there are number of capable persons in Congress like the Kumaramangalam who is a very leading Advocate, who can defend the Prime Minister. I am talking about the Privilege Motion. If it is not admitted, then what alternative is left with me to raise the issue. You please tell me what is the other measure with me except Rule 222 or raising the issue before you. If I had given a wrong statement I would have corrected it within the rules and under your directions. But the Prime Minister has given the statement on behalf of the Government and he has given a wrong statement. You may see para no. 2. I am not reading anything in this ..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are going into the substance.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not going into that. You should give the permission, you should read yourself. You may kindly see para 11 and 12 of my letter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is a contradiction in the Prime Minister's statement which is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken.

[English]

I think you are a very senior and very able parliamentarian. You have been using the devices to discuss this matter every how and then and nobody can object to that, it is your right. But at the same time, we have to go by the rules. Rule No. 222 says,

" Any Member, may, with the consent of the Speaker".

I shall have first to decide whether I can give the consent to not; and I have informed you that I have refused consent to it. I refused the consent after getting your Privilege Motion, the explanation from the Prime Minister, I went through it and I have come to the conclusion that as far as my understanding goes, there is no inconsistency or contravention and I did not feel that there was anything misleading in it. I have come to that conclusion. I have refused that consent. After that you will not be able to raise it.

Supposing I refuse the consent, you raise it and supposing there is a breach of privilege against any Member of the House and then I refuse the consent, again it is raised, then it goes on and on and on.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not raising it. I am obeying your orders. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got your orders when I came to the House today that you have rejected my Privilege Motion. I have drawn your attention to rule No. 225, I am not violating any rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, Rule 225 is a different issue. You may take it as that I have not given my consent on your Privilege Motion. I gave you the chance to speak. I will have to listen others also and will take a decision on it.

[English]

13.00 hrs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No Sir, Please see the first proviso of Rule 225. It says:

"Provided that where the speaker has refused his consent under rule 222 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may if he thinks it necessary...."

[Translation]

Then I have accepted the fact that it is your right. It is my appeal to you.

[English]

Further it says:

....." read the notice of question of privilege and State that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order."

[Translation]

It is my request to you that my notice should be read out in the House so that the members may give their opinion. Since on this topic the entire House had taken part in the discussion in the House and during this discussion when I was speaking, you people

had tried to interrupt me in a very planned way; and even then if you reject my privilege motion then it is an injustice not only with me, but with the entire House.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not like this at all.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is why you should call all the leaders of the House, make them sit and talk to them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to apply my mind to the facts.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we can call the doctors to check whether soul living being is dead or not. So the question is that you are saying that there is nothing in it while we say that it has something.

MR. SPEAKER: This issue has been discussed. apart from that, there was a discussion on it in the unlisted Hour, statements have also been made 2 or 3 times, then there was an Adjournment Motion and now we have the Privilege Motion. So, I feel that it should not be extended beyond a certain limit. It has been discussed here 7-8 hours. Whereas I have said that there are so many other subjects also for discussion. It is true that you are aware of the provisions and their use and you are making use of these provisions and you do not raise objection but there are other people who want to raise other points. So my request is that if a discussion is not allowed on it, then you say that there it is not being done due to some other reasons. But what I say is that there has been a discussion for 7 hours on this issue. Everybody has expressed his views. There is no use of repeating the points. I have carefully observed the points and I have given my consent with my understanding and judgment. People repeatedly say that I should use my discretion and discretion is mine not yours. You say that it is my discretion than it is not possible.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: You will listen to me at least in your chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: But I won't allow you to raise a discussion on this topic afterwards...

SHRIGEORGE FERVIDNESS: But, at least you will try to understand me may be I may not follow you.....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will listen to you but I will not allow you to raise the matter in the House.

[English]

I have closed the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will talk to you in your chamber.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Any time Members are welcome to my Chamber.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only half a minute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, he cannot speak on this ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am not at the moment referring to the privilege motion. Mr. Chidambaram, the little goodwill that you have earned, you are dissipating it very soon by your unmerited obstruction (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now he wants to argue on a privilege notice which he admitted a minute ago that he has not even read or seen. This is the way he argues in the Supreme Court without a brief... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only he argues on law, for which he does not need any brief.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I did get it. How did he get a copy of this report?... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It was given to the Government ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do not provoke me unnecessarily... (Interruptions) Yesterday I made a little interjection. The country's honour is involved. I am not questioning your judgment. I know that you used your discretion with discretion, I am sure. Therefore, what I am submitting is that since the Prime Minister has felt that the matter is important to merit this reply ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I had asked for it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is going to reply. Therefore, the matter is not closed finally. He is going to reply within a week. I am on the questions that have been raised... (Interruptions) Do not show your unnecessary allergy for this.

Sir, after the hon. Prime Minister gives his reply, if there is any question that has to be put in, we shall be allowed to do that. If necessary, there can be a proper discussion on issues which are coming up like allegations, insinuations, charges, complaints. What is this again and again? By your sensitivity to this issue and by your resistance to a meaningful discussion, you are only strengthening the suspicions in people's mind. This is the trouble. Therefore, I am suggesting for their benefit.. after the Prime Minister replies and before the House rises, we must have an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnathji, I am closing this matter here. Every now and then if you discuss - supposing you want a discussion on some point which is involved in it, again on some point which is involved in it, again on some point - it becomes unending.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am not asking for discussion today.

MR. SPEAKER: Please let us not do it. Let us do something. I do not know and I do not remember what was said and what was promised and all those things. So, I am not going to say do this thing or do not do this thing and all those things. I am going to say anything on that point. But one point I am trying to bring to your notice is that if a statement is made, you find some fault with something, again something and this cannot continue like this. We have limitations.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not now.

MR. SPEAKER: Srimati Malini Bhattacharya.

SHRIMATIMALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last evening, the Jamia Milla Islamia had to be closed since die. This was following an attack reportedly by some students on Professor Akhtarul Waisi of the Department of Islamic Studies.

It may be mentioned here that before this Professor Waisi and some of his more other eminent colleagues like Professor A.J. Kidwai (former V.C), Majid Ali Khan, M.G. Hussain, M. Shafiq etc. had expressed their concern and anguish in writing at the way in which some students had distorted and misinterpreted certain statements made by Professor Mushir-ul-Hassan, a well-known historian and Pro-V.C. Jamia in an interview to the *Sunday Magazine*: campaign was launched demanding his removal from his post; classes were not allowed to be held, examinations were hampered, effigies were burnt and a tirade of hatred was unleashed.

The Prof -V.C. in the interview concerning the ban on import of Salman Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* in India had said that the banning of a book cannot prevent any ill effect that it may have. It only lends that book a greater notoriety. As such he was for lifting the ban. But his opinions against the ban have been maliciously interpreted as suggesting that he is in agreement with the content of the book. This

is inspite of the fact that in interview he had said very categorically that R's novel had offend the sensibility of a large section of Muslim Community and he shared their indignation, and he subsequently issued a clarification saying that he in no way approves of the comments in *Satanic Verses*. One may agree or disagree with his opinion, but it is right that because he expressed his opinion, he would be submitted to harassment and attack of all kinds and anyone who supports him would be subjected to a physical attack? Is he to be denied his right to exercise his opinion? I think that this denial of his right is a challenge to the very basis of the life of University which cannot meaningfully exist without an atmosphere in which diverse views may be expressed and debated fully and also against our democratic Constitution.

I feel that this is just in a small way, it is the other side of the incident which took place some months ago in Bombay when some journalists were attacked because they had dared to say that it was bad to dig up the pitch at the Wankbade Stadium just before the visit of a Pakistan team.

I would say that this does not have anything to do with religious belief, the colleagues of Pro-V.C. who have stood up for him are also religious believers and it is on the basis of their religious beliefs that they have protested against such hooliganism. We feel that it is a misguided attempt to destroy the academic atmosphere of the University. We praise the firm attitude of the colleagues of Prof. Mushir -ul-Hassan and we praise the attitude of the Executive of the Teachers' Association there. We feel that the majority of students, although they may be silent today, cannot approve of such unwarranted attack and we think that the Government should have a positive role to play in this. The hon. HRD Minister has already been apprised of the matter(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER Now please conclude. We have the Calling Attention Motion hand many other things.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: There is the hon. Salman Khursheed who is also associated very closely with Jamia Millia and I think that they and the Government and all Members of Parliament, whichever party they may be belonging to, should play a positive role in this. They stand up behind the Vice-chancellor and the teaching community and they should try to defuse the tense atmosphere which has developed in the University and they should try to restore the normal atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Deshmukh...

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I have also given my name on this...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But this is properly explained. If you want on every point four-five Members to speak, then this Call Attention Motion for which you were very much agitated yesterday cannot come up for discussion because at 3.30 we have the Private Members' Business.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, now the examinations are going on. The closure of the University is not in the interest of the students...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The lady Member has done it very well.

SHRI E. AHAMED: The Vice-Chancellor, about whom Maliniji has said so much, has acted in an arbitrary manner. Wherever there is violence and attack, we all condemn that. So, it is really condemnable and it should not have taken place, especially in a university like Jamia Millia. I do not want to go into the details. Prof. Mushir-ul-Hassan should not have given an opportunity for creating such a situation. anyway, I leave it to his wisdom. Had he been discrete. Then clarification's would not have come in. He has said something which affected the sensibility of a large section of the people. I am given to understand subject to correction

- that some students of the High School Class in the Camp have done this assault. I condemn that. But the Vice-Chancellor could have settled it amicably. It is not such a big issue. So many students' agitations are taking place in the country but every university is not closed only on that account. Therefore, the Government should take some steps so as to open the university in the interests of the students and the issue should be settled very soon. I do not want to make any comment on other things at this juncture.

MR. SPEAKER: Now in this Hour you have spoken two times. I am reminding you.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Sir, the All India Community Health Guide Union has staged a *dharna* and hunger strike at Boat Club. This CHG Scheme is a Centrally-sponsored scheme. There are about 3,70,000 members of this Union and most of the members are women folk. Every Guide has to work about four hours every day and he has to perform about 22 duties. They are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per day. It has been their persistent demand that their honorarium should be increased. The Anganwadi workers and the CHG workers have to perform, more or less, the same duties. On the one hand, the Government has increased the salary of Anganwadi workers to Rs. 300 but the CHG workers have not been given their justice so far. Time and again, on different occasions different Governments have assured them. On 8th April 1988, 28th April 1989, 15th February, 1991 and 22nd March, 1991, different Ministries and different health Ministers have assured them that their demand would be looked into. What I urge the Government, through you, is that they should hold a dialogue with them immediately and they should assure the House categorically today that this dialogue they would hold with them today itself.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very serious matter. There is a grante company at Mangol under Prakasham

district of Andhra Pradesh. On 27th April, 1992 three women belonging to the Scheduled Castes were not only raped there but after raping them they were killed and thrown into a well. The incident took place at 2 p.m. People of our Dalit Sena went there and returned after making inquiry. On that very day as soon as we got the information we decided to raise the matter in the evening but we did not raise that issue intentionally because we decided that unless we did not get a true authentic information about the incident, we won't do anything here. The incident occurred at 2 p.m. and then the police reached there at 4 p.m. No action has been taken in this connection so far. If you wish, I can give you the names of those women who have been the victims. These are B. Ramulamma aged 30 years, Rabudi Anjamma, 23 years, and Bathula Yasammal aged 14 years. Various rumours are spreading about the ownership of the company and involvement of the Chief Minister in this case. Not only that, even in Delhi a girl was raped in Sarai Basti. This way there are so many instances of rape out of which I have quoted only a few instances of Bihar and Delhi. I believe it is a serious matter. There is no crime like brutal killing. The entire House should express its sorrow on such incidents. The incident took place on 27th April. I want that the incident is investigated and a report is presented. A dead body was found there, may I know whether orders for judicial inquiry have been issued or not? Hon. Minister is present here, I am submitting it with all seriousness in the House that the Government should definitely come with a statement in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first.

[English]

I have a Call Attention Motion which is to be discussed here. It is regularly fixed for discussion. Supposing we do not want to take it up, if we do not go to some other business, we will not be able to take it up. It is because the Private Members' Business

has to be started at 3.30 p.m. There is hardly one hour. You would like to rise for lunch also. I am allowing Shri Saifuddin Choudhury for two minutes only. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, what is the opinion of the hon. Minister about the incidents that I have referred to just now or are you going to take up any Motion in this connection?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see, what can be done.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a rape case and a very serious one. It should not be taken casually. Is it a trivial matter? Mr. Speaker, Sir, there can be serious matters of others but this is the most serious matter for us. After all poor people also have got some honour. It is the matter of rape committed with poor girls.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Since the granite company is connected with the Chief Minister, no action is being taken against the culprits. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should give directive to the State Government under Article 256.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is a Calling Attention Motion. I am telling you repeatedly that you will be given time for that

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is responding *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN
KUMARAMANGALAM): I must submit that I
do not have all the facts on this matter. We
will definitely ascertain the facts and come up
before the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have been given a
chance already.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to
speak. In this hour also, you are wanting to
speak more than two times. Please take your
seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. There are
other Members also who want to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA
(Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also
given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: He also says that he
has given a notice. If I take up business of the
notices, should I drop the business on the
agenda?

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): Thank you for giving me time. I do
not want to take much time of the House.
There is one very important issue on which
the entire country is concerned and that is
about the developments in Afghanistan. What
is really happening there? The Prime Minister
of Pakistan has visited Afghanistan—Kabul.
So many different conflicting news are coming

and the development of a fundamentalist
Afghanistan is totally anathema to secular
India. In this context, I want to know about
what is the situation there. Please give us
information about the position and what you
are going to do in relation to the developments
in Afghanistan (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN
(Kishanganj): Sir, I had given a notice. I will
speak on a different point of view.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. In case I leave
it, your Call Attention could not be taken up.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is prepared to
understand what is the business on the
agenda. How can we conduct this House like
this

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA
(Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow
me to speak for just a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: If everyone requires
one minute each, what would happen to the
Business on the Agenda?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
with your permission, I will reply to the point
raised by the hon. Member.

The Government of India does welcome
the announcement of ceasefire in
Afghanistan. The Mujahideen Council has
also taken office in Kabul. We officially
acknowledge that this Council is functioning
as the Interim Government of Afghanistan.
Our Ambassador in Kabul has been in touch

with the members of the Council and had been received by the President Mr. Sibghatullah Mujadidi. These developments have raised the prospect of peace and restoration of normalcy in Afghanistan. India has always supported a political settlement in Afghanistan based on the aspirations of the Afghan people worked out by the Afghans themselves. We hope that the authorities in Kabul will reflect the aspirations of different segments of the Afghan society and opinion. We wish the President and the members of the Mujahidden Council every success in their endeavours in promoting national reconciliation and harmony, resolving all ethnic and other differences, in maintaining Afghanistan's stability, unity and territorial integrity. India, on its part, will do whatever it can to contribute towards the achievement of these objectives. We have always stood for a sovereign, independent, non-aligned and united Afghanistan and remain firm in this commitment.

The people of Afghanistan have undergone incalculable hardships and deprivation during the long years of violent conflict. The new authorities in Kabul are faced with a daunting challenge of alleviating human suffering and undertaking the arduous task of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The Government of India which has traditionally been involved in programmes for the betterment of the Afghan people is ready to assist the Afghan Government in these endeavours. Our close and friendly relations with Afghanistan are deeply rooted in history and tradition. We have an abiding interest in sustaining and nurturing the friendship and cooperation with Afghanistan. We do look forward to a continuous, constructive and a fruitful dialogue with the new authorities in Kabul.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.22 hrs

Annual Report and Review on the working of the National Institute for the visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun for the Year 1990-91 etc.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI K. KAMALAKUMARI): On behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesri, I beg to lay on the Table,

- (1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun, for the years 1990-91.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the library See No LT - 1875.92]
- (3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

- (4) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT - 1876/92]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

**Oil and Natural Gas Commission
(Amendment) Rules, 1991**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Shankaranand,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 693 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT - 1877/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Bhopal for the Year 1984-85 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Mullappally Ramachandran: I beg to lay on the Table -

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1984-85.

- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, Gurgaon, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 14 and sub-section (4) of section 16 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library, See No. LT - 1879/92]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (No. 1 of 1991) etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIRANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri P. K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:-

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Governemnt (No. 1 of 1991) - Commercial - Introduction. [Placed in Library, See No LT - 1880/92]
- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Governemnt (No. 2 of 1991) - Commercial - Resume of the Company Auditors, Reports and Comments on Accounts of

Government Companies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 1881/91]

13.23 1/2 hrs

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 3 of 1991) - Commercial - Audit Observation on Individual topics. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1882/92]

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Minutes

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes (Hindi and English version) of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, statement by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, has any notice been given? We do not mind; I am quite happy to see his face, but the question is, some procedure has to be followed. The Minister in whose name it is there, is not here. Has any permission been taken? (Interruptions) Let him formally seek your permission and you give him, I do not mind that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; it has been taken.

13.29 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the remaining part of the Session will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

13.23 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Twenty - Fifth to Thirtieth Reports

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Twenty-Fifth Report on Development and production of a trainer aircraft.
- (2) Twenty-sixth Report on Action Taken on 168th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Development of weapon system 'X'
- (3) Twenty-Seventh Report on Procurement of defective imported parachutes.
- (4) Twenty-Eighth Report on Action Taken on 79th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Short-billing of telephone call charges of heavy callers.
- (5) Twenty-Ninth Report on Action Taken on 187th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Infructuous and avoidable extra expenditure in the acquisition of certain special-purpose naval vessels.
- (6) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken on 145th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties - Price lists.

2. Consideration and passing of:-

[English]

- (a) The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990 as passed by Rajya Sabha
- (b) The Constitution (Seventy-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1992 as passed by Rajya Sabha
- (c) The National Commission for Minorities Bill, 1992
- (d) The Army (Amendment) Bill, 1992
- (e) The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 1992
- (f) The Bill to repeal Air Corporations Act, 1953

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY(Puri): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

To discuss the necessity of enhancement of Royalty on Coal which has become one of the paramount importance for Orissa and other Coal producing States of the country.

SHRIPRITHVIRAJD. CHAVAN(Karad): Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to discuss the grave drought situation in Maharashtra with a view to declare the drought as the rarest of rare natural calamity.
2. To discuss the guidelines for deciding the severity of a natural calamity, particularly in case of a drought.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Submissions before the House. Shri P.K. Dhumal.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:-

The Pong Dam outsees from Himachal Pradesh are facing many problems and the House should discuss the same and amicable solution be found.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:-

Scarcity of drinking water in various areas in Orissa is causing untold misery to the poor people especially in Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani, Sundergarh and Dhenkenal districts.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the present rules of electrification in the rural areas of the country, electrification in the real sense is not being done in the villages and thus the people of the villages are not being benefited. Therefore this policy should be reviewed and necessary changes be made.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. A discussion on the economic status of the handloom weavers all over the country with special reference to the progress of welfare schemes.
2. A discussion on the reported infiltration of foreign nationals in border States.

