

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

First Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



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# CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. II, First Session, 1991/1913 (Saka)]

No. 14, Monday, July 29, 1991/Sravana 7, 1913 (Saka)

	PAGE
Obituary Reference . . . . .	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	3—49
*Starred Question Nos. 183, 184, 186 and 188 . . . . .	3—46
Written Answers to Questions :	42—176
*Starred Question Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191 to 203 . . . . .	49—70
Unstarred Question Nos. 781 to 800, 802 to 866 . . . . .	13—176
Re. Cauvery Water Dispute]	177—207
Papers Laid on the Table	207—217
Statements by Ministers	218—244
(i) Cauvery Water Dispute Shri Vidyacharan Shukla . . . . .	218—219
(ii) Reasons for immediate legislation by Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991— <i>Laid</i> . . . . .	231—232
(iii) Reasons for immediate legislation by Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991— <i>Laid</i> . . . . .	238
(iv) Reasons for immediate legislation by Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991— <i>Laid</i> . . . . .	242—244
Elections to Committees :	
(i) Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore . . . . .	219—220
(ii) Council of Indian Institute of Technology . . . . .	220
(iii) Advisory Council of Delhi Development Authority . . . . .	221
(iv) Rajghat Samadhi Committee . . . . .	221
(v) Employees' State Insurance Corporation . . . . .	222
(vi) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi . . . . .	223
(vii) Tuberculosis Association of India . . . . .	223
(viii) Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi . . . . .	224
(ix) Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi . . . . .	224—225
(x) Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh . . . . .	225—226
Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	231
Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	232
Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment (Second) Amendment Bill— <i>Introduced</i> . . . . .	238
Demands For Grants on Account (General), 1991-92 . . . . .	244—254
Appropriation (Vote On Account) No. 2 Bill : . . . . .	255
Motion to introduce . . . . .	255—256
Shri Manmohan Singh . . . . .	

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	PAGE
Motion to consider . . . . .	255
Shri Manmohan Singh	
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 . . . . .	256
Motion to Pass . . . . .	256
Shri Manmohan Singh	
General Budget—1991-92—General Discussion . . . . .	256—304
Shri Jaswant Singh . . . . .	256—290
Prof. K. V. Thomas . . . . .	290—299
Message From Rajya Sabha . . . . .	305
Discussion under Rule 193 . . . . .	305—354
Escape from the Custody and subsequent death of Shri Shanmugam, an accused in the Rajiv Gandhi Assassination case . . . . .	305—354
Shri Anbarasu Era . . . . .	305—312
Shri Ram Naik . . . . .	313—317
Shri K. V. Thangkabal . . . . .	317—320
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav . . . . .	321—326
Shri M. Ramanna Rai . . . . .	327—330
Shri Vijaya Kumar Yadav . . . . .	330—331
Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Vadde . . . . .	332—335
Shri B. Rajaravi Varma . . . . .	337—339
Shri Guman Mal Lodha . . . . .	339—341
Shri Piyus Tirkey . . . . .	341—345
Shri E. Ahamed . . . . .	345—348
Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri . . . . .	348—350
Dr. (Smt.) Padma . . . . .	351
Shri K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam] . . . . .	351—354
Business Advisory Committee . . . . .	
Third Report—Presented . . . . .	326



# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Monday, July 29, 1991/Sravana 7,  
1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

[English]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** Honourable Member, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, a former distinguished Member of this House.

Dr. Rao served this House for two terms during Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha between 1967-77. He represented Bellary constituency of erstwhile state of Mysore.

A versatile personality, Dr. Rao was an eminent economist, educationist and writer. He dedicated his life for the promotion of economic activities of the nation. His single biggest contribution in the field was developing indigenous economic expertise attuned to the problems of the country. He was the first Indian economist who made a scientific study of India's national income and paved the way for others.

Dr. Rao had a remarkable organising capacity and far-sightedness. He was founder of reputed economic institutions in the country including the Delhi School of Economics and joined it as its first Director. His works in the field of Economics earned him a permanent place in the history of social sciences and policy formulations.