13.27 hrs

MOTION RE: EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY - SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1991

[English]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): I beg to move:

375 Motion re. Extension of
time for Joint Committee
on Constitution (72nd Amend.) Bill, 1991
[Sh. Nathuram Mirdha]

APRIL 30, 1992

Calling Attention 376
Strike by Share Brokers

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of Monsoon Session, 1992, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1991 (Insertion of new part IX and addition of Eleventh schedule)."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House of extend upto the last day of the first week of Monsoon Session, 1992 the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the (Instertion of new part IX and addition of Eieventh Scheduled).

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) I wanted to protest. But out of deference to the hon. Members and Chairman, I did not protest.

MR SPEAKER: I think, we will take calling attention after Lunch.

13.28 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Strike by Share Brokers

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Calling Attention. Shri George Fernandes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"Situation arising out of the strike by share brokers resulting in closure of Stock Exchanges over the implementation of the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto".

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Ordinance was promulgated by the President on 30th January, 1992. The ordinance provided for the establishment of a Board to protect the interests of investors in securities, to promote development of the securities market and to regulate it. The Securities and Exchange Board of India Ordinance has since been replaced by an Act of Parliament during the current Session. The SEBI has been established on 21st February, 1992 under Section 3 (1) of the Act.

The powers and functions of the SEBI include registering and regulating the working of stock brokers, sub-brokers and other intermediaries who may be associated with securities market in any manner. Section 12 (1) of the SEBI Act provides that no stock-broker, sub-broker etc. shall buy, sell or deal in securities except under, and in accordance with the conditions of a certificate of registration obtained from the SEBI in

accordance with the rules made under the Act, The proviso to the Section provides that a person buying or selling securities or otherwise dealing with the securities market as a stock broker, sub-broker etc. and such other intermediary who may be associated with securities market immediately before the establishment of the Board for which no registration certificate was necessary prior to such establishment, may..... continue to do so for a period of three months from such establishment or, if he has made an application for such registration within the said period of three months, till the disposal of such application. The SEBI Board was constituted on February 21, 1992. The three month period expires on May 21, 1992. Section 12 (2) provides that every application for registration shall be in such manner and on payment of such fees as may be determined by regulations. Section 12 (3) provides that the Board may, by order, suspend or cancel a certificate of registration in such manner as may be determined by regulations. However, no order under this sub-section shall be made unless the person concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard. Section 20 (1) provides that any person aggrieved by an order made under the Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder may prefer an appeal to the Central Government within such time as may be prescribed.

SEBI issued a letter dated 10th April, 1992 to Stock Exchanges advising them to supply to their members a copy of the application form for registration which was enclosed with the letter and to forward the application forms alongwith cheques/ Demand Drafts for the fees so as to reach SEBI by 20th May, 1992 in order to enable it to process the applications under the Act. The United States of America, Japan, Australia, Korea, Taiwan and Singapore have similar provisions for registration of brokers.

The members of the Calcutta Stock Exchange stopped trading on April 15, 1992 and of the other exchanges from April 16, 1992 in protest without informing or discussing the matter with the Government or SEBI.

Subsequently the brokers expressed their concern about the levy of fees to be paid with the application. Taking note of the brokers concern, SEBI substantially reduced the one-time registration fee to 1/100th of 1% of the turnover of the individual brokers to be paid annually for a period of 5 years. The fees work out to Rs. 1000 per Rs. 1 crore turnover of the brokers. SEBI issued a press statement on this reduction of fees on Sunday April 19, 1992. SEBI has taken a flexible approach towards the fees at the same time ensuring that it performs the duty cast on it under the law. The registration fees will be required to be paid by the brokers on the grant of a certificate of registration by the Board under the rules and regulations framed under the Act and need not be remitted along with the application.

The Presidents and representatives of 15 Stock Exchanges had met in Bombay on 2.4.92 to consider the letter from SEBI on registration. Subsequently, they submitted a representation each to the Finance Minister and to Chairman, SEBI. The main point in the representation is that there is no need for registration of members of Stock Exchanges with SEBI. Members of most of the Stock Exchanges in the country had refrained from trading as protest against the letter issued by SEBI from 16th April to 24th April, 1992. Trading resumed in most of the Exchanges on 27th April, 92 and in all the Stock Exchanges on 28th April, 1992.

Section 28 of the SEBI Act provides that if the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so in public interest, it may, exempt any person or class of persons buying or selling securities or otherwise dealing with the securities market from the operation of the provisions of section 12 (1).

A writ petition has been filed before the Calcutta High Court challenging *inter-alia* the validity of the letter dated 10.4.92 issued by SEBI to Stock Exchanges on registration of their members. The petition has been admitted by the High Court and accordingly the orders of the court are awaited in the matter.

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

The brokers are important intermediaries in the primary and secondary markets and are expected to render services to individual and institutional investors. Exemption from the requirement of registration by the brokers, as requested by them, will considerably diminish the role of the statutory authority in meeting its objectives of ensuring the healthy growth of the capital market and also in ensuring that brokers provide adequate services to the small investors.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday the Speaker had stated that the points I wanted to raise during the discussion on the Appropriation Bill yesterday would be discussed in the Calling Attention Motion today. Therefore, I hoped that the statement of the hon. Minister of Finance would not be restricted only to the strike that was called off two days back, but also to the strike and the matter related not only to State Bank of India, but to the entire banking system that has come to light. Besides, as a result of the market crash in the last two days loss of about Rs. 60,000 crores has been suffered and the index fell down by 570 points. When index crosses 222, 223, it means that if the market of capitalist Stock Exchange has Rs. 3,20,000 crores, then Rs. 60000 crores have been lost by the people. Only the future will tell as to what fate these people will meet. The hon. Minister has much more knowledge than we have that a large number of people of lower sections closed down their business or shops in the hope that the investment of money in the share market will grow at a faster pace as it is the best means to earn huge profits. Thus the money of these lower class and middle lower class people was also included in the loss of Rupees sixty thousand crores.

The very first sentence of the statement made by the Minister indicates as to how much disturbed the Government is due to the activities of SEBI. The Government promulgated this ordinance in a hurry and it was reasonable to be so on the part of the Government. As soon as the session began, the Bill was passed and steps were also

taken under the Bill immediately. But as soon as the Government took measures, stock brokers also adopted various strategies to challenge the Government. After keeping the stock exchange closed for 10-15 days, they were able to achieve what they desired. I have a few objections in regard to your statement. Firstly, the Government should not have reduced the registration fee under the pressure of the stock brokers. We would accept the capability of the Government only if they find out a way to stick to the decision that was taken earlier. Just as the Government say that it can challenge even America, then while dealing with the stock brokers".....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The word should be expunged.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will use the word thief if the word.... is not suitable. In the market they are called big bull. Newspapers have been daily referring them as "big bulls".

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: For 'Big Bull' he is using.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is a parliamentary expression.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONIQSH MOHAN DEV): ... is scoundral.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They are scoundrals. I am prepared to call them worse names.

[*Translation*]

Secondly I have an objection about what you have said in the statement:

[*English*]

"SEBI has taken a flexible approach towards the fees at the same time

ensuring that it performs the duty cast on it...."

[*Translation*]

Here the Government should adopt more stringent measures rather than being flexible. I have an objection in regard to the point made by the Government that since the matter was pending the Calcutta High Court, hence the Government could not take any action. But filing a case in the court does not bind the hands of the Government or that of the Parliament. The Parliament has passed the law and the Government should implement it, courts should not be allowed to create hindrance in any way. Above all, despite a long statement the Government have not disclosed as to what action will be taken in regard to the brokers. Do the Government have no responsibility? The Government have provided not much more information in the statement than what other people have. Therefore my submission is that the responsibility of implementing the law passed by this august House lies on the Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I understand the problems of the hon. Minister of Finance. The main problem before him is that the economic policy of the Government is fully responsible for the present situation of the stock exchange. This is the root cause. I would like to submit that the hon. Minister of Finance and his colleagues want to prove to the world that the country is making progress. But when the industries are on the verge of closure, labourers are being rendered jobless, prices are rising and poverty is increasing, then in what sense is development taking place? Progress is taking place in Stock Exchanges. It has been reported in the World Press that India has shown to the world as to how rapidly the stock exchanges India are developing. People in India have also been shown that our country is making rapid progress though nobody is ready to agree that stock exchange speculations have been playing vital role in the development of India. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government are to blame for giving recognition to the black money inside the

country and being brought here from abroad. This has been done during the last eight months in the first Budget as also in the second Budget presented in the House. This practice itself has created an atmosphere in which earning money is the primary concern, no matter it is by means of theft, dacoity in broad day light or any other misdeed. Because today the Government itself makes advertisements to convert the black money into white by putting hoardings. Large amount of such money has been invested in the stock market. The money brought by NRIs and kept in the Banks was also invested in the stock market.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not true that the Government did not provide the information to the Economic Intelligence Agency. Are there no big smugglers in Dubai - I do not want to mention the names in the House - who have invested their money in Bombay stock exchange and are engaged in speculation and gambling? What action have the Government taken in this regard? Which Department of the Government has taken action about it? We would like to get a concrete answer to this question. My submission is that the hon. Prime Minister should not kindly seek time as he did in regard to the Bofors issue but he should give a proper reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I disagree that the boom in the stock exchange has any connection to the development of the country. I would like to explain it to you. In January, 1991 the present Government was not in power. At that time the index stood 1000 points it does not matter that. The present Government was formed in June-July, 1991, but it did not make my difference you yourself make a statement in and outside the House that the country has been ruined and it has gone bankrupt! but by the end of the year, index reaches at 1900 points. Which important incident took place in the economy of the country except that the Government made an announcement to convert the black money into white, for which law was enacted that helped the index to use from 1000 points to 1900 points Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, new

[Sh. George Fernandes]

Budget points was to be presented on January 30, 1992 and the index increased by 400 points to touch 2300 points. The trend of rise in the share market and the economic development of the country have no connection whatsoever. I would like to give an example. The rate of the share of ACC in 1991 was Rs. 500/- which reached Rs. 4000/- by the end of the year. What happened in the cement industry or to the ACC management that the rate of the share jumped from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 5000/-. But this trend does not stop. The ACC share which was of the value of Rs. 400/- a few days ago reached Rs. 10,500/- a few days back. What development took place that the rate increased so much. And why only the example of ACC, there are many companies which are ruining in loss and there are a number of companies which have already been closed down.

[English]

Forget the companies that are under the BIFFR. Forget the companies that there in the sick list waiting for loans from the Government, from the exchequer, from the people of India so that these fat barons, these companies can lead their five-star existence. Forget about them

[Translation]

Even the shares of those companies which are lying closed are being purchased and sold in the market. The company scindia steamship and Navigation has long been closed while its share of Rs. ten which had a market value of Rs. 9.50P is now being sold at a rate of Rs. 172/- each. Share of Majda Industries which was initially as low as Rs. 5.75 had gone as high as Rs. 1650/-. How much dividend has been declared by this company? What is the financial position of this company? But it is owned by a big bull. These people have deceived the middle class people of India who do not know even A, B, C, of stock exchange by manipulating the Stock exchange and raising the SENSEX. Thus people have been deprived of Rs. 60,000 in two days. I have quoted only two examples.

There are many more, but I do not want to quote all of them as I do not want to take much time of the House. There are many factories which are lying closed and where our friends run trade union activities, but the market value of these closed factories or companies have ficticiously been increased by 100 times to 200 times. People were being befooled and Governemnt went on watching all this game.... (Interruptions) It would be insulting for the House to refer to the name of big bull, here in the House, Government is free to refer to his name, but I would not like to do it myself. In my opinion Government is responsible for this. Government can not run away from its responsibility by stating that it is all a stock exchange game. Your department and Finance Ministry know as to how SENSEX is manipulated. How many stocks determine SENSEX? I can tell you about the whole game played between Feb 28 and April 2. On Feb 28, SENSEX was at 2759. On April 2, it rose to 4387. It increased by 1500 points. How did come this increase. Out of the total rise of 1500 points only four companies were responsible for increase of 1000 points. All this game is played by brokers. TISCO, ACC, ITC and Reliance are the four companies involved. These are not big bulls. They only use these big bulls and the big bulls strike deals with them in return.

15.00 hrs.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rise in the market value of the shares of these four companies resulted in the increase in SENSEX by 1500 points and the rise in the share value of all other companies together contributed only 500 point rise in SENSEX and in this way people became fool. If you raise the value of an Acc share fr Rs. 500/- to Rs. 10500/- and promote the companies which do not even declare dividends and the companies which maintain their reputation by all means then you would be putting the whole country in trouble. I hold Government responsible for not taking any action, despite everything being in its knowledge.

I do not want to refer to the name of Shri Nani Palkhiwala, but after the presentation of Budget, he makes a statement every year

We do not agree to his views. Our views are different from his views. He is the supporter of your policies, He supports each and every policy of Government. (*Interruptions*) He had never been our supporter. Do not say anything, if you do not know. Mr. Speaker, does not allow to raise any privelege motion. So please do not raise any such issue. When immediately after the presentation of Budget SENSEX reached 3200 Mark Nani Palkiwala went to big cities of the country and made speeches. He made earnest appeal to check this trend of the stock exchange otherwise it will result in loss. Situations is not such... then why do you put so much stem or heat into the stock exchange. You should stop it. But you did not take any immedlate action but decide to pay a visit to Bombay. But before you reached Bombay, the Governor of RBI Shri Venkatraman issued a statement that the trend should be checked and the SENSEX should be brought down. His statement comes on 10th March in the wake of SENSEX reaching 3500 point mark. In his speech he stresses upon the need to check out flow of money from different banks and financial institutions. At this point of time SENSEX falls down by 400 points. Then the Finance Minister meets the brokers and he makes a speech on 27th of March.

[*English*]

MR. MANMOHAN SINGH: When? I have never been to any stock-broker.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Then why did you send a request? All right, I withdraw my words, if you say that you had not gone? But you must ask your Minister of State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Some people had come to pay a visit to us in Delhi, but neither the Finance Minister nor I had gone to meet them.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All right, they had came to meet you.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have not met any broker either in Delhi or outside Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All right, I take my words back. But the Minister of State tries to advise them. He tells them that the SENSEX has increased considerably. But on 27th March.... (*Interruptions*) Before the commencement of Tirupati Sessions, the SENSEX which was at 3796 on 27th March touches as high as 4285 mark on 31st March. It takes place even after a word of advice given by the State Minister to the brokers. Everything moves in the opposite direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all I want to submit in this regard is that ten brokers have been involved in this whole game. You know all of them, by you, I mean Government and not you as a person. Government has full information about them. Government knows their names, their identities and their business and the type of statements made by them? They telephone the ministers and asks them as to how many shares do they want in their name. If they do not want to invest their money, the profit of accrued on them would be sent to them. Such ministers are also there who say no to them....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You should not make such wild charges. I have never invested a single penny in the stock market.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know that. That was the point, I wanted to make. Yes, there are such minister also who do not entertain the big bulls and tells them to be out. But I am not worried about such ministers. But I have received the information. It means there are such ministers. But there may be

[Sh George Fernandes]

such ministers who like these big bulls and I am ready to give proof in support of my contention. If you want, the proof is ONGC. A discussion has been going on in this House as well as in the other House on ONGC contracts which is known as SAW pipes. SAW pipes has got the contract recently. The discussion is going on on their way of functioning. This matter has been taken to the Prime Minister also. Seventy M.P.s have written a letter to P.M. in this regard. Now the connection between these two have to be found out by you. I am not blaming anybody. I am only trying to tell that there is a big bull with the name SAW pipes. He is the second biggest bull in the whole country. He had issued a statement in January that he had gone through the profiles of SAW pipes, visited its factories, identified its assets. Its share had a face value of Rs. 70 each. He purchased all the shares from the market. Today the market value of that share is Rs. 960/- He says with pride that it is going to get the contract certainly and in the coming year of 1993 it is going to do a business of 900 crore rupees. You should investigate the whole matter. There are many things that I can say about it, but I would not

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Please tell

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not possible for me to give detail right now, since at 3.00 o'clock Private Members Business will be taken up and Mr. Deputy Speaker has rung the bell. The matter does not end here. I referred to the big bulls only. Whose money was used in this game? Two types of money has been used. First of all, I would like to say that the securities worth Rs. 2 lakh crores belong to the Government of India. These securities have been captured by 8 big bulls. The biggest bull among them makes a claim over securities worth Rs. 70,000 crore. Number one, the big bull, who makes a claim over securities worth Rs. 70 thousand crore misused this security money and number two, he not only misused the State Bank of India but also the other banks. This game is not being played for last 3 months but for last

two years. The officers of the State Bank of India and your Ministry could not detect it. Had there not been this crash or this issue raised in the House for last 3 days, many things could not have come to the fore. Therefore, with due regards, I would like to submit that the Hon. Minister has great love for these banks. That is why when I raised the issue in regard to the Banks in the House and involvement of high officials of these banks in looting Rs. 2 thousand crore in a year, he made interruptions several times. But he should not underestimate my love for him. Nobody can save these institutions if the hon. Minister leaves their management in the hands of thieves. Excepting for a few people, all the big people involved in it should have been in jail. They spend Rs. 10 to 20 thousand in a day in five star hotels and spend lavishly when they invite their friends. It is an excess with the country. Today there was a demand to arrest these guilty people. Please arrest them. We will extend our full support to you in this cause. I may be one of your bitter enemies but in this respect the whole House will support you. In the present circumstances, the Government can do a lot to set many things right.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the SBI and other banks have done. The bank officers have prepared false Bankers receipts.

[English]

Bankers receipts was prepared. 5 per cent commission was paid for preparing these false bankers receipts and taking risk but they took the risk.

[Translation]

Please have it probed as to how much money of the banks was invested in the stock exchange. As a result of this, the rate of interest of the call money went up to 105 per cent. Three months ago there was no taker for the call money. It generally went up by 40-50-60 per cent. But 5-6 days ago it shot up to 105 per cent, because all the banks run on deficit. There was no cash. Since their money was in bad debt, the banks themselves took loan as call money at the rate of 105 per cent.

interest. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to take action on the following hints.

- (1) Please inform all the small investors of the country that this stock exchange is nothing but a 'Satta Bazar'. The Middle class, the lower middle class and the poor employees should not fall a prey of this 'satta' business.
- (2) Please file F. I. Rs against the big bulls and other bulls about whom the Government has information. Please do not confine it to the bulls only and implicate the officers of those banks which are involved in it and have orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for their arrest so that the matter could be investigated.
- (3) Please issue orders asking all the officers of financial institutions, the Reserve Bank of India, L.I.C., Mutual Funds and banks for furnishing a statement, with details of money amassed by them in their own name, in the name of their family members and friends - from stock market during the last two years. Please compel them to furnish this information in a statement to the Governemnt.
- (4) It is learnt that the Government is trying to decode the computers of the big bulls. I came to know that Shri Raj of Income Tax Department from Madras has come to Delhi and is engaged in decoding computers. If this work has not been done please decode them immediately or take necessary steps in this regard.

English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You are not helping the process by saying this.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (5) Please issue orders to all the officers of financial institutions that they should not involve themselves in any illegal activity of the stock exchange.

[English]

They should not play on the stock market.

[Translation]

I shall place the information on next debate as to how and how many persons invested money of their companies and institutions on it.

(6) Please warn the brokers who possess huge sums of money at present. They can utilise it as they wish. I take it seriously when I say that they even telephone the Ministers and ask how much money should be deposited in their names.

I am not making any allegation against anybody, but if you want to collect information, ask your Ministers and high officials as to the extent upto which they are involved in it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal. We have got only fifteen minutes at our disposal. Because at 3.30 p.m. we shall have to take up the Private Members' Business.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I am very conscious of the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In addition to this, you have to save five minutes for introduction of Finance Bill. It is also very important.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in his statement, has not touched the points given in my notice.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack). Sir, on this issue, we are prepared to listen. We are interested to participate in this discussion, but the members who have given their names, are allowed to participate in this discussion, that is all right. But, the time should be given to the Members whose names are there. If necessary, we are prepared to sit even after 6 o'clock. We are interested to listen to all the points that have been raised by Shri George Fernandes and other hon. Members. We want to listen to the Finance Minister very carefully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Jena, you are always very careful.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL. The points made by me in my notice have not been covered in the statement by the hon. Finance Minister. My notice was, "Reported financing by SBI and other banks for speculative activities in the stock market."

Yet another scam has surfaced while this House has not yet completed its discussion with regard to Bofors, with regard to ABB. No satisfactory reply has come from the Government. Unprecedented massive fraud of a dimension which has never happened in independent India has come to light - Rs. 600 crores were given by SBI for speculative purposes to Mr. Harshad Mehta. I am taking the name because my notice was specifically related to this Harshad phenomenon.

This is not the first time that SBI is involved in fraud. From the days of Nagarwala, as you remember, many such grave irregularities have come before us, and here we find that a big bull has been allowed to use Government security in a very very dubious manner and to just cause boom to the share market as a result of which, as has been stated by the hon. colleague of mine, unprecedented decline has also taken place causing distress to thousands and thousands of small investors. It has also been mentioned that this big bull has been associated with Mazda, and he has also given the figure to show how a share of the value of Rs. 5.75 per

unit has reached the figure of Rs. 1,6000 in the chart.

Two questions arise. I am not going into them. But, then, it may be a good thing that there is a decline; but, at the same time, it will cause distress to the small investors; and the Government has failed miserably to protect the interest of the investors in general and particularly the small investors, because, they had been, in spite of their knowledge, sitting upon it and allowing them to do all these things. That is a charge.

Till today, as you know, it has come out in the Press that one CBI enquiry has also been started; and it has also come out in the Press that the RBI is looking into the irregularities not only of SBI but also other banks, and to my knowledge, there are foreign banks also involved in a big way in this ugly game, in the share market.

I am not taking much time, because there are other speakers also who want to speak. May I know how is it that in spite of all these things, the big bull has not yet been arrested? No FIR has yet been lodged. Not only SBI, but many other bank officials have been involved. The responsibility is to be fixed to my knowledge. But, there are many other officials who have been involved in all these irregularities and manipulations for all these years. My question is: is the Government prepared to institute an enquiry commission to go into depth of these operations made by all these banks in all these months in the past?

I understand that during the decoding of the computer possessed by Mr. Harshad Mehta a lot of information has come. Is the Government prepared to lay on the Table of the House the whole information that has come as a result of decoding of the computer possessed by Mr. Harshad Mehta?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD). Sir, I submit that we may continue with this after six o'clock.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): It is not possible for me to speak after six O' clock. I will speak now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Are all of your Members prepared for this?

[English]

Before we start the Private members' Business we have another ten minutes. I submit that the Finance Minister would like to go ahead with his Finance Bill for ten minutes.

It may take only five or six minutes. Yesterday we said that the Home Minister would make a statement on the bomb blasts. That statement may be made and then we can go ahead with the Private Members' Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Now, Shri Manmohan Singh.

15.21 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 1992¹

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the central Government for the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration".

While presenting the Budget in this august House on 29th February, 1992, I had explained the salient features of the proposals contained in the Bill.

I feel gratified by the amount of interest, discussion and debate that the Budget has generated. During the general discussions on the Budget, Hon. Members from both

Houses made many useful suggestions with regard to some provisions contained in the Finance Bill. Many hon. members of Parliament have also written to me about their suggestions. A large number of suggestions have also been received from members of the public, trade unions, chambers of commerce, professional bodies and voluntary organisations. I am indeed grateful to all of them for their valuable suggestions. I would like to assure hon. Members that we have very carefully considered all the points which have been made with reference to the Finance Bill. In response to the various suggestions made, I now propose to move certain amendments to the Bill. I seek the indulgence of the hon. Members to explain some of these amendments. I had occasion to announce some changes at the time of replying to the general discussions on the Budget.

In my Budget speech, I had mentioned that, with the increase in the exemption limit and the reduction in income tax rates, many of the income tax concessions were no longer justified. I had, therefore, announced the withdrawal of deductions under Section 80 L, 80 CCA and 80 CCB of the Income-tax Act. A large number of representations have been received indicating that the withdrawal of Section 80 L will cause hardship, especially to pensioners and taxpayers in the lower income group who have invested their savings in specified financial assets. Several members of this august House both from the Treasury Benches and from the Opposition have urged reconsideration of the decision to withdraw concessions under Section 80 L. In deference to their sentiments and in recognition of the need to protect to the maximum extent possible the interest of taxpayers in lower income groups, I now propose, as an interim measure, to restore the deduction under Section 80 L with a monetary ceiling of Rs. 7,000. Taking into account the increase of Rs. 6000 in the exemption limit as originally proposed in the Finance Bill, the amendment I now propose with regard to Section 8 should take care of most of the complaints I have received from tax payers in the lower income groups.

*Moved with recommendation of the President.

[Sh Manmohan Singh]

With the withdrawal of deductions under Section 80 CCA in respect of the National Savings Scheme and under Section 80 CCB in respect of Equity Linked Savings Schemes, etc., I had proposed to enlarge the scope of the tax rebate under Section 88 so as to include within its ambit, schemes which are, at present, included under section 80 CCA and 80 CCB. The rebate under Section 88 is allowed, at present, upto an investment level of Rs 50,000. In view of the enlargement of scope of the tax rebate I now propose to raise the ceiling on investment level to Rs 60,000. The implication is that the ceiling of the tax rebate will increase from Rs 10,000 to Rs 12,000. Within the overall ceiling of Rs 60,000 a sub ceiling of Rs 10,000 is also proposed in respect of investments in Equity Linked Savings Scheme so as to ensure the continued viability of other savings instruments contained in Section 88.

Hon Members would recall that in my Budget Speech I had proposed to introduce a new simplified procedure for taxation of small retail traders. This proposal was made with a view to building an atmosphere of trust and confidence among small taxpayers and encouraging them to get over their psychological hesitation in having to deal with incometax authorities. Emboldened by the enthusiasm with which this scheme has been received throughout the country I now propose to enlarge its scope to include other small shop keepers who are engaged in vocations like tailoring, typewriting, photocopying, repair work, laundry service or are running eating places etc. The requirement that persons opting for the simplified procedure should not have any income chargeable to tax from any other source is proposed to be given up. Persons having taxable income from other sources, not exceeding Rs 5,000 in a year in the aggregate, will now be eligible to opt for the new scheme on payment of additional tax for this amount.

In this year's Budget, I have undertaken a major restructuring of the taxation of capital

gains. I had proposed inflation indexation of the cost of acquisition of assets I had, further, proposed tax on long-term capital gains at a flat rate of 20 per cent in the case of individuals and Hindi undivided families, 40 per cent, in the case of companies, firms, associations of persons and bodies of individuals and 30 per cent, in all other cases. I have received representations that the tax rate of 40 per cent applicable to certain categories of taxpayers is too high. I see merit in this representation. I, therefore, propose to reduce the tax rate in the case of firms, association of persons and bodies of individuals from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. I also propose a concessional rate of 20 per cent in the case of venture capital companies.

Hon Members will recall that I had proposed important changes in the taxation of partnership firms with a view to avoiding double taxation of the same income in the hands of both the firm and the partners. I had proposed to exempt partners from the taxation of their share income from the firm. I had also proposed to allow deduction towards interest and salary payment made to partners from the income of the firm. The deduction in respect of salary was proposed at the rate of 90 per cent on the first Rs 1 lakh in the case of professional firms and on the first Rs 75,000 in the case of business firms. In order to help the smaller firms, I now propose to allow 100 per cent deduction of partner's salary upto Rs 50,000 from the firm's income.

There seems to be some apprehension that the provisions of Section 40 A (2) of the Income tax Act may be indiscriminately resorted to by the Assessing Officer to make disallowance out of salary paid to the partners as being excessive. The Central Board of Direct Taxes will be asked to issue instructions to the Assessing Officers so as to ensure that this power is not used in the case of small firms and even otherwise, it should be used sparingly. The Finance Bill also provides for deduction of tax at source on the salary or interest paid to partners. Realising that this may cause problems of implementation and avoidable paper work for the firm, I now propose to withdraw this provision.

The Bill contains a provision aimed at ensuring the presence of the persons whose premises are searched, for as long as the search operation continues. I have requested the Tax Reforms Committee to examine the entire gamut of the procedural provisions relating to direct tax laws, including the provisions concerning search and seizure. It would be desirable to await the Final Report of the Committee in this regard. I, therefore, propose to withdraw this provision in the Bill accordingly.

In my Budget Speech, I had announced a significant departure from the existing regime of taxation of wealth with a view to encouraging investments in productive assets. I have, since, examined some more aspects of the wealth-tax structure which need immediate attention. There is need to provide that motor cars which form part of stock-in-trade will not be liable for wealth-tax. There is also need to ensure that urban land on which construction is not permissible under any law will not attract wealth-tax. Similar exemption should apply, for a period upto two years, in respect of land held for industrial purposes. I propose to amend suitably the Wealth-tax Act to provide for these exemptions and all restore some of the exemptions allowed earlier.

I would now like to refer to the proposed modifications relative to indirect taxes.

One area of concern in the representations and suggestions I have received is with regard to the possible adverse effects of the reduction of the overall import tariff on the domestic industry. I have given the utmost consideration and thought to these representations. Earlier on 26th March, 1992, I had announced major reliefs on import duty totalling about Rs. 245 crores. I am now proposing further appropriate remedial measures including reliefs in import duty to important sectors.

As part of the overall rationalisation of tariff, the concessional import duty of 95 per cent available to certain specific drug intermediates used in the manufacture of bulk drugs had been removed in the Budget.

As a result, inputs such as bulk drug intermediates as well as the finished products such as bulk drugs attract the same rate of duty of 110 per cent. It has been represented that this had led to inadequate incentive for the production of bulk drugs. I, therefore, propose to restore the concessional import duty of 95 per cent in respect of most of the specified drug intermediates. I also propose to completely exempt specified formulations of certain life saving drugs and medicines from import duty. In the interest of better eye-care I propose to reduce the excise duty on sterile solutions used for the care of contact lenses from 105% to 15%.

I propose to reduce the import duty on aseptic form-fill-seal machines for the pharmaceutical industry from 50% to 40%.

Prior to the Budget, specified raw materials and piece parts required for the manufacture of certain components for the electronic industry were attracting basic plus auxiliary rates of import duty at 50% and 70% respectively. As part of the overall rationalisation to remove multiplicity of duty rates, the rates on some of the raw materials and piece parts were reduced to a uniform rate of 40%. The duty concession available in respect of other raw materials and piece parts was withdrawn. It has been represented that the new duty structure has led to certain distortions. To rectify the distortions, I propose to restore the duty differential that existed earlier between the raw materials and piece parts in most of the cases. I now propose that most of the raw materials which were attracting import duty at the rate of 50% prior to the Budget will attract 40% and most of the piece parts which were earlier attracting duty at the rate of 70% will not attract 60%.

I had proposed to reduce the import duty on specified items of machinery used for the manufacture of flyash and phosphogypsum bricks and building components to 40%. It has been represented that the concession is inadequate as the initial cost of investment for such projects is too high even at the reduced rate of duty. In view of the environmental importance of this activity, I propose to fully exempt the specified

[Sh Manmohan Singh]

machinery used in the manufacture of flyash and phosphogypsum based building materials from the whole of the import duty.

I had proposed in the Budget to impose an export duty of 10% on certain types of finished leather and on unpolished granite in order to encourage exporters to shift to higher value added leather products and polished granite. It has been represented that this is too heavy a burden and the duty on such finished leather from 10% to 5% and on unpolished granite from 10% to 7%.

In the Budget, I had proposed to allow import of gold by Indians including persons of Indian origin as part of their baggage on payment of import duty at the rate of Rs. 450 per 10 gms which worked out to be about 15% in ad valorem terms. I understand that this has hurt the smugglers. In order to make smuggling even more unremunerative, I propose to reduce the import duty on such gold to Rs. 220 per 10 gms.

I propose to reduce the import duty on ethyl benzene which is a raw material used in the manufacture of polystyrene from 40 per cent to 25 per cent.

There have been reports of large scale under-invoicing of imports of ball and roller bearings. Many Members of Parliament have represented that this persistent under-invoicing is adversely affecting the domestic manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, especially those in the small scale sector. In order to remedy the situation, I propose to exempt this category of imports from the ceiling of 110 per cent import duty so as to allow the specific rates of duty to become operational. However, the ad valorem duty rates are being reduced in many cases so that the total duty incidence on these items will be lowered in line with the general thrust of the Budget proposal.

At present computers and computer peripherals with the exception of six specified computer peripherals attract basic plus auxiliary rate of import duty at 75 per cent. In

the new Export-Import policy, imports of computer and computer peripherals have been liberalised. It has been represented that in the changed circumstances the duty of 75 per cent is not sufficient to protect the domestic industry. Accordingly, I propose to raise the import duty on these computers and computer peripherals to the tariff peak of 110 per cent. I hope the domestic industry will take note that this is a transitional measure. Domestic industry must gear itself to live with lower levels of production in future.

In the Budget, I had proposed to levy a duty of 30 per cent on insulated thermoware and vacuum flask. It has been represented to me that this industry is still young and has great potential for exports but needs fiscal incentives for some more time. Accordingly, I propose to restore the full exemption from excise duty that was available prior to the Budget.

As an incentive for the readymade garment and hosiery industry which contributes significantly to our exports, I propose to reduce the import duty on certain specified trimmings and embellishments used by the industry from over 100 per cent to 45 per cent.

I am also proposing certain amendments to the Finance Bill seeking to make some changes in the excise and customs tariff. These amendments are generally enabling provisions and have no revenue significance.

The exemption notifications relating to the above changes in the indirect taxes will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Taking direct and indirect taxes together, the changes I have proposed are expected to result in a net revenue loss of Rs. 331 crores to the Centre and Rs. 271 crores to the States.

I request the hon. Members to lend their support to the Finance Bill with the modifications I have proposed.

Incident of fire In Naya Bazar, Delhi

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Governemnt for the financial year 1992-93, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE (Boipur): Sir, today they deserve a good conduct certificate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, Mr. Somanath Chatterjee heartily congratulates the Finance Minister. The whole House also congratulates him

SHRI SOMANATH CHATTERJEE: Not for everything, Sir, but for today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Actually, the Private Members' Business ought to have been started at 3.30. Sorry, we are late by five minutes. The hon. Minister Mr. Jacob wants to make a statement. If the House agrees, may I request the hon. Minister to make to the statement?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, when should the amendments be moved? (Interruptions). Only after we get the copies of the amendments which the Government intend to move, we can do that, Can you indicate when do we move our amendments?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall let you know after five minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It should be on Monday or Tuesday. The time should also be given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you can submit your amendments on Monday at 3 o'clock.

Now the hon. Minister may make the statement.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Amendments must be circulated by tomorrow.

(S)

STATEMENT/BY MINISTER

Incident of Fire in Naibasti, Naya Bazar, Delhi on 29th April 1992

(continued)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this august House about the unfortunate of fire in Nai Basti, Naya Bazar on 29.4.1992.

2. At about 10.12 A.M. on 29.4.1992, information was received at P.S. Lahori Gate that smoke was coming out near Sushil Mohan School and that there was some fire... At about 10.14 A.M. another information was received in Police Station Lahori Gate on wireless from PCR. that unknown caller had informed that a bomb had exploded in Naya Bazaar near Pilli Kotho behind Novelty Cinema.

3. The police rushed to the spot and found that three buildings bearing number 1725, 1726 and 1727 which were two/three storeyed, has collapsed.

4. The Control Room of Delhi Fire Service had received information at about 10.10 A.M. about the fire. Three water tenders and one ambulance were rushed to the spot. At 10.30 A.M. fire was declared medium and at 10.45 A.M. serious. The fire was brought under control at 1.15 P.M. In all 43 fire-units were deployed in fire-fighting and rescue operations.

5. The ground floor of these three buildings are occupied by transport companies. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Fire Service, with the assistance of the Delhi Police launched a joint rescue operation. About 400 persons of the Corporation and 250 personnel of the Delhi Fire Service were deployed for the work.

[Sh M M Jacob]

6 The rescue operations have been continuing uninterruptedly since yesterday morning. The MCD officials and the personnel of the Delhi Fire Service with the assistance of police are still removing the debris to rescue those who may be still entrapped.

7 According to the information available so far, 28 persons have died and 24 have sustained injuries. Of these 4 have been discharged, the remaining are admitted in various hospitals.