Dr. Rao in his chequered public life held the offices of Union Minister, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Member of the Planning Commission besides being associated with various organisations, both Government and private of national and international repute in various capacities.

In recognition to his services rendered to the nation he was awarded Padma Vibhushan and Honorary degree of D. Litt. by various Indian Universities. He was a national Professor of Economics and had authored a number of books on taxation, foreign aid and India's economic development etc.

A renowned parliamentarian, he made significant contribution in Lok Sabha proceedings particularly relating to educational, economic and financial matters.

A widely travelled person, Dr. Rao toured various countries.

In the death of Dr. Rao we have indeed lost a man of international status who represented the finest values of our nation.

Dr. Rao passed away at Bangalore on 25 July, 1991 at the age of 83.

We deeply mourn the loss of one of the most illustrious sons of India and a noble soul and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

**The Members then stood in silence for a short while.**

11.05 Hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Shortage of Dwelling Units

\*183. **Shri Lal K. Advani :**  
**Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise estimated shortage of dwelling units in the urban and rural sectors separately ;

(b) the proposals to meet the shortage and the action plan therefor ;

(c) the measures taken in this regard, since the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the year-wise results thereof, State-wise ; and

(d) the targets fixed for the year 1991-92, State-wise ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

(a) The housing shortage as on 1-3-1990 has been projected to be 30.3 million dwelling units, comprising 10 million dwelling units in urban areas and 20.3 million dwelling units in rural areas as shown in [Annexure 'A']

(b) and (c) : (1) Housing is a State subject and housing schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory administrations according to their need, priorities and resources. These are supplemented by schemes and programmes approved by the Central Government. While comprehensive data on house construction in general are not available, State-wise achievements for the 7th Five

Year Plan and 1990-91 under the 20 Point Programme are given in Annexures 'B' to 'B-VI'.

2. As part of the draft National Housing Policy and other earlier initiatives, the Government of India has initiated several States for providing housing for the landless and poorer sections, housing finance, supply of serviced land, building materials and technology, and removal of constraints on housing activity. These include :—

- (i) Earmarked outlays for the construction of houses for landless poor and artisans sections in rural arc provided under minimum needs programme ; Indira Awas Yojana for providing free houses to SC/ST and free bonded labour in rural areas ; construction of night shelters and shelter upgradation for urban poor under Nehru Rozgar Yojana.
- (ii) Setting up of the National Housing Bank for channeling more resources through Banks and existing housing finance Institutions and promoting new institutions ;
- (iii) Increased flow of resources for Banks, LIC, GIC and Employer's provident funds for housing.
- (iv) Substantial expansion of operations of HUDCO for financing, housing, land development and urban infrastructure.
- (v) Encouraging production of low cost building materials and establishment of building centres for technology transfer and training of workers.
- (vi) Extension of tax benefits for encouraging private investment in housing and the mobilisation of funds by housing finance institutions

for housing and promoting the production of building materials and components from waste materials like fly ash.

3. The Budget proposals for 1991-92 also contain a number of measures for promoting housing activity.

4. The Government is also considering a number of major policy initiatives such as the finalisation of the National Housing Policy, steps to further augment the flow of financial resources for housing, amendments to

the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, reforms in Rent Control Laws, setting up State level Rent Control Tribunals and the enforcement of Apartment Ownership Act for Group Housing.

(d) Targets for construction of houses are not laid down State-wise except in respect of schemes and programmes covered under the 20 Point Programme. A statement indicating the targets for urban EWS and LIG, housing for 1991-92 fixed under the 20 Point Programme is given in Annexure 'C'.