8 After the explosion the Crime Team, the Bomb Disposal Staff, the experts from CFSL and Operation Cell visited the site. The cause of fire has not yet been determined. According to preliminary inquiries fire started after an explosion which was followed by two other explosions. The area is highly congested and a business centre. A number of transport combines are located in the area which handle all sorts of goods, including highly inflammable items.

9 A case under sections 4/5 Explosive Substance Act and sections 304/308/427/436 JPC has been registered at P S Lahon Gate and detailed investigations regarding the cause of fire are under progress. Preliminary enquiries made by the police so far show that the explosion took place in the office-cum godown of a company located in 1725, Nai Basti. One person has been arrested.

10 The Lt Governor of Delhi, senior officers of the MCD, Delhi Fire Service and the Delhi Police visited the site yesterday.

11 I also visited the site yesterday. I have directed the officials of MCD/Fire Service and Delhi Police to undertake expeditious rescue operations and clear off the debris. Delhi Administration has ordered a magisterial enquiry into the incident. I shall share the findings of the enquiry with the Hon'ble members.

12 Delhi Administration has taken steps

to grant ex-gratia relief to the victims of the tragedy.

13 In order to decongest the Walled City and disperse the wholesale trade to different areas of Delhi, Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar has been developed on GT-Karnal Road, where many transport companies, particularly godowns, can shift. Many have done and others are in the process of shifting. This process will be expedited. Delhi Administration had decided some time ago that from 1st June, 1992 entry of heavy goods and vehicles to certain congested areas of the Walled City would be banned.

[Translation]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not discussing anything on this.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER No, the rules will have to be followed.

[English]

Whenever there is a statement, clarifications are not allowed.

(Interruptions)

We have to follow the rules. Whenever an hon. Minister makes a statement, there will not be any clarification. We have never allowed it.

[Translation]

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk) I am not discussing on this statement but saying about the situation that has emerged out of it. Meanwhile the people, whose houses caught fire or whose houses are about to fall should be sent to transit camps or to other places. And action should be taken immediately to rehabilitate the family members of those people who are living there. I would like to make this much request only. (Interruptions)

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) These

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transport companies have been provided godowns But they deliberately do not shift there The owner of the godown whose godown caught fire has been allotted godowns but he does not want to shift from there The wonder of the godown but how does not want to shaft from there The Central Government should order them to shift immediately from there (Interruptions)

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, we shall take up Private members' Business SHRI P P Kaliaperumal

15.46 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Tenth Report - Presented

[English]

SHRI P P KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore) Sir, I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1992 "

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the Tenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1992"

The Motion was adopted

15.47 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE REJECTION OF PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO TRIPS ETC

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Before we take up further discussions on the Resolution moved by Shri Rupchand Pal regarding

rejection of proposals pertaining to TRIPS, etc, I would like to mention that four hours and 28 minutes have already been taken on this Resolution, thus exhausting the time allowed for this discussion On the last occasion, the mover the Resolution, Shri Rupchand Pal was replying to the debate and he has already taken 12 minutes Therefore, to enable him to complete his speech, we may extend the time for 15 minutes I hope the House agrees

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The time is extended by another 15 minutes

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, I will not take much time Since I spoke last, some developments have taken place and the negotiations in GATT had stumbled because of sharp differences between the US and the EC on questions of farm subsidy and other issues We know that it had been struck even in the first step The pall of gloom over the trade of the Uruguay Round might be cause of concern to many, who have been trying to build up their future primarily on multi-lateralism Now, this failure in GATT is going to wreck the Earth Summit which is going to take place in Rio in June That also will be a matter of serious concern to all of us All this is due to the recalcitrance, the arrogance and the protectionism of the US and its accomplices The protectionism of the developed countries has always been a source of major concern to the countries of the Third World, particularly in a new world situation when new equations are coming up, the US is trying to impose its will on the developing countries

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI P M SAYEED - in the Chair]

Sir, strangely enough, the US practices certain things, but they do not allow the developing countries to do it even if they need it most in their own background For example, we have discussed the subsidy issue here But, they have even given subsidy to their farmers for export of their grains We,

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

poor Indians are not allowed to provide subsidies on fertilisers. There agencies dominated by the US are telling us that we should discontinue the subsidy for our farmers.

There are many other examples which I am not going into. Many things have been discussed. Today even in the early hours, we were discussing that in this new world order of threats and sanctions. We, India, are being subjected to new sorts of threats. As you know, Carla Hills has been threatening all these days that retaliatory measures would be taken. Yesterday, an announcement had already been made that India would be subjected to retaliation under Special 301. I have already indicated that the acceptance of Dunkel proposal will greatly jeopardise our own interest.

I am happy to learn that the hon. Minister has said elsewhere that the Government of India will take every care to protect our national interest in vital areas like agriculture, textile, services, etc. One of the points I would like to add which has come up from all the discussion that has taken place at the national level is about our genetic resources. The multi-national companies are out to dominate the resources. We shall have to be very careful and try to protect them. In the projected new world, India will have to face many more threats. We have faced the threat in the case of rocket technology. They tried to pressurise the Russians on that score. We have faced the threat in the case of rocket technology. They tried to pressures the Russians on that score. We have been threatened that if we supply rice to Cuba, there will be some sort of sanction or the other. There are pressure on the question of NPT. Now there is retaliation threat.

I have moved this Resolution because the Government has been speaking into voice. We have been noticing that while they have been speaking that it is discriminatory but at the same time some members belonging to the Government side were saying that if we agree to the proposals

relating to agriculture, to the proposals relating to textile, we Indians will be benefited. That is not so really. We have discussed that in detail. While initiating my Resolution, I had mentioned all those things.

The Government has made the assurance; the hon. Minister has also made this assurance on the floor of the House that before any final decision is taken, Parliament will be consulted and a detailed discussions would be allowed to take place. My last point is, which I have made even at the beginning that it is a very complex issue which affects the whole nation. The people belonging to different disciplines came out with a memorandum, and the national seminars also expressed those view that the best way would be to institute a commission at the national level to go deeply into all the aspects of the Dunkel draft so that we can pick and choose. On the basis of the recommendations and report of such Commission, we can discuss and make final recommendation to the Government of India so that our future is safeguarded and our future generation should not accuse us that we have fallen into the trap of Dunkel and his accomplices.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P
CHIDAMBARAM) I have already in my reply to the debate requested the Mover of the Resolution that I have taken note of the views and I have requested him to withdraw his Resolution.

Once again I am requesting him to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL In view of the request made by the hon Minister and also the assurance given that it would be discussed in the House I withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN. Now we go to the next resolution to be moved by Shri Satyagopal Misra..

15.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION (5)
RE-COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF
BHOPAL GAS DISASTER

[English]

SHRI SATAYAGOPAL MISHRA
(Tamil) I beg to move

This House urges Upon the Central Government to take measures for giving adequate compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas disaster and also to take appropriate steps for the extradition of the former Chairman of Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) from U S A to face the criminal charges in the gas leak case"

The world's worst industrial disaster took place on 2nd/3rd December 1984 when Union Carbide India Limited, a subsidiary of Union Corporation of United States of America released 40 tonnes of extremely toxic methyl isocyanate from a storage tank at UCIL Plant in Bhopal causing the death of about 5,000 people and seriously affecting the lives of about six lakhs people. Since then, more than seven years have gone. Many discussions have taken place in both the Houses of Parliament, many articles have appeared in different newspapers, countries have given their judgments-but the fate of victims of this tragedy remains still undecided. In March, 1989 the Parliament passed the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act. On 14th February, 1989 the Supreme Court of India ordered the Union Carbide Corporation of America to deposit 470 millions US dollars with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of India towards the final settlement of all criminal and civil liabilities. On 3rd October, 1991 the Supreme Court modified the 1989 Settlement to permit criminal prosecution of the then head of U C C. Mr Warren Anderson and others against whom a charge-sheet has been

released immediately after the disaster for relief and rehabilitation, a sum of Rs 7 14 crores has been paid as interim relief to the specific categories of victims on the direction of the Supreme Court, a sum of Rs 310 30 crores has been released in March, 1990 during the regime of the National Front Government for payment of interim relief of Rs 200 per month to the victims, a sum of Rs 36 67 crores has been released by the Government of India to the Government at Madhya Pradesh as its share for implementation of Action Plan with an outlay of Rs 163 10 crores which includes economic social and environmental rehabilitation as well as provision of medical facilities. But a large section of the people inside and outside the country feel that justice has been denied to the victims of the disaster. Neither the Government of India nor the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken proper care to save the victims. 470 million US dollar settlement is too inadequate so far as the gravity of the disaster is concerned. The victims are forced today to come to the streets. Nothing has been done for the extradition of Mr Warren Anderson, the then Chairman of the Union Carbide Corporation and others. The situation has forced me to come forward with resolution even after the long period of seven years of the incident. The notice of the resolution was given on 21st March, 1992 in the meantime the Government has found some time to introduce a bill on 27 4 1992 to declare the tribunals for the welfare of Bhopal gas victims as civil courts. This is the attitude of the Government of India towards the victims of the world's worst industrial disaster.

Now, I will take up the case of compensation. The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Act, 1985 given power to the Central Government to determine the total amount of compensation to be appropriated payable in general in relation to each type of injury or loss. As the only representative of the victims, the Government of India reached to a full settlement on 14-2-1989 with the Union Carbide Corporation for a total amount of 470 million US dollars which is too merge to meet this serious situation.

Victims of

[Sh Satya Gopal Mishra]

16.00 hrs.

Earlier, the Government of India claimed US \$ 3000 million as full compensation. This is something strange. By claiming US \$ 3000 million, the Government of India reached the settlement of only US \$ 470 million which is only 16 per cent of the claim. This is complete surrender of the Government of India to the foreign multinational. Why has the Government of India surrendered the interests of the victims and compromised with the concerned multinational corporation which has committed criminal offences by killing 4000 innocent people and affecting gravely the lives of about six lakhs people? It is not known to the country, in March 1990 during the regime of the National Front Government, a sum of Rs 310.30 crores was sanctioned for payment of interim relief of Rs. 200/- per month to the victims and five lakh victims have received the said interim relief. The directive of the Supreme Court is that at least 40 claims tribunals should have to be started by 3rd February 1992 to settle the compensation claims of the Bhopal gas victims. The adjudicative process has started with a Welfare Commissioner, three Additional Commissioners, and five Deputy Commissioners, which is 25 per cent of the total requirements of 40 claims tribunals as directed by the Supreme Court. Now, the Government has introduced a Bill on 27.4.92 in the Lok Sabha to give legal status to the tribunals. I do not know when the Bill will be passed. The tribunals will have to work on the basis of the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The Government of India has not found any time to formulate the necessary guidelines without which no settlement of compensation will be finalised by the tribunals. This is the attitude of the Government. From the very beginning the Government has been betraying the victims in every step. How long will this continue? I, therefore, urge upon the Government to formulate the guidelines and to start the 40 claims tribunals immediately in order to avoid further delay in releasing compensation. The amount of compensation to be paid to the victims should also be adequate please

ensure proper compensation disbursement, without wrongful denial, delay, harassment and corruption, to the victims of the world's worst industrial disaster.

Sir, on the question of rehabilitation, it may be said that necessary medical services were not provided to the victims. No long-term concrete programmes have been taken so far for the rehabilitation of the victims. Seven-years is too long a period and the condition of many of those gravely affected by the MIC gas may have deteriorated, in the medical science it caught have come too late. An action plan Rs 163.10 crores for rehabilitation has been taken up. The plan includes economic, social, environmental and medical rehabilitation programme. Efforts should be made to monitor the early completion of the programme. The Supreme Court has asked the UCC to set up a 500-bed hospital for the victims in 18 months where free medical surveillance to the victims should be provided. The Government should take care so that the Supreme Court's order is implemented in time. As per the Supreme Court's verdict the Union Government must pay premium from the US \$ 470 million Settlement Fund for ensuring future victims for eight years. Victims should also be provided with a suitable job. All necessary steps should have to be taken for the proper rehabilitation of the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy.

Now, the question is Who is responsible and accountable for this disaster? I do not know why the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of India allowed the Union Carbide Corporation to set up such a hazardous industry in such a thickly populated area. The Union Carbide set up this industry in this area considering the low-cost factor only to earn more profits.

Sir, on the basis of rich material evidence, it may be said that the Union Carbide Corporation of the USA was directly responsible for the decisions, actions and events that caused over 40 tonnes of MIC to be released from a storage tank at UCIL plant in Bhopal. Knowing fully well the consequences of the release of the gas, they

willfully did it. Conscientiously, they did it.

This is a criminal offence. The Supreme Court of India has permitted the criminal prosecution of Mr. Warren Anderson, the then Chairman of the Union Carbide Corporation of USA and others. Accordingly, the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal on 27th March, 1992 has issued an unballable warrant of arrest against Mr. Warren Anderson. The Government of India must now seek immediate assistance from the Government of USA to secure the extradition of Mr. Anderson from USA. Now it is the duty of the Government of India for the interest of the victims of Bhopal gas disaster to preserve the dignity of our judiciary and above all for the dignity and prestige of the country to negotiate with the US Government to secure the extradition of Mr. Anderson. The current efforts of the US Government towards securing the extradition of two Libyans suspected to have bombed the US airliner should inspire the Government of India to take diplomatic, legal and extra-legal steps necessary for the extradition of one American charged with having caused the world's worst industrial disaster of the century. If on the ground of suspicion the USA Government can ask for the extradition of two Libyans and create all type of harassment to that country then why we will remain silent when one American is charged with the killing of more than four thousand people and injuring gravely six lakhs of people? The Chief Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal has also ordered the attachment of property of the accused. But at present in the name of collecting money for the purpose of construction of a hospital, the Union Carbide of India Limited has started selling its assets. This should be stopped immediately.

What is the attitude of the Government of India in this regard? They have completely surrendered to the pressure of the multinational corporation. On 7th December, as soon as Mr. Warren Anderson arrived in Bhopal he was arrested along with others under Sections 304, 304A, 428, 429, 278 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code. After detaining him at the Union Carbide Guest House for barely six hours, he was released

on bail. He was immediately flown to Delhi by State Government aircraft and then allowed to leave the country. What has happened when the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal has recently issued an unballable warrant of arrest against Mr. Anderson? Dr. Chinta Mohan, the hon. Minister of State for Chemicals and Fertilizers has said in the Lok Sabha and I quote:

"We are not thinking in the lines of prosecuting anybody". Why? Is it not the complete surrender of the Government of India to the foreign multinationals? Our Government has been pursuing a policy to invite the foreign multinational corporations to the country. Open door policy for the foreign multinationals and the Exist Policy for the workers of our county is the main thrust of the Government of India today. Multinational corporations come here only to make profits even by the way of creating harm to the lives of our people. The technology they transfer is either back-dated or experimental which is in no way serves the interests of the country. Globally, the record of the multinational corporations has not been re-assuring and the studies of the World Health Organisation have pointed out that drugs that are declared unsafe or at least unfit for human consumption in the West are being passed off as equal its drugs in several third world countries. There have also been instances of the multinational corporations involving themselves in efforts at political destabilisation in the developing countries and the fall of some Governments in Latin America has been traced to the manipulation of multinational corporations. The feeling in the third world is that the multinational corporations only look for their gains and transfer the out moded technology to the poor countries. Therefore, why should there be any sympathy left for them? Why should we not take sever action against the Union Carbide Corporation? We must try to secure the extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson and others and attach the property of the Union Carbide of India Limited with the Bhopal gas disaster case

Lastly, I would like to come to the attitude of the Administration of United States. The

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[Sh. Satya Gopal Mishra]

details of the Bhopal gas disaster are known to everybody. Advertisements regarding the criminal prosecution and the arrest warrant on non-availible section with the attachment of property has been published in the leading newspapers of U.S.A. It was the moral, legal and diplomatic duty of the American Government to hand over Mr Anderson to the Government of India for criminal prosecution. But they are silent today. On the one hand, the American Government has been asking for the extradition of two Libyans on suspicion of bombing American Airliner and on the other hand, the same Government is silent on the extradition of Mr. Anderson who is charged with killing more than 4,000 people. This is double standards American Government has created all kinds of harrasments to Libya By pressuring American Government for the extradition of Mr Anderson we should stand by the people of Libya The attitude of the U.S A. has become authoritarian Who is the U S Government to ask India not to sell rice to Cuba? Who is the American Government to as Russia not to transfer Space Technology to India? They are trying to dictate to every country The interests of the Third World countries are in danger with this dictatonal and authoritarian attitude of the U.S Government. A time has come when the developing countries should come together to fight the authoritarian attitude of the U S Government Now the administration of America has threatened the economic sovereignty of our country by using Special 301 Why should we tolerate all these dictates?

The Government of India should negotiate with the U S Government for the extradition of Mr Anderson from U S A. to face the criminal charges in the Bhopal gas leak case This is to be done to save the dignity of our judicial system, to uphold the prestige of our country and in the interest of the victims of Bhopal gas disaster.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to pay adequate compensation to the victimised and to arrange proper

rehabilitation for them. The Government should also take necessary steps for the extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson from U.S.A. for criminal prosecution.

I, also request all the hon. Members of all sections of this House to support the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"This House urges upon the Central Government to take measures for giving adequate compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas disaster and also to take appropriate steps for the extradition of the former Chairman of Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) from U.S.A. to face the criminal charges in the gas leak case"

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution regarding payment of compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy, moved by one of our colleagues, Shri Satyagopal Misra.

In fact, Bhopal gas Tragedy was full of horrors and was a black spot in the history of humanity and in the history of world. Thousands of the people simultaneously lost their lives in this tragedy and thousands of people fell victims to various diseases Bhopal city which was earlier known as the city of ponds and a saying was prevalent 'Yal To Bhopal Tal., Aur Sab talaiya' The same Bhopal city came to be known in the entire world due to this horrible poisonous gas tragedy and death of thousands of people and now the attention of the entire world has been drawn to the fact that of the scientific achievements are not used properly and with utmost care, the poisonous gases may take the lives of lakhs of sleeping people and these gases may effect lakhs of neighboring people. Bhopal gas tragedy has proved it. This tragedy had happened in 1984 and it is 1992 now. In 1985 an Act was passed by this House which had said that as it was the greatest tragedy of the World, therefore with

and kin of the victims and the affected people should be paid adequate compensation. The company should be asked to pay due compensation to all i.e. children, orphans or helpless widows or other affected people who were alive in the family after this tragedy. Credit goes to Supreme Court which had taken keen interest in this case and has forced the Union carbide to make payment of crores and billions of rupees to the victims. But I am sorry to say that no concrete steps have been taken in this direction though it is now 1992. Thousands of the people hold demonstration at the Boat Club every year on the anniversary day of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. The reason for holding such a demonstration is that till now the Bhopal gas victims have not been paid any compensation or relief. No arrangements have been made for their rehabilitation or for the treatment of their diseases. Such type of factories or companies should be allowed to be set up away from the populated areas of the cities. The action in this matter has not been taken expeditiously. The result is that our hon. Member has been forced to move such Resolution in the House. Through you I would like to submit to the Government that the Union carbide is the culprit, the then officials of this company are also criminals who were arrested, but they were allowed to go to America without any harm, I do not know, under which plan. The owners of the company are indulging in all sorts of procrastination sitting in America. The owners and the officials of this company are responsible for this tragedy and for the death of thousands of people. Such a large number of persons lost their lives in this tragedy due to carelessness on the part of the officials and the owners of this company. The owner of the company should be called back to India. India has very cordial relations with America. Taking advantage of our good relations with USA, and using all sorts of tricks whether political or diplomatic or in the name of humanity, the guilty persons should be called back to India and they should be awarded the most stringent punishment, according to our laws. The guilty person who has indulged in such an inhuman task should be called here and asked to face the punishment under our laws. The most

stringent action should be taken against him.

Sir, we are inviting multi-National Companies in our country and thus we are neglecting indigenous industries. In these circumstances it is very necessary to award them most stringent punishment to caution them and to teach them a lesson. In the people, responsible for such incidents, are not awarded the most stringent punishment, the coming multi national companies, which are coming here to challenge our economic sovereignty or which are making intrusion in our country, which are expected to bring new technology here, may cause death of the innocent people, its employees and the people living in the neighbouring areas due to carelessness on their part. Therefore, through you I would like to urge the Central Government to shirk all its mental weakness and being an independent and self respected country it should hold talks with America, with all its dignity, and ask USA to hand over the owner of Union Carbide to India and proceedings against him should be started in our Court. This case should include payment of compensation and arrangement of other things. I would like to submit to the Government of India-

" Bahadur kab kisika asra-ansan lete hain,,
 Usi ko kar gujarte hain, jo dil main than lete hain,
 Dilwar mard ka lohha jab man lete hain,
 Jo kamzor hota hai, kar uske sab pakar lete hain".

Through you I would like to submit to the Government that it should not feel weak. Such weakness is fatal for the country. America may be very powerful and Union Carbide may be very rich company, but when our innocent people have lost their lives, hundred of children have become orphans, thousands of mothers have become widows and thousands of the people are still suffering from several diseases and undergoing many agonies, they are wandering from door to door and there is no place for him in hospitals. The new diseases are affecting the people in Bhopal due to

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[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

poisonous gas, that is why the people of Bhopal are forced to stage demonstration here. Therefore, the Government of India should take action to bring the criminals here to face the charges.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit one point regarding payment of compensation. It was already decided that the genuine persons should get the money under this Act. But some sort of committee was constituted or some organisation was formed by the middlemen and middlemen come in the way, who offered their services to serve the depressed or the victims. These middlemen began to embezzle the money in the name of seeking relief from the Government as several formalities had to be completed like filling up the application forms and other forms. Many middlemen opened their offices and many became very rich and the genuine persons who should have got the money did not get it. So through you I would like to urge the Government that the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy should be rehabilitated and the relief should be provided to the genuine victims and efforts should be provided relief to those who have not been provided relief up to now. I would like to say that the crores of rupees, which are to be given to the victims according to the judgment of the Supreme Court must be given to the victims. The Central Government has assigned the responsibility to the Madhya Pradesh Government to work according to the judgment of the Court and it has appointed a Commissioner for the purpose and the Government has to introduce a Bill in the near future regarding the delegation of powers and to provide relief to the Bhopal gas victims. The attention must be paid to provide relief to them and if such multi-national companies, which produce poisonous gases or chemicals, set up their factories or big units, should be strictly directed not to be careless in future. All their plants should be examined from time to time so that such tragic incidents do not recur in future. Our inspectors, environmentalists and other officers looking after such plants whether they belong to the Central Government, State Government or

the concerned departments, in addition to those companies should be held responsible for such accidents and they should see to that such tragic accidents do not recur in future.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am remember the words of Acharaya Vinoba Bhava on this occasion:

"Science is feet and self-knowledge is eyes", science knows how to go ahead, lest one's feet should slip into a pit, so it is most essential for the eyes to give them the right direction, even then science wants to make a progress but when that science may become fatal for man, when that science may create a tragic scene for man, the very big companies or the official or administrative workers or the other people work very carefully to use these toxic, chemicals, their use should be restricted or strict rules should be observed to protect health so that such carelessness never takes place in future.

Sir, through you, I would like to make another submission and I shall also make a submission to the Central Government that this matter should be expedited. As many as eight to nine years have elapsed and laws have also been framed, everything has been done, but nothing has been done, so officials should be appointed through the Government of Madhya Pradesh and through Central Government and the organisations created to rehabilitate them. It should also be evaluated and examined whether the money, which has been distributed in crores of rupees, has really reached the victims or not. Are the children in their families being brought up properly or not, have their houses been made or not or have the new localities been constructed for them or not? It should be examined whether the widows and those who are helpless and suffering, those who have been rendered blind, those whose eyesight has gone, are being given some kind of support or whether the money which has been given by the Government is being used properly for their upbringing and their happy life or not, and the needy people should be given adequate help, all this arrangement should be made.

With these words, through I would like to demand from the Government that all the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy- the greatest devastating incidents of this age* should be given adequate compensation and the resolution moved by our hon. Member colleague is really a resolution for the public welfare. The owner of the Union Carbide should be pressurised because we have heard that those companies have earned a lot of money here and repatriated it to the U.S.A., if so much of money is kept in their bank accounts, then the Indian Government should ask U.S.A. and the owners of that company for money that so many of our people are facing so much of difficulty and we have to spend so much money, then that money should be recovered from them this kind of an arrangement should be done. With these words I shall again make a demand that the House should accept this resolution.

[English]

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Satyagopal Misra. The tragedy of Bhopal, that occurred in the small hours of 3rd December, 1984, has been described as the greatest industrial disaster in human history. I would like to start by saying that, of course, it was a disaster for those who died, but it was a greater disaster for those who continued to live on as the victims of that tragedy. It was most disastrous not only because of the physical suffering that the victims incurred, but it was disastrous because of the negligence, the callousness, the cynicism towards these victims of those who might have done something. And the most tragic aspect of the whole affair is that just because most of the affected people were poor and insignificant nameless people, it was assumed that they cannot have justice and they must be satisfied with dribbles of pity and charity. Even that thing all these seven or eight years, has been withheld from many.

In the resolution, as it has been presented in the House, measures have been sought for ensuring adequate compensation. And at the same time, it has asked for the extradition of ex-Chief of the

Union Carbide Company. I would like to say that these two demands are inextricably connected with each other. Is it because of personal vindictiveness that this extradition is being demanded? No, Sir. It is in the interests of minimum justice.

Earlier, just after the disaster had occurred, this accused has come to India. He had been arrested and released on bail on condition that he would appear in court whenever summoned. On 8th April, 1985, legal proceedings for the recovery of compensation against Union Carbide Company were initiated by the Government of India in the New York Southern District Court. This was dismissed on the ground that the forum was not suitable. However, the New York Judge Keenan at that time stipulated that Union Carbide Company should consent to submit to the jurisdiction of courts in India. It is in arrogant and blatant violation of these directives both of the United States and the Indian judiciary that the accused has continually turned deaf ear to the repeated summons of the Bhopal Court. The judgment of the Supreme Court of 3rd October, 1991 has revoked the criminal immunity earlier granted to Union Carbide Company so that criminal proceedings are started by the CBI once again. These criminal cases had been kept in abeyance since 1989 in the Bhopal District Judge's court. Now they have been opened again. However, the main accused are missing. Moreover, attachment of movable and immovable properties of UCC chief had been ordered by Chief Judicial Magistrate on the 1st February 1992. But court told that legal opinion taken by Government suggested that under United States criminal procedure, attachment of property cannot be invoked to compel the accused to appear in court. So, that move was frustrated. As far as the CBI's plead to attach the property to attach the property of the Union Carbide Company in India is concerned, it itself is still pending before the court and the accused, that is, the Union Carbide Company has taken this opportunity to try to sell of its Indian shares. The latest that we have heard about these attempts is very alarming. It seems that already they moved quite a few steps towards this

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[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya]

transference of their property through insidious means. It has been said that on the 20th March last, the Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Company of USA created a charitable trust called the Bhopal Hospital Trust, and appointed Sir Ian Percival, a former London based solicitor as its trustee. On the same day, by a security agreement, the Union Carbide entered into an agreement with the trust and pledge to it all its right, title and interest in its Indian shares. And it seems that already this move has received the sanction of the Reserve Bank of India on FERA grounds. We want to know whether this is true or not because if this so, then the legal procedure is going to be much more complex than originally expected. We also feel that now the culprits are in hiding expected. We also feel that now the culprits are in hiding like Meghanath. They cannot be seen when hiding behind clouds and from there, they are trying to manipulate the situation so that if the Indian judiciary, at the end of the criminal proceedings, orders them to pay a fine as compensation, then they can wriggle out. If they are allowed to do it, if the Government of India cannot prevent this, then there will be no way to enforce them to pay that fine. Therefore, we would also like to demand that all unencumbered assets of the Union Carbide in India will have to be maintained until the criminal suits are decided, The sheer cynicism of culprits is revealed in this project of offering 17 million dollars for a hospital, apparently for the Bhopal victims. On a global scale, they are repeating the effrontery of food adulterator who, by adulterating baby goods, goes to Ganga for a bath and on his way back pays some paise to the beggars. That is the attitude that the Union Carbide is taking by offering this hospital to the gas victims. Why is it important to carry on criminal proceedings? Of course, they want one basic thing; that is, demand of natural justice. They have been charged, as an we should remember, of death by negligence not of one poor two or five or ten persons but at least 3700 persons and more people are thought to be dying even now as long term effect of the disaster. But we feel that pursuing criminal proceedings is also

important because it is through these proceedings that the financial penalty may be imposed on the Union Carbide Company. The Supreme Court's settlement of 470 million dollars, as already pointed out before, has been rejected by the victims because it is considered insufficient and arbitrary. Hence, criminal proceedings may perhaps help to ensure a more acceptable amount. But with the culprits absconding, this cannot be done. What is surprising is the question that comes too our mind. How did the Supreme Court arrive at this settlement of 470 million dollars? How did they come to this sum? Through the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Act, 1985, the Indian Government has reserved for itself the exclusive right to represent and to act in place of any person who has made any claim in this connection. This sole representative of the interests of the Bhopal gas victims started by announcing that it could claim damages for three billion dollars, that is, Rs. 3,900 crores. As late as on 29 January 1988, the Indian Government again filed an amended plaint in the District Court of Bhopal,, claiming the same amount. However, in 1989 it was suddenly suggested to the court that what was required was a minimum of 500 million US dollars instead of three billion dollars. 500 million dollars instead of three billion dollars. Why this scaling down of claims? On what basis was it done?

So far as Government of India was concerned, insofar as it was the sole petitioner for the gas victims, it was solely responsible for dereliction of duty. We feel that the Court was misled and the case of gas victims was misrepresented.

Of course, the attitude of the Union Government has been changing for some time. In 1986, there was some such effort at compromise and this time we find that this change in the scaling down of the demand was done on the pretext that the assessment of claims was not only faulty in method but also incomplete. At the time of the settlement, only about 5 per cent of all the claims had been categorised and from that the total amount had been assessed. The medical categorisation of the victims itself is said to

be faulty. Go instance, all the 15 categories of claims due for compensation as defined under Bhopal Scheme of 1985, seven have been left out of the ambit of settlement. This is how the sole petitioner on behalf of the Bhopal victims has conducted itself. This is how it has represented its case and this is how the settlement of 470 million dollars is arrived at.

So, if adequate compensation is to be obtained, it is very necessary that the unencumbered assets of the Union Carbide in India should immediately be frozen.

There is another point. If this is not done then all future liabilities for the crime committed but a multinational company will be passed on to the Union Government, that is to the Indian people because it is the verdict of the Supreme Court that India being a welfare State should make good the deficiency, if any. So, ultimately, if there is any deficiency in the payment of compensation, if Union Carbide has already paid what is due then obviously according to the Supreme Court's verdict it is the Indian Government that means the Indian people, which will have to pay this additional compensation. So, apart from being subjected to the multinational poison the country also will have to pay the price for its ill-effect.

There is a saying in English that if one wants to dine with the devil one ought to have a long spoon but if the devil is the devil of world imperialism, if the devil is the devil of multinational group then that devil would not allow you to have a long spoon and that is very evident from the Bhopal case. The Bhopal case first made it evident and today in this imposition of Super 301 we are realising it on lie too well once more. In the meantime eight years have passed.

The 1985 Act was made and it was added, I have read the Act, to see that the claims were dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of the claimants. I would not go on the point of best advantage of claimants as I think I have argued that point earlier. So far as the speed is concerned,

you have already heard what has happened to the office of the Commissioner. Even now it is not fully equipped. How many of the tribunals have been set up and apart from that so far there has not been any comprehensive inquiry into the implicit of disaster, the social and environmental fall out of the disaster; its long term affects, how it might affect the coming generations, the child in the womb and to decide on adequate remedial measures there has been no inquiry so far, no comprehensive inquiry so far on this.

There was one Commission, Justice N.K. Singh Commission but that was summarily disbanded before it could produce its report. So, we find that after the disaster for five long years not even an interim relief was paid. It must be said to the credit of the National Front Government that it at least managed to allocate Rs. 360 crores for interim relief at the rate of Rs. 200 per month for all the residents of the gas affected wards for the next three years. But that is all. The fact that nothing has been done in all these years was used as an argument in the Supreme Court for accepting whatever was available once and for all. That is you have not got anything in all these years, so if you wait of much longer than possibly you will get nothing that is why get wherever you can. That was the attitude and that attitude, I am sorry to say that was reflected even in the Supreme Court Judgment. This is what the Supreme Court has said.

"That compulsions of the need for immediate relief to tens and thousands of suffering victims could have in our opinion wait till these questions, the is other judicial issues, vital though they be, are resolved in the due course of judicial proceedings, that is why hastily this final settlements of \$ 470 million was arrived at and once for all justice was denied to the victims".

The Act has said that it was meant for an effective solution—speedily, effectively and equitably. It has been effective in one thing: in persuading the judiciary that because they

Victims of

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya]

are poor and helpless any small act of charity from Union Carbide Company would be good enough for them. That is what they have been effective. And equitable? Of course, they have shown utmost lenience, exemplary lenience, but so far as victims are concerned, equitability has been ensured only in so far as no one has got anything. That is where the equitability lies.

Now, the Government, after all these seven or eight years, has brought a small Amendment to the Act by giving the Commissioner some powers. We have no objection to this Amendment as such, but we would propose that you modify the Act altogether, constitute a Commission with the necessary authority for time-bound enquiry and monitoring.

Sir, towards the end of my speech, I would like to say that the present policy of the Government is likely to bring many more multi-nationals into the country and not just one Union Carbide Company. So, many other such companies are likely to come.

In fact, the Government has passed two Acts in this very Session in which it has admitted the dangers of this unrestricted entry; one is the Harmful Insects and Pests Act and the other is the Public Liability Insurance Act. Here, you have admitted the harm and the damage that can be done by the multi-nationals, by unrestricted import from abroad. But these two Acts are not enough. They are nothing. They are just going to be straws before the storm. Pollution-creating technologies are going to be transferred from the North more and more. Ultimately, what happened in Bhopal? There, it is not just the environmental question alone but it is the fact that the culprits are even now going Scot-free, the fact that they have the effrontery to throw scops to our people as if they are bidders, the fact that they have the effrontery to challenge the authority of the Indian judiciary and that they have the effrontery to deny to our people justice and offer them charity only. This reveals the play of politics behind Bhopal and such other

environmental issues.

Here, we are directly in confrontation with people who can get away with murders of thousands of people. Today, there is one Bhopal. But what happened in Bhopal in 1984 may happen anywhere in India some years from now, maybe not a sudden disaster but a slow disaster. But as big a disaster, we cannot rule it out with unrestricted entry, that is being given to the multi-nationals.

Therefore, Sir, it is our submission, it is our demand that these criminals, these international criminals must be brought to book and justice, not charity, not a few drops of pity; that is not for the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy; but full justice must be ensured to them; and it is as a step towards this that I support this Resolution and I request the other Members, my colleagues, to support this Resolution with me; and I request the Government most strongly to accept this Resolution as well. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sriballav Panigrahi.

SRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir,....

DR. RAJAGOPALAN SRIDHARAN (Madras South): There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sriballav Pangrahi, you please resume your seat.

Let quorum bell be rung.

Now there is a quorum. The hon. Member..

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Mr. Chairman, I thank Shri Satyagopal Misra for having moved this Resolution which at least provides an opportunity for discussion on this subject, which also in turn gives us a chance or an opportunity to make a review of this matter.

Definitely, it is a matter of disgrace that even after eight years of the occurrence of

this disaster this matter is still being discussed here.

This was one of the greatest disasters of the century killing thousands of innocent people, spread over 30 wards in Bhopal city. After more than eight years, we are discussing it in Parliament. This is not a happy situation.

After this disastrous incident took place the Governments both at the Centre and also in the State, no doubt, took prompt actions within their limitations to provide relief and to arrange the rescue operations. Thereafter the Government of India also enacted the required legislation. Prior to that there was no such legislation.

The incident took place on the midnight of 2 and 3 December, 1984, rather into the early hours of the 3rd December and on March 29, 1985 after the Eighth Lok Sabha was constituted, at the earliest opportunity, Parliament passed the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985. The matter was also agitated in the concerned courts of law. It was also raised in the courts in the U.S.A. also. But it was rejected by the Judge there in different pleas, the plea of jurisdiction, etc.

17.00 hrs.

Thereafter the Union of India preferred the claims before the District Judge's Court Bhopal. Even there, the matters are delayed. In our judicial system delay is its companion. Something should be done overall, to scuttle this delay in our juridical system. We all know the justice delayed is justice denied. In spite of that justice is being delayed. Under the present cumbersome procedure there is inordinate delay in deciding even such matters in district courts. Whatever it may be, the District Court, Bhopal passed and interim order directing the Union Carbide Corporation to make a payment of Rs. 350 crores, it was an interim order.

Sir, please look at the tragedy. When there was an appeal against this Order before the Madhya Pradesh High Court, one honorable judge there got it reduced by Rs. 100 crores, from Rs. 350 crores to Rs. 250 crores. Of course, again appeal was made against that by the Government of India. What I mean to say is that the Government

has tried in its own way not only to protect the interests of the victims but also to provide necessary relief, etc. as speedily as possible.

Then, lot is been said about the quantum of amount finally settled at 470 million dollars. Naturally in such cases, there cannot be any limit. The sky is the limit. And whatever the highest figure could be achieved, that is welcome. I cannot say what could be the exact amount. But as much as possible should be arranged, should be attempted at.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA
in the Chair]

Whatever we may say here, there can be no substitute for human life. We may pay one lakh rupees, two lakhs of rupees or one million. But that amount can be paid only to the next kin of the deceased. The valuable life, which had been lost, cannot be got back. Therefore, I emphatically say that there can be no substitute for human life by way of this compensation, payment of money and other things. But under the circumstances, when there has been an accident or a disaster, a pertinent question arises as to whether that could have been averted. Certainly it could have been averted had all precautionary measures been taken well in time. Who are responsible of this disaster? That is not yet known in clear terms and the reasons, the circumstances, leading to such disaster are not yet known.

Some times, even in our public undertakings, for example Coal India Ltd., here and there, in the process of construction there were some accidents. In the last rainy season, Indravati Reservoir Multi-purpose Project was under construction in Orissa, And there was a channel. More than 100 labourers were working in that. Suddenly flood water rushed in without anybody's knowledge and a disaster too place. These are all every unfortunate things. But when it takes place, we should know the reasons and the circumstances of it. And particularly, when a large number of multi-national corporations are now interested to come over to India to invest and to set up their industrial units, we have to draw adequate lesson from this Bhopal disaster. It should be really an eye-opener.

[Sh. Sribaliv Panigrahi]

MADAM Chairperson, while you were speaking from here you have said that this was a criminal neglect. I agree with you, Madam this disaster claimed hundreds of lives thousands of lives and driving further lots of people to untold misery. Again several thousands were maimed permanently and lakhs are still under a psychological trauma. So, naturally, for such criminal; negligence the exemplary punishment should be meted out to those on whose negligence such disasters take place. There is no two opinions about it. again, there was a question how such a hazardous industry could be located near or inside a populous city? We have to draw lesson and see that in future such things do not take place. There was a legal battle about jurisdiction, about the quantum etc. etc., and when all these things were going on, finally on 14 February, 1989, there was a settlement; there was some sort of a compromise effected in the Supreme Court and it was with the consent of all the parties. Our Supreme Court judges also in their wisdom described it as fair, just and reasonable. The logic of the settlement was that it will provide speedier relief to the helpless victims. This is very significant but one riding factor was there that speedier relief would be provided. Of course, 300 billion dollars was the claim preferred. There is a lot of gap when compared to the 470 million dollars paid. In India it also appears to be a huge amount but actually from the American point of view and again considering the gravity of the situation here it is a meager amount. Even in some other disasters where the loss was much less, the multinational corporations paid compensation of the order of 1 billion dollars. But, here in our situation and in our anxiety to provide speedier relief to the victims, there was a settlement arrived at this amount. But, I am pained to observe that the purpose underlying, that is speedier relief, is defeated by not having created a situation to make disbursement of this compensation amount to the victims till today. This is very unfortunate part of the story. The highest apex court decided something and why there is further delay. What is the reason of this delay? Even this settlement attracted three review petitions including one filed by

the Government of India and that was again finally disposed of only a few months before in October last. wherein this amount, 470 million dollars, was confirmed. Of course, there is an improvement in the sense that earlier in the judgment there was some restriction about starting the criminal case. That restriction was lifted in their judgment delivered in October. Together with this, certain other conditions also have been laid down by the supreme Court. The Supreme Court nullified its own judgment in 1987 Bhopal gas leak case and 470 million dollars settlement was upheld. Criminal prosecution of Carbide officials and others was allowed. This is no doubt an improvement and a welcome feature.

Again, there was a direction given to the UCC or UCIL authorities to set up a 500-bedded hospital for the victims in eighteen months' time and for free medical surveillance of victims for a period of eight years. I do not know whether that period would run from the date of judgment or from the date of occurrence. If it is from the date of occurrence, then I think that period also is going to be over.

As stated earlier, whatever might be the gap, as a Welfare State, it would be the responsibility of the Government of India to make good the loss. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all these directions given have been honoured or are being honoured by the UCC and the UCIL because their Chairman and managing Director, Mr. Anderson is now said to be absconding.

As I understand, this is all under investigation by CBI. How long will the CBI take to complete its investigation? If it is carried on indefinitely, then naturally the credibility of a reputed organisation like CBI will get jeopardised. Therefore, the investigations should be completed soon.

Not only it is a question of fixing up the total amount, it is a question of making payment to the individuals. there was some order, some arrangement for paying a monthly interim allowance of Rs. 200 or somethings like that, which again, I think, is

going to be adjusted against their final payment. As I said, in such cases the sky is the limit and there cannot be any substitute for human lives and human sufferings. Whatever has been paid by way of interim allowance, should not be adjusted. Over and above that, this final payment should be made. This is a request to the Government of India for their consideration. It should not be the practice to make some payment at the rate of Rs. 200 per month or something like that, then making calculations and then again, at the time of final disbursement, adjusting that amount. This should be over and above what has been paid to them by way of interim allowances.

As regards the payments to be made to the individual victims, again the respective claims will have to be referred to the Commissioner, Arbitrator or something like that. The procedure prescribed is also civil court procedure. In such cases also, if there is any dispute, then it will take a very long period further worsening the situation. The child who was unborn at that time, who was in the mother's womb, has since been born and is now 8 years' old, may be with deformities and physical disabilities. How long should such children go on suffering? Naturally, the special courts with the special procedure prescribed should be hurried up to do justice. Some responsibilities are also given to the State Government there.

Who is monitoring all these things? We have created some Commissioners for this purpose. But even their officers, their court rooms are not ready and it is taking inordinately long time for the officers even to get the court rooms to function from. It is something like that. Due seriousness should be attached to the matter. Regular monitoring should be there. It should be seen that C.B.I. does this work very promptly giving to most priority. At the same time, about the other thing that is criminal cases etc., the C.B.I. has decided about it after the October judgment of the Supreme Court and the C.B.I. has started action in this direction. But there are several hurdles coming in the way. The C.B.I. has taken steps to move the court for orders to be passed for confiscation of

assets and properties of Mr. Anderson and for ensuring the appearance of the accused in the criminal case.

But, I am told, according to the U.S. laws such seizure or confiscation of property is not allowed. Something like that is going on. But, I think, we have some sort of treaty also. We have extradition treaty with America. Government of India should take this up at the highest level with their counter-parts in U.S.A. about this also.

There is no dispute about the fact that whatever higher amount could be arranged for these victims of the gas tragedy, it should be arranged. All sorts of efforts should be made with all seriousness in that direction and that also as quickly as possible. That way I would suggest what it will be better if the hon. Minister, and the Government of India as a whole, make a review of this case and whatever is lacking is made up. Wherever there are loopholes, they should try to plug them in all possible methods. There is no harm in talking to leaders of different political parties if need be - in this regard to take their views. What is there about it? We are interested in providing maximum relief to the victims. We know that the Government of India is also interested to help the victims of this tragedy. I know that the Government of India do not have any sympathy with the U.C.C. authorities. But, still, a lot of delay is taking place.

But, there are certain lacunae inherent in our judicial system as stated earlier - delay is its companion. It so happens that even when a partition suit or a civil suit is filed in a sub-judge's court by the grand- father. The same matter for hearing during the grand son's time long after the death of grand father and also the father. But, anyway, in this case that has got to be pursued on war footing. This cumbersome procedure could be got over and some summary type of procedure could be introduced. This problem should be addressed to, by the Government of India and if need be, in consultation with the leaders of different political parties. So, everything possible should be done to maximise the compensation amount and also that

to Victims of

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

should be paid as quickly as possible.

With these words, I conclude

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Cortai): Madam, Chairman, I am on a point of information. The district of Midnapore in West Bengal has been declared literate today. This is a very cheerful and inspiring news to the whole House as well as to the nation. I bring this news to the House through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the information. I think the House joins with you in expressing its happiness.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Madam Chairman, I congratulate the Member for having brought this Resolution for giving compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas disaster and also to see that the legal steps are expedited. I am sorry that the Resolution has to be brought after some years of the disaster pointing out clearly that we have totally failed in securing proper justice and proper composition to the victims. It is true that the settlement amount is only 470 million dollars whereas the claim made by the Government on behalf of the petitioners, as a petitioner is about 3 million dollars. It is a fact that we had to come to a compromise for such a meagre amount compared to the huge losses suffered and also compared to the fact the employer who was to give compensation is a multi-national company, the UCC. But, even then we have not been successful to see that such an amount is disbursed. The legal battle is going on.

Now, the Supreme Court has granted permission for the prosecution and it was on the basis of that permission an arrest warrant was issued by the Chief Judicial Magistrate. The owner of that company is an accused in a case for an alleged act of criminal negligence and it is rather unbecoming that the Government is unable to bring the accused to the Court. Now, the steps for extradition are to be taken. I do not know whether the U.S. Government has taken the plea that extradition cannot be made at all. There are cases where even though there is treaty for

extradition, the Government of foreign countries have made certain plea on technicalities with regard to extradition. Here I do not think that such plea has been made by the concerned party. However it is for us to see that extradition steps are expedited and the accused is brought back to India. I think, if further steps which are necessary to be taken are to be taken by the Government in very serious manner.

There are no two views regarding the matter that proper compensation has to be secured and given to the claimants at an early date. It is even a failure that even though proper laws have been made, an proper loss has been estimated, tribunals have not been established so far. Even if the laws have been framed and implantation has been taking place, it is sorrowful fact that steps in this regard are to go a long way. I would request the Government to take it very seriously and see that tribunals are constituted at a very early date and compensation is fixed for each individual case

With regard to other aspects, I do wish to repeat but I am in full consonance with the fact that the Government should be duty bound to take immediate further steps to see compensation to the maximum extent is obtained from the U.C.C and maximum is paid to all the claimants. It is case where disaster is the largest of its kind and it is a case where disaster is continuing still which is causing more and more problems. It is fact reckoned with and to see that compensation for continuous losses are properly assessed and given to the victims in proper manner.

I would also draw the attention of the Minister to the cases of this nature which are taking place elsewhere also. In Kerala I would try to bring one aspect, though this is not directly concerned. We have got some companies including public sector companies. The factories of our own public sector are also causing some kind of leakages and effluents from their side are causing so much damage to the people. I have submitted this fact to the Minister even otherwise also. There is the case of FACT which he visited also. He knows it. It is in Cochin, in my

constituency. The effluents of the factory of Cochin Division of FACT is coming through a river and is causing, continuous loss to the cultivation of poor farmers who are having less than 50 cents. These lands have become uncultivable for quite a long time because of this. It is almost 17 years since these lands had been cultivated by many of these persons. Some of them went to court and there are cases where the courts have decreed and ordered for giving compensation. Even now, the company which is a large scale company which is well within its limit to pay compensation or to acquire that quantum of land which lies nearby and to pay compensation to the farmers is not doing it. I would submit to the hon. Minister through you, that this may be considered very seriously and steps may be taken to grant compensation to the persons who are sustaining losses for the last 17 years. They are not in a position to earn their livelihood because of the fact that their lands have become totally uncultivable. I am not going into the further details.

I support the Resolution and I commend the hon. Member who has taken pains to bring for the this Bill and also to give the elaborate history of the Bill regarding the Resolution

I would also request the Minister to take all steps to give compensation at the earliest and also to secure the presence of the so-called accused who is absconding not only from the hands of court but also from the country and I would think that it is a matter to be taken very seriously by the Government of India.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: (Kota): Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Members are of the opinion that the culprit should be called here and the procedure of law should be initiated. The hon. Members have shown such a feeling which is praiseworthy. Today, in the Navbharat Times a news-item has appeared that in Bhopal a case has been filed in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate. A lawyer representing the Union Carbide has said in the Court of Shri Gulab Sharma, magistrate only today that his client no longer has any

faith in the Indian Government. Now I doubt whether the former director will be able to present himself in the court of India in future. I think in India, there cannot be greater disaster of the century than this. The culprit came only once but he was allowed to go scot free within 6 hours. It appears that our case is weak. The way we are fighting the case appears to be deficient somewhere. Quite decisively, a monitoring cell should be created in the Supreme court of India and the concerned Minister should take it seriously. The doctors of that area tell us that even after this disaster, people shall not be free from any disease. People will become blind, they will become hunch-backed, or they will become lame. For many generations we shall have to face this kind of a situation. The Supreme Court has passed orders that a hospital of 500 beds should be constructed and the Union Carbide should bear the entire expenditure for 8 years. Also a sum of rupees fifty crore was to be received for its maintenance. There is no seriousness towards it. Till now, there is no likelihood of laying foundation. Anderson is not a very big person, he is a great industrialist. But why do they not want to take stringent action against him? Cuba has written to the U.S.A demanding the extradition of the killers of 70 people to Cuba. The World Bank should tell the Government whether these victims will be able to get relief or not. I think, they will not be able to get it. There are shares for it. They are deposited in Calcutta even today. Let the Government confiscate them why does the Government not want to confiscate them? It is true that the legal procedures are such that after they are confiscated, that man can appeal in the Court within 6 months. Then the case will continue for 2 years to decide whether he is guilty or not. Today he is saying that he is not guilty while there can be no greater crime than this. So, his shares should be confiscated and a sum of Rupees 50 crore be given for the Hospital. Because the State Government has its own limitations, it cannot do much with its budget. There are thousands of people there who are ill and thousands have lost their eyesight, it is a question of life and death, that is why it is my submission that they should get the compensation money as soon as possible

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

and the culprit should be called and the case should be instituted according to rules and the punishment should be given. If we fail to punish him and depend only on the compensation amount in the hope that we will get compensation and only then assistance will be given to the poor, then there can be more disasters in the country. As the hon. Chairperson has said it herself that foreign companies are rapidly establishing their hold in India. In such a situation, this should be taken very seriously. I do not see any seriousness. The mishap that took place yesterday in Delhi is not an ordinary mishap. Godowns are there in the densely populated area. The hon. Minister is not here, the rules require that after the statement by the Minister there can be no discussion. If this statement is made in the Rajya Sabha then certainly the Government will be pulled up. I have got concrete proof that one owner out of the three owners of the factory was allotted a plot of land elsewhere but he wants to possess the property at both the places. In this way, such incidents take place. The Chernobyl incident is one such example the entire world

In Rajasthan, there is an atomic power project. Once in three years testing is carried out. Preparation for testing creates fear among people. It is true that people are trained by carrying out testing which is desirable from the security angle. There is no road up to the distance of 20-25 miles near the atomic power project but only the unmetalled pathways are there and when testing is carried out there, people are killed with fear for three to four hours. The work of rescuing people is done on a trial basis. In this connection, it is my submission that in our country there should be atomic power range like military range and there should be specific budget for this purpose. With that we can connect such dangerous areas with road so that people may reach there with fast speed. But the Government is not serious about it.

Once there was a discussion here on atomic power and Mr. George and I had

made a mention of it. A lot of apprehensions develop there and various diseases spread there. That is why we should pay attention to it. God may not bring such a tragic day, but what is destined, may happen any time, that is why we should pay attention to it and make all the facilities available. Eighth years have elapsed since the Bhopal gas disaster took place and I have been here for two years, I did not see a single session when discussion on this might have not been held. But with no result. Neither is the case being decided, nor is Anderson himself taking it seriously. If the former Chief of the Union Carbide of India had any idea of the Government's powers, he would have certainly taken serious decision on it. The Supreme Court had delivered a judgment and thereafter another judge provided relief to them. Now instead of acting in a responsible manner towards that person, why another appeal has been made? Today, you will definitely find people opposed to the verdict in every alley and bylane of Bhopal, who are victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy, who are suffering to this date, who have lost their families, their children, who have lost their eyes and who are giving birth to deformed children. Therefore, the main culprits should be arrested and action should be taken against them under the provisions envisaged in the Private Members Resolution. We should certainly provide justice to the people whose families have been ruined, who are born blind. This will enhance India's image in the eyes of the international community, otherwise if we allow the American millionaire to go scot free, our image will be spoiled.

Madam Chairperson, therefore, I would like to congratulate the hon. Member for bringing forward this Resolution and sincerely hope that the Government will take serious note of it. Further, if the hon. Minister takes action against the guilty, then a sense of confidence will be instilled in the minds of the people of this country that the guilty, howsoever powerful and influential he may be, will definitely be punished. Cuba has given an ultimatum to the Americans to immediately hand over the two culprits involved in the plane crash, that took place eight years ago. Similarly, we too should take

a firm decision and make an announcement today itself so that the people may get relief.

[English]

SHRIPRATAP SINGH (Banka) Madam Chairman, I rise in support of this Resolution moved by my esteemed colleague, Shri Mishra. I wish I could have said that it is a timely Resolution. But nevertheless, the importance of this Resolution is not reduced because the entire matter of the sufferings of these people who are affected by the tragedy at Bhopal is still a live issue with us today which has been unresolved for so many years.

I will not dwell on too much detail about the chronology of these events. But I am saddened to see that even till date we find that they still are resorting to agitations here in Delhi at Boat Club seven years after they were struck by this sad accident or tragedy. It would have been an interesting exercise, I would imagine, to try and see how much has been spent of Government funds in trying to assess how much compensation should be paid to these people. The machinery of Government which has been involved in trying to enquire and to find out as to what is a just payment for a human life or a human life which is going to be incapacitated for a long time to come, I would probably feel that we have spent far too much time and money in coming to this conclusion which if it had been given in time immediately as relief to these people would have been far better. We might have made mistakes. A few persons would have slipped through the neck who did not deserve to be compensated. But that would have been far better than delaying justice to these people for so long. I seriously think that we should now set about the process of thinking and finding out tragedies such as these of lesser magnitude and perhaps, even greater one, that may hit us from time to time. We must realise and it is not a very impossible task to come to an understanding as to what is the proper compensation for a human life which is lost. What should be the proper compensation for a person who has lost his limbs or lost his

ability to earn in a proper way and proper salary? I feel that every Government has tried its best to compensate these people and to bring the guilty to justice. But unfortunately, as my esteemed colleague, Shri Panigrahi was saying, justice was delayed and therefore, justice denied.

I do not wish to add too much to all this because all my colleagues who have spoken before me have given you the full details of the facts. But is a saddening thought to find that the person who is accused with the prime responsibility in this tragedy, Mr. Anderson, was first of all, able to slip through this country without too much effort and even with certain amount of assistance from the Governments concerned.

I am not casting any aspersions because at that time, there was no way of saying that he was a criminal. But having now found that such a person was responsible for this tragedy, I think we should take a very firm stand, as my colleague, Shri Mishra had suggested and we should ask for the extradition of this individual and try our best and put the maximum pressure on the United States Government to see that this man is brought to book in this country of ours. And he must face a trial and that particular company Union Carbide Corporation should be asked to compensate adequately and properly for their misdeeds here. As was suggested, their assets here should be frozen, by any method by which we can take something out of these people. It is a worthwhile exercise. One of my good friends, mentioned earlier that they are trying some kind of wangling outside by passing over certain interests to some solicitor or to some firm. So we must be aware of this UCC is still an existing company within this country and very much within your control. There is no reason why we cannot, at this point of time, bring them to their knees and force them to compensate those people who were tragically hit by the incident in Bhopal.

With these words, Madam Chairman, I conclude my speech and thank you for the opportunity that you have given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Sahasra) Madam Chairperson, the case pertaining to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy has been pending for almost a decade now. When this tragedy took place, I was a legislator of the Bihar Assembly. I very vividly remember that when this tragedy took place, the Central Government of the time made several announcements regarding provision of relief to the gas affected employees and steps to check the environmental pollution caused by the disaster. Later on, I was elected to the Parliament.

When this accident took place, I myself visited the site and saw the plight of the local people there. I have my doubts on this Government as well. Why is it so because while on the one hand the number of unemployed is increasing by leaps and bounds, on the other, the conditions of the employees working in gas and petroleum units, whether it be the one at Bhopal or Government undertakings like Bokaro Steel Plant, Assam refinery, Sindri fertilizers etc., in the aftermath of such tragedies becomes pitiable. To add insult to injury, the Government doesn't fulfil promises given a decade back and this obviously has resulted in apprehensions in the minds of the people and a striking example in this regard is that while today we are discussing the problems of the gas affected people, our hon. Minister is too busy in chatting with others. He is not even aware as to who is speaking. Please try to make him understand the seriousness of the situation.

Moreover, in this country courts have come to be ridiculed. The courts had said in their judgments that the Government should make immediate arrangements for the payment of compensation. God forbid, but if the hon. Minister or the Prime Minister had become victims of such a tragedy, then what would have happened? There cannot be anything more unfortunate if a Government employee is involved in an accident and he is not adequately compensated. A number of excuses could be put forward that there is shortage of funds, that some compensation

has been given, and that priority in recruitment to Government jobs is given to the wards of the victims, but these won't serve any purpose. The question is whether the Government has made adequate provision to meet the basic requirements of the people. On the country as per the agreement with the U.S.A., the accused was brought to India and within 5-6 hours, he was sent back. This is where the fault, the defect, the demerit lies.

Therefore, to have long discussions on it doesn't carry much significance. The question is whether the Government has implemented the court's directive with regard to the gas affected people, who have lost their lives, who have become handicapped and whose studies have come to a standstill. Here also, we are told that under the rules, this particular issue cannot be discussed, nothing could be said about the President, but why are the rules not being observed in this case? The Supreme Court had given a verdict in this regard. Why don't you want to implement it? What is the difficulty?

Therefore, I urge you to provide full relief to the gas-affected people on humanitarian grounds. Please make arrangements for providing a decent means of livelihood to the families of the gas-affected and also provide adequate compensation to them.

One should not forget that there was a possibility of a similar accident in Bokaro Steel Plant, when a pipe leaked, but it was detected in the nick of the time and an accident averted. Had it not been prevented, then the victims and the affected people would have faced the same fate of the Bhopal victims, who have been running from pillar to post for the past 10 years. Why are you bent upon demoralising your own people? This is not a good thing. Therefore, it is my humble submission to the hon. Minister that being our own citizens, we should sympathetically consider their case and in conformity with the court verdict, the Government should make maximum arrangements to provide relief and compensation to them. I would also like to add a word of caution here. If proper arrangements are not made for the gas

affected people, then the people of urban areas including those working in factories, if not those of the villages may resort to rebellion if there is reoccurrence of such an incident at any other place. Therefore, the Government should remove these apprehensions from the minds of the people and provide them relief.

Madam, I thank you for providing me with an opportunity to speak. As it is a matter concerning grief-stricken families, the Government should give it a serious thought and implement the court verdict.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for this discussion is already over and therefore it has to be extended. I would put it before the House that the time for the discussion of this Resolution be extended by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The time for this discussion is extended by one hour. Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Madam Chairman, Bhopal Gas tragedy has been caused by a multi-national corporation. We must draw certain lessons from this tragedy. What is pertinent these days, is our attitude towards the multi-national corporations. The new economic policy and the new industrial policy of this Government, in fact, have thrown our country open to the foreign multi-nationals.

We have our experience with Pepsi, a multi-national company. Does it abide by the contractual obligations? In today's newspaper, there is a report which says that at every stage, Pepsi has been flouting all the obligations and our Food Processing Ministry are at sea. When Pepsi came here, they have told that their objective was to initiate horticultural revolution in Punjab. This has been proved to be nothing but a pug-wash. When the Union Carbide came to India, similar tall promises were made that it would help us in achieving self-reliance in chemical

industry. But, what we got was this tragedy.

What are the experiences of the Third World countries with these multi-national corporations which were now inviting now with open hands? Apart from the fact that they come here with obsolete technology, pollutant technology which would not have been permitted in the countries of their origin, we can recall what Lawrence Summers, the Chief Economist of World Bank has said. He said that the dirty industries should go to the South.

Apart from these, these multi-nationals come with some other ulterior motives and many of them indulge in destabilising them.

You can remember the Pepsi's role in Chile and if actions are taken against them, the real actors behind them, the imperialist power behind them, becomes active.

We know the fate of Chile when Salvador Allende nationalised two foreign companies Anaconda and Kennecott. We know the fate of Mossadegh's Government when they nationalised Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Iran. We know the fate of Arbenz Government in Guatemala when they nationalised the United Food Company owned by the United States.

18.00 hrs.

So, one lesson should be drawn from Bhopal. We should be aware of multinational corporations. The tragedy took place in December, 1984. Forty-two tonne MIC gas leaked from one of the tanks of the UCC. About eight thousand people died. A survey report of Willy Science Forum says that even till today, every day at least one person dies as a consequence of that gas leak. According to an official report, 2.5 lakh people have become ill during the last seven years. Eighteen thousand have become permanently disabled. Those who survived among them, many have lost their immunity system.

On the matter of compensation, legal battle is going on. Meanwhile people are

[Sh. Sudarsan Ray Chadhuri]

suffering. As you know, the Government is paying Rs. 200 per month per head as relief. People have to stand in queue for more than twelve hours to receive this dole. From the beginning of the case, Union Carbide sought to distance itself from its Indian division. Instead of accepting even a degree of responsibility, this is patently wrong.

I would like to ask several questions. Is it not a fact that the key personnel's training of the Bhopal factory was done in the United States itself? Is it not a fact that the main safety audit of the Bhopal plant was done in 1982 by the Ford Foutaim of Danbury and it located ten major safety flaws which were ignored? Is it not a fact that the design plan for three critical systems that failed gas tower, flare tower and the water sprays systems came from the parent company.

The technical manuals for Bhopal were based on original documents issued by the UCC. So, the Union Carbide cannot deny its responsibility. The Union Carbide chief Warren Anderson cannot be left scot-free.

Today's Times of India has come out with a report that at Bhopal chief Judicial magistrate's court, UCC counsel declared that UCC would not appear before the Indian courts. It has lost faith in Government of India. This reminds me of a similar loss of faith in one State's judicial systems by another State. We may refer the case of Libya where in the United States it has declared that it has no faith in the Libyan judiciary. And that is why two persons, whom they are accusing are culprits for that local air crash. They must be handed over to the United States and detained. We know that no amount of compensation would be adequate. But Warren Anderson must be extradited. There is one Indo-American extradition treaty. So, we can legitimately demand that Anderson should come here to face criminal proceedings. The Indian law provides for attachment of property for non-appearance in the court and the CBI, we learn, has moved an application for the attachment of the UCC property in India. It would be in contravention of the spirit of law

if the UCC sells their shares. Now Union Carbide is trying to sell their shares in the UCIL. This should not be allowed to be sold. Moreover, Union Carbide Karamchari Sangh has also moved a petition in the Supreme Court. It has issued notices to UCC and others directing them to file their reply. Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Central Government to see that the UCC should not be allowed to sell its assets in UCIL until the criminal cases pending in the Bhopal court and the Supreme Court are disposed of.

Madam, regarding the hospital, the UCC should provide necessary funds for the construction of hospitals. We should not allow them to escape from appearing in the court by selling the property in the guise of raising funds for the hospital.

Lastly, I would like to request one more thing. The Government of India can easily move the United Nations and even the Security Council. We have seen how the Security Council has invoked the sanction against Libya for their failure to extradite the two alleged criminals of Lockerbie bombing. Chapter 7 has been invoked by the Security Council. Chapter 7 is invoked only when there is breach of peace, threat to peace or an act of aggression. We know the Libyan case. It does not account to breach of peace, threat to peace or an act of aggression. In spite of that, at the behest of the United States, the Security Council has taken this decision not to invoke Chapter 6 which asks for negotiations with Pacific nations but invocation of Chapter 7. So, we can ask the Security Council and the UN that if Chapter 7 can be invoked against Libya for its failure to extradite the two Libyans to the United States or Britain, is it possible for the United Nations to invoke Chapter 7 in a similar way against the US, if it fails to extradite Warren Anderson to India?

Thank you Madam.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY
(Howrah): Madam Chairperson, more than seven years have passed since the Bhopal gas leakage tragedy. Now, it should be seen in the background of the role of the

multinationals in the third world countries. We all know that the multinationals invest in the third world countries not in the interest of the development of the economy of those countries. It is also found that in the development process that they believe, they export all the tads and ills that are there in their technology or functions, Bhopal gas tragedy is only one of the examples of such type of actions adopted by the multinationals.

Seven years ago, on 2-3 December, 1984, we knew that due to gas leakage in Bhopal, several thousands of Indians had to die and the survivors who are still there bear marks of the sufferings. The scientists are of the opinion that the survivors may never regain their vitality or power that they had. Now, Madam, the entire matter is in the court. The Supreme Court came out with the judgment that a sum of 470 million US dollars be paid as compensation to those who have suffered due to the gas leakage tragedy. It ordered the Union Carbide Corporation of America to deposit the amount with the Register of the Supreme Court. Now, we cannot question the judgment of the Supreme Court. The hands of law are very long. Still, fierce rivalry in this field are of the opinion that the Supreme Court's decision has extinguished the criminal law in India. As compared to the Government of India's claim of three billion dollars, the sum of only 470 million dollars as compensation, is a miserable pittance. The general feeling is that the Union Carbide Corporation has got away very cheaply for an accident that claimed nearly 4, 000 lives so far, maimed several thousands for their life, and inflicted a psychological traum on lakhs of people.

Madam, before this claim was settled in Supreme Court, the Bhopal court had passed a judgment. The Judicial Magistrate of Bhopal District Court pronounced on 9 February 1989 that Mr. Anderson should be placed before the High Court He is absconding Madam, the fact of the matter is that the criminal case that was launched by the CBI was never withdrawn. The UCC however challenged the authority of the Indian Court and stated that Mr. Anderson could not be lodged in India.

The proclamation that was made in the Bhopal Court's Judgment was very significant. It says that Mr. Anderson has committed the offense of culpable homicide amounting to murder, voluntarily causing grievous injuries by weapons or other means and comissioning of such offences with criminal intention, knowledge, etc, punishable under Sections 204, 326, 429 and 35 of the Indian Penal Code 1860.

Now, I know that it is very difficult to extradite Mr. Anderson. But the Government of India has certain responsibilities. The matter should be taken up with the United States or the officials of the UCC based in India would have to face the music. If action on these lines is not taken, it will go to prove that we in India are in such a position where we have to accept the dictates of the United States of America whether it be in the field of economics or whether it be in the social or other fields. Madam, we must come out of this sort of a situation. It does not add to our prestige. So, before I finish my speech, I would again request the Government of India to see that the survivors of the Bhopal gas leak tragedy are treated humanely. The decision of the Union Carbide Corporation with regard to the proposed hospital should be implemented. We should see to it that they cannot block the money by setting up a trust in the name of a hospital. In this way, they are only trying to evade their responsibility. They just thought it wise to make the people bear the brunt of this gas leak tragedy. Again, I would request the Government to wake up the situation and deal with the case accordingly.

18.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Strike by Share Brokers - CONTD. -

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go back to the Calling Attention Motion and I would request Shri Rupehand Pal to complete his speech.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Madam, I will not take much of the time. I have already made some points. I have just two or three points more. I would like to ask some questions to the hon. Minister.

18.17 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

This is the direct outcome of the recent economic measures adopted by the Government. This is the direct fall out of it. The irony of the situation is that one bull operator is strong enough to put everything out of gear. CBI and RBI are making inquiries. I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether any FIR has been lodged or not and when this great offender is going to be arrested.

According to very conservative estimates besides Rs. 600 crores of rupees not less than Rs. 500 crores has been hijacked from other banks including some foreign banks. I would like to know whether those officials who are responsible for this have been found out and the other operators have been found out or not. I would like to know whether any FIR has been lodged and if not when the FIR is going to be lodged.

I raised this point when I spoke on the General Budget, that there is a secrecy clause in banking. Government is speaking so much about the conspiracy and other things but they are not doing away with this secrecy clause nor did the hon. Minister replied to that point raised by me. Now, I would like to know whether on these sordid things Government is prepared to do away with the secrecy clause of financial institutions.

Secondly, in the income tax there is one Section, I think it is 291 where it is stated that even at the time of raid, if a person is making voluntary disclosures for evident purposes, the man may be offered immunity from any punishment according to the law of land.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): You have to ask question. You have already

taken seven minutes.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): If you have over done this exercise of setting questions for the students then there is always a preamble part first and then the question follows.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the reason why I am allowing five minutes to each Member, otherwise, to put question five minutes are not necessary.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, my last question is that the Government has offered immunity for voluntary disclosure, for deposition in National Housing Banks, etc. for the fourth time. How much money has been deposited? Whether after this bitter experience for the fourth time, what steps, the Government propose to take or deterrent action the Government propose to take to unearth black money so that the parallel economy may not paralyse our economy and may not just repeat the things that have happened in the share market today?

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to say that there is nothing new in the statement and by the hon. Minister of Finance. He has repeated the things which have already appeared in all the newspapers. If the hon. Minister of Finance goes through today's newspaper, he will find the points for which we expressed our concern yesterday. Today also, there are reports in newspapers under broad headings that

[*English*]

"Further decline in daily equity share suffers further losses in Madras."

[*Translation*]

The abrupt decline in share prices and increase in their prices in the very beginning all over the country suggest that there is something wrong in the system and therefore, the hon. Minister of Finance should have

disclosed it in his statement today as to whose mind is working behind all such events in which share prices rise in the beginning and fall thereafter. Some names had appeared in the newspapers. Yesterday, our leader, Shri Vajpaye raised a question before you. It has all along been appearing in newspapers that one of the nationalised banks, probably the State Bank of India has made available crores of rupees to a certain person through a share broker. Why no informaton is being given about it. How far it is true and who are these people? Who is working behind the curtain and who is being given this money etc.? Through whom all these issues have come to light and who is manipulating the market.

Sir, it has appeared in the press. Some names have also come in the newspapers. Though those names should not be mentioned here, yet I am making a reference to them because this issue is related to the economy of the entire country. Therefore, I want to know about the persons, the big manipulators like Harshad Mehta, Vallabh Seth, Nemish Shah, Rajendra Bhatia I want to know the people who are creating such an environment in the country.

As the hon. Chairman has directed that only questions should be asked, I would like to draw his attention to two to four points. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a provision under section 12 (1) SEBI Act under which a Board was constituted on 21.2.92 and as per the terms of registration prescribed by the Security and Exchange Board of India, all the brokers and sub-brokers work under the stock exchanges should get themselves registered within three months and the last date for the same is May 21, 1992. That date is coming closer and I would like to know whether anyone has got himself registered till date or not. There is resentment among them and they do not want to get themselves registered. Probably, the Stock Exchnage has 16 Chairmen who held their meeting and sent a memorandum to the hon. Minister of Finance. The hon. Minister of Finance went to Bombay and gave his sermon there too for the better management of Stock Exchanges.

He gave several such directives and he had certain expectations from them. But they are adamant and nobody is ready to cooperate in the matter. They question the necessity of registration. In such a situation, is the Government considering to extend this date and will it hold any talks with them?

Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Finance whether prior to making such provisions, the experts working in Stock Exchanges or their Chairmen, brokers or speculators were consulted regarding constiution of the Board regisration of brokers by citing examples of foreign countires. Who are these vested interests and hidden enemies? Who are deciding the course of action of bazar from underground before or after a strike which is deliberately engineered by them. I want to know whether decline in share prices is not caused by the economic policies of the Government? It needs to be reviewed. Please reveal the 600 crore scam of S.E.B.I. There is a proverb "evil communication corrupts good manners". There is a need to think over it deeply. With the sudden decline in the cost of shares, small and middle investors are facing great trouble. What the Government is going to do to remove their difficulties? How will it safeguard their interests? The provisions made by the Government are not being enforced. What does the Government think about those who have suffered losses of crores of rupees and who are likely to suffer more losses. What measures will be taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of small and new investors? Is it a fact that in case the shares are not available according to demands, permission would be given for rights issues as has been laid by the hon. Minister of Finance. This should be clarified. Is the continuous rise in share-prices caused by the concessions given in the Budget? Has it encouraged the capital investors? Is it a fact that the situation created by import of gold, investment of foreing capitals and 'satta bazar' is due to the new policy of the Government. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can put only one question.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: With this rise a fake organisation has come into being in some of the markets of Indore and crores of rupees have been amassed. The name of organisation is Investor's Club. I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that such organisations are functioning as parallel stock exchanges and making a daily business of Rs. 25 lakh illegally. The brokers of gold - markets in cities have constituted such clubs. They are doing illegal work. What measures are being taken to ban the activities of such people? In this connection, the hon. Minister of Finance should also give an explanation whether he will take any measures to ban the unlawful institutions. "The Civil communication corrupts good manner." With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA BAO VADDE (Vijaywada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the strike by the sharebrokers throughout the country for nearly ten days is most unfortunate and it is condemnable. They have taken the nearly 15 million shareholders for a ride.

The trend is increasing now in such a way that even the people who are in the remote corners and in rural areas of the country, are very much interested in purchasing the shares and investing in the equity capital. For what purpose have they resorted to the strike? They do not want to register their firms. It is common knowledge that even a small, petty trader even in a village has to register either under the Sales Tax or Central Sales Tax or some other provision. But these people who want to earn crores of rupees do not want to register themselves. Every game has got its own rules. But these people do not want to have any rules for their game. So, I urge upon the Government to be very firm in dealing with these share-brokers. The interests of the investors should be given the highest priority.

Registration will definitely make these stock brokers accountable to the public about the deals which are carried out daily by them. It will also inject transparency into their

transactions. Nowadays it is common knowledge that inside trading is also taking place in almost all the stock exchanges. The SEBI provisions, to some extent, may bring down such transactions also. I would like to seek some clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister.

My Information is — subject to correction — that there is a difference in carry forward charges which are called badli charges, which are two per cent at Bombay and ten per cent in Calcutta. These are carry forward charges. Is it a fact and is it to abet and facilitate unscrupulous trading practices being conducted? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

The other day I had applied and I was given a cheque for Rs. 50,000 as an advance for the purchase of a car. It was given on the State Bank of India. But as there was no time to encash it after I went to my place — I had an account in the State Bank of India — I sent it for cashing it. The Manager said that Rs. 500 would be charged as collection charges.

When I came across this news item in the paper that a particular individual whose name my colleague has mentioned as 'I was surprised. He was able to take Rs. 600 crores from a nationalised bank for speculative purposes and without interest! How is it possible? Let the hon. Finance Minister explain how this had happened. What is the *modus operandi*? Does it mean that at present there are several lacunae and deficiencies in the practices and procedures that are involved? (Interruptions)

I also want a categorical clarification from the hon. Finance Minister whether similar incidents have taken place in the other banks also to the extent of several hundred of crores of rupees, where on the same lines, on the pretext of advancing money have been given to some people? I want to know this from the hon. Finance Minister. By these transactions by these so-called big deals, how much profit have they made? When has it come to your notice? Since how long has this been going on and how many people have benefited by it?

would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what will be the implication, what will be the impact, of the present transaction and the selling down the shares for payment of hundres of crores of rupees, which he had taken from the State Bank of India., Also I want to know its likely impact on the investment made by the small and medium level people who have purchased the shares. Also it is learnt that two subsidiaries of State Bank of India one nationalised bank, and a foreign Bank also involved in such shady transactions. How is that the officers of these selling banks issued bank receipts and pledged to deliver securities to the stock broker? How the stock brokers could collect such an unprecedented and a huge amount of money for speculative purpose? Is it not fact that apart from some officials in the State Bank of India Branch, near that Bombay Stock Exchange, the counterparts in other banks also helped this big bull? What action has been taken by the Government against that person?.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is big bull?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: That is the terminology given to "... .. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not refer the name.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I did not have any pleasure in mentioning his name. That is why I said, 'big bull'

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name may be deleted from the record.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): This name has been mentioned many times today. You are too late.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can refer a big bull or a big cow or anything but not the name.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: What action has been taken against this person as well as other persons who have subverted the law of the land and succeeded in getting hundreds of crores of rupees for speculative purpose?

A farmer or an ordinary businessman has to fill up many things and even after giving some securities, he is not getting a loan. But here is a man who had taken Rs. 600 crores. How? I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what is the latest status of the nine Mutual Funds, who are holding part of the equity of some of the public sector undertakings; and also whether forward trading has already taken place even before the shares of these public sector undertakings are yet to be listed. Also how much profit the Mutual Funds are going to make? Who are the people going to benefit from this? Will it be ordinary people of this country or some big people, who are doing such type of Operations? What steps the Government is going to take to see that this type of incident do not re-occur in future.

Only some months back, our Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission inaugurated one Share Brokers' Welfare Association at Vijayawada. Sir, whether you believe it or not, foru Stock Brokers' Association are now functioning in Vijayawada city alone. That is how a large number of people are coming forward now to invest in the industrial enterprises. And this is a very critical time when the investors hope should not be dashed. The Government should have come down with an iron hand against these people, however big they may be, and against the bank officials or whomever are the officers who have colluded with these type of people mercilessly. We would like to know what stringent steps he is taking and clarify regarding the questions which we have raised. Thank you, sir.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We can only submit to the Chair and if the Chair permits, we can put the questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman is bound by the rules.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: That is what exactly I am submitting, Sir, Ultimately the Finance Minister will reply. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: For your information I may read out from Chapter 16 of the Rules of Procedure regarding Calling Attention.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I know that. But the only thing I want to submit to you about this National Stock Exchange which was decided and why the Government is totally silent about this matter and the Bombay Stock Exchange is totally against this National Stock Exchange. Though it was decided two years back, yet it has not been.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think among of these five Members, this aspect has also been covered in the form of questions. The hon. Minister may answer this.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA. It has not been covered. Secondly, about this membership, why this restriction, why the Stock Exchange people are monopolising whatever they want? They can give the membership to anybody to their choice. Supposing, eligibility conditionalities are fulfilled, then let everybody become the Member of the Stock Exchange. What is wrong in that? Why is the Government not directing the Stock Exchange? The bye-laws of the Stock Exchange were formulated during the British time. Now, the Bombay Stock Exchange people are monopolising. The Government should give the directive that if the members, the applicants, fulfil the conditionalities, let them become the Members; let them come from the open market. Why the supporters of the brokers are only supporting those brokers.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, all these questions are also asked by many of the hon. Members.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: These are the two points. Let it be open for all those who are eligibel. Do not restrict this and do not allow

the unscrupulous elements sitting at Bombay Stock Exchange to make money on that account.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You leave the floor to the hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have raised issues and also sought clarifications.

Broadly speaking, there are three types of concerns which have been expressed. One relates to the behaviour of the Stock Market in recent months. Secondly, the need to protect small investors. Thirdly, there has been concern about certain malpractices which have been noticed in the financing of transactions relating to Government Securities.

Now, I would like to deal with each of these issues before I come to specific questions which were asked by the hon. Members.

It is true that in recent months, until two days ago, the stock markets rose very significantly. Now, I must confess to you that I do not have a full-proof answer as to what determines the stock market prices. This is an open issue because stock market prices not only fluctuate violently in this country but in several other countries and there have been certain treatises written on this subject. But, I think the state of the art does not the permit a definitive answer as to what determines teh stock market prices.

As far as I am concerned, I have been saying ever since I became the Finance Minister that there are the real factors, the fundamentals of the economy and there are other factors which influence stock market prices and the two need not go, I think, together. therefore, I have never claimed that what I am doing is justified by the behaviour of the stock market. So, I do not need a certificate from the stock market to justify what we are doing is for the benefit and in the interests of our country. Most recently, in an exhaustive interview that I gave to *The*

Economic Times, I pointed out these facts. The risks that are there with the behaviour of stock markets can diverge from the fundamentals that many times the prices that prevail in the stock market, have no relation to the price earning ratio. This is a problem not only in India, it is also a problem in Japan, it is a problem in several other countries. therefore, I had suggested that a prudent investor should, I think, be careful in dealing with the stock markets, particularly I would say that in the context of the small investors. Government has, precisely for that matter, set up Mutual Fund and the Unit Trust and other banks have come into being to help small investors. Therefore, there are risks in the stock market. The has to be accepted as a fact of life.

I would also like to say that Government are interested in a healthy functioning of the stock market. But that does not mean that I should lose my sleep simply because stock market goes up one day and falls next day. Now, today's news is that the stock markets have gone up very significantly. Those who were saying that the fall in the market shows the failure of the Government, they might like to think.....(*Interruptions*). So, today the markets have gone up. The sensitive index of the Bombay Stock Exchange has gone up from 3,674 yesterday to 3,833. I am not going to say that this is an endorsement of our policy. Markets do fluctuate and, therefore, I think we have to take these things in our stride. All I can say is that I have been concerned about the state of health of the markets and whatever is possible for the Finance Minister, I have done that.

In this context, I would like to mention to you that I met the Presidents of the major Stock Exchanges on March 28 and impressed on them the need to maintain efficiency and orderly stock market to promote the confidence of investors by streamlining operations and, in particular, to take urgent action in the following areas:

Capital adequacy norms for brokers;

Uniform trading hours;

Faster clearance and settlement of transactions;

Increasing corporate membership; and

Checking inside the trading and price-rigging.

This has been the issue which has agitated several hon. Members and I have been keen to emphasise to the Stock Exchange authorities that they must find foolproof ways of dealing with these things.

I would also like to inform the House that I have been discussing this matter with the Governor of the Reserve Bank, and the Governor, in the course of the credit policy, has sought to ensure that instructions do exist to the banks that they must not be fanning speculations by way of providing the excessive bank credit for share transactions.

I would like to recall that in the context of the sharp increase in the prices of shares and to discourage the use of bank credit for speculative activity, the Reserve Bank has asked the banks to ensure that there is no increase in credit outstanding to individuals against shares, debentures and stocks. Also I would like to say that some particular brokers came to the attention of the Income-tax Department and, therefore, the Income-tax Department has also conducted searches on several business and residential premises of a group of share-brokers consisting of some individuals and some companies. This was done long before all these things came in the newspapers.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What is the result of these raids?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: It is under investigation. I think it is not proper for me to indulge in this.

I would also say that I have been generally concerned about the bank cards and soon after I became Finance Minister, I asked the Reserve Bank to set up a Group to look into the system and procedure from the point of

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

view of strengthening, monitoring, supervision and detection and to take suitable remedial and preventive action. The Reserve Bank has appointed a Group to look into all these matters and I am told that the Report of that Group is nearing completion. Therefore, on the general points, I think, whatever Government can do in this matter - I can assure the House that - we have been alert and we shall remain alert. But that does not mean that we should lose our sleep every night when there is a fall or rise in the stock market prices. This is the general point that I do want to make.

The second thing that I do want to touch upon is that it is true that in recent months one of the factors has been excessive speculation in the stock markets. It is also true that it has been partly financed by bank funds. A reference has been made to the transactions in Government securities in which the State Bank of India has been involved. Now, this came to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India investigated the matter with the full cooperation of the authorities of the State Bank of India and it is true that there have been malpractices. But I would like to mention to the House that this is a world-wide practice in the banking community. When you detect such thing, the first and foremost concern is to recover the money. I would like to say that this is precisely what the State Bank of India has done. These discrepancies were noticed in several accounts. A bulk of this is on account of a particular stock broker. When the State Bank of India came to know about the discrepancies in its securities' accounts and the ledgers maintained by the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India took appropriate action and they have recovered Rs. 622 crores from this particular broker. Rest is a matter a follow-up action. I have asked the Reserve Bank of India to look into the whole thing, not only in the case of State Bank of India but to look into the securities' accounts of all other banks. And the Reserve Bank of India is now doing precisely that. I can assure the House that whosoever is guilty, will be appropriately dealt with. I have

said that this enquiry should be conducted under the overall supervision of a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. That enquiry is in progress, and as I said, I assure this House that appropriate action will be taken to punish these who are guilty of indulging in any malpractices.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: It has been *prima facie* established.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: That is now for the time being. I would like to say that we will take every action. Obviously, this is a case where there has been a system failure. So, we will go into all the causes as to why such things have happened and also what needs to be done to tone up the system. While I am on the subject, I would like to mention that a part of the problem, the difficulties in reconciling the accounts of the banks and the ledgers maintained by the Reserve Bank of India are due to the manual system of reconciliation. The result is that it takes months in our country before these accounts are reconciled. Yet we all know that it is in this country because of the trade union pressures and others, it has not been possible to computerise these accounts because of these reasons. I urge the hon. Members on all sides of the House that for the health of our banking system it is absolutely essential that a minimum amount of computerisation is undertaken in the accounts.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: In this particular transaction both the bank authorities and * are hand in glove. Do not cover it up.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I am not denying that there has been..... (Interruptions) I am saying that if we had the computerised system of the accounts, it would have been found out immediately. I think we must evolve systems and procedures whereby the scope for such malpractices is minimised. (Interruptions) This is with regard to the various facts of the case. I think I have covered them. I now come to the specific questions that have been raised by various hon. Members. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: You have mentioned about the discrepancies in the ledger which is manually recorded. Did you find out this discrepancy only very recently? Was it not continuing since quite sometime?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: This was found out towards the end of March. So, I think, it might have continued. We are looking at all the accounts, so that if this practice had continued, we will get to know of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It has been going on for two years.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: As you said, if it is two years, I will pass on that information to the Reserve Bank. Now, I would like to touch upon some of the points which have been raised in this debate. With regard to the functioning of SEBI and the brokers' strike, let me say that it is our intention of implementing the SEBI legislation with firmness, with fairness and, therefore, there should be no doubt on that. Whatever is necessary to implement that legislation, we will do so and I would like to say that SEBI came into being in 1987. Until this year, it was not given the statutory backing. We have done this in the course of this year, precisely because we care about the investors' protection, precisely because we care about the healthy functioning of our capital market. We will ensure that, now that the SEBI has come into existence, it has got statutory powers SEBI does act as a watch-dog, as a guardian of what happens in the stock market and that our markets do function efficiently. This is an obligation that SEBI has been asked of discharge and I sincerely hope that all segments of our community including brokers and other elements will cooperate with SEBI in discharging these functions.

The issue of economic policy was brought in by Shri George Fernandes and I think another hon. Member also raised this point. I do not have to go into a long debate. As I said, stock prices do fluctuate. Today, there has been a significant rise in the stock market prices. I am not going to claim that it

is true that our economic policies are sound and I think, we can carry on this debate endlessly.

As regards the relations of fundamentals, I have already mentioned that not only in this country, but in many other countries also stock market prices do not bear, I think, a proper relation between price and earning ratio. Many times, what governs stock market prices is the current income earning capacity. Here, I am speaking as a layman, because I am not an investor, I do not own any shares. But, I think, from whatever literature that I have studied that in addition to the current income earning capacity, stock market obviously have some views about the capital appreciation and this is related to the general state of the economy and various other factors. I do not claim to understand all these factors, but I do agree with Shri Fernandes that very often the behaviour of stock market does not bear any relation with the fundamentals. You can get cases of the type that he has mentioned that a company has not declared dividends, but its shares are booming.

Shri Fernandes also referred to the problems of small investors. I assure him that we will remain alert and I would like to point out, however, that investments in stock markets are a risky proposition and it is for this very reason that we had set up mutual funds because small investors do not have knowledge, they do not have experience, they cannot take advantage of quickly changing economic conditions of market sentiments and therefore, institutions do exist to protect the interests of small investors. SEBI will pay particular attention to protecting the interests of small investors. Another point Shri Fernandes raised was about filing of FIRs against the brokers, against bank officials and others involved. I can assure him that as soon as we get to know all the facts, appropriate action will be taken.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I am worried about one thing.

[Sh George Fernandes]

These operators are big sharks. Their *mala fides* have been established. Now whether it is six months or two years, Rs 600 crores plus of the State Government or Rs 2,000 crores of all the banks, these are matters of detail. But the fact is that they have committed breach of trust. They have committed acts which are offences under the Indian Penal Code. I think, there should not be any doubt, at least among those of us while debating this issue.

Therefore, my point is, if all that we are going to do is to drag this on as one more case, as many issues keep dragging on in this country and never come to an end, and things will not improve. I accept the Minister's point that the stock market has its own dynamics. About dynamics and what kind of fluctuation there can be, we can have a longer debate. I know, this is not the occasion.

I would certainly like the Minister to give an assurance today on the floor of the House that very effective penal action is being taken against these manipulators who have tried to cheat the banks, who have made a kill at the expense of the banks, who have put the banks to the loss. But for the fact that the whole thing got unearthed they would have carried on merrily. I shudder to think, supposing the market had crashed before the fraud was discovered, what would have happened to our money. These operators are unscrupulous people. They would have siphoned out the fund from this country. They would have been very safe. But our public financial institutions would have been the losers apart from small investors. Those who have money to squander away and who want to gamble from horse races to share markets, I could care less. But I am certainly concerned, as the hon. Minister is concerned, about the small man. I am glad that he has conveyed the message that it is a risky proposition and if the people want to invest they must go to the Mutual Funds or such other institutions that have been set up by the Government for the purpose. But I want him to be very categorical about the penal action against those people who are

not only just operators but those who are allied with them.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I share the concern of the hon. Members and let me assure the House that effective action will be taken and that include every type of action. But investigation should be allowed to be completed. The Reserve Bank is engaged in these investigations. I will ask the Reserve Bank once again to expedite it. As I said, we will take effective action to punish all those who are found guilty in this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to see them in jail soon!

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have said effective action.

Well, some other issues were raised about housing and black money. They do not have much relation to what we are discussing today. But I can answer those questions.

I think, under the housing scheme, we collected about Rs 150 crores. Obviously this scheme was not very successful. It was closed on 31st January.

As far as the black money is concerned, I think, it is a problem. We have to tackle it. We have to pool our wisdom, how to deal with this problem effectively.

I think, I have answered some of the questions of Mr V Sobhanadreeswara Rao. About the behaviour of the stock brokers, I do not have to say more. I agree with him about the undesirability of practices like insider trading and this is the matter, we will pursue vigorously, once SEBI comes into being. It is now a functioning organisation. It will be its responsibility to see that practices like insider trading and other similar practices are curbed.

With regard to forward sale of PSU shares, I do not have information just now with me. I will enquire into it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about national stock exchange and the

question of opening it to anybody.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: As far as the national stock exchange is concerned, I have mentioned to the hon. House that we have, in principle, agreed to set up national stock exchange. I will come back to this House later on about the working of this modality.

SHRISRIKANTAJENA (cuttack): What about the new membership in the stock exchanges?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I cannot answer that question because I will have to examine the implications of your suggestion.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Will the Government do something in respect of the take institutions which are indulging in share business illegally.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Hon. Member has referred to illegal entities. I think

the law of land should take care of those illegal entities. He has mentioned a particular organisation in Indore. I will pass on—that information.

About the secrecy clause, I think over a period of time, we should have greater and greater transparency. But I think I cannot promise you today straightway that I can overnight remove. I think I have said that it has been our endeavour and it is in my endeavour to think that over a period of time our banking system functioning is made as transparent as is feasible. There are practical difficulties. It is not our problem. This is a problem all over the world. Therefore, I cannot lay down a rigorous time-table. But that is the direction in which we are moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to meet again at 11.00 AM on Monday, the 4th May, 1992.

19.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 4, 1992/
Vaisakha 14, 1914 (Saka)*

PLS. 40. XII. 42.92

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed
by S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-110006.