### ANNEXURE-'A'

*Housing shortage (As on 1-3-1990) (In million Units)*

State/UTS	Rural	Urban	Total
Assam . . . . .	3.47	0.24	3.71
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1.78	1.39	3.17
Bihar . . . . .	4.58	0.56	5.14
Gujarat . . . . .	0.38	0.35	0.74
Haryana . . . . .	0.09	0.14	0.23
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.03	0.01	0.04
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	0.12	0.11	0.23
Karnataka . . . . .	0.63	0.62	1.25
Kerala . . . . .	0.67	0.42	1.09
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	0.71	0.39	1.10
Maharashtra . . . . .	1.28	1.01	2.29
Manipur . . . . .	0.13	0.04	0.17
Meghalaya . . . . .	0.17	0.03	0.20
Nagaland . . . . .	0.11	0.00	0.11
Orissa . . . . .	0.91	0.39	1.30
Punjab . . . . .	0.13	0.20	0.33
Rajasthan . . . . .	0.31	0.33	0.64
Sikkim . . . . .	0.02	0.00	0.02
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	0.53	1.50	2.03
Tripura . . . . .	0.26	0.03	0.29
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2.39	1.18	3.57
West Bengal . . . . .	1.32	0.63	1.95
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	0.02	0.00	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.13	0.01	0.14
Chandigarh . . . . .	0.01	0.00	0.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	0.02	0.00	0.02
Delhi . . . . .	0.00	0.36	0.36
Goa Daman & Diu . . . . .	0.02	0.01	0.03
Lakshadweep . . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram . . . . .	0.07	0.01	0.08
Pondicherry . . . . .	0.01	0.03	0.04
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>

## ANNEXURE 'B'

*Physical achievements of various programmes under Point No. 14 and 15 of the 20 Point Programme during 7th Plan and 1990-91 (State/UT wise)*

State/UTs	Point No. 14(a) Prov. of houses/sites families	Point No. 14(b) Const. Assistance	Point No. 14(c) I.A.Y.	Point No. 14(d) EWS Houses	Point No. 14(e) LIC Houses	Point No. 15-Envi- ronmental Imp of urban (slum dwellers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh .	9.48	7.13	0.36	0.50	0.03	20.68
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	0.00	0.05	0.00	..	..	..
3. Assam . . . . .	0.49	0.49	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.56
4. Bihar . . . . .	1.41	0.00	0.81	0.48	0.03	2.16
5. Goa . . . . .	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.10
6. Gujarat . . . . .	2.55	2.17	0.22	0.30	0.14	2.29
7. Haryana . . . . .	0.11	0.14	0.05	0.07	0.04	2.89
8. Himachal Pradesh .	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.49
9. J. & K. . . . .	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00	2.22
10. Karnataka . . . .	2.58	2.62	0.21	0.23	0.08	0.10
11. Kerala . . . . .	0.39	0.94	0.33	1.68	0.13	1.26
12. Madhya Pradesh .	4.03	1.30	0.35	0.45	0.12	8.44
13. Maharashtra . . .	1.14	0.93	0.29	0.90	0.66	19.36
14. Manipur . . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10
15. Meghalaya . . . .	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.42
16. Mizoram . . . . .	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.22
17. Nagaland . . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. Orissa . . . . .	2.17	0.28	0.26	0.14	0.11	0.86
19. Punjab . . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	7.38
20. Rajasthan . . . . .	2.70	2.66	0.28	0.30	0.17	2.86
21. Sikkim . . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
22. Tamil Nadu . . . .	17.19	1.86	1.20	1.09	0.26	4.66
23. Tripura . . . . .	0.23	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.58
24. Uttar Pradesh . .	5.44	5.37	1.13	1.36	0.35	13.36
25. West Bengal . . . .	0.75	0.21	0.35	0.05	0.01	7.68

## UNION TERRITORIES :

1. Andaman & Nicobar	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
2. Chandigarh . . . .	0.03	0.00	..	0.08	0.00	0.15
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Daman & Diu . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Delhi . . . . .	0.11	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	15.31
6. Pondicherry . . . .	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.74

<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>50.95</b>	<b>26.79</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>119.12</b>
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## ANNEXURE 'B-I'

*Physical progress made under Point No. 14(A) allotment of House-sites during 7th Plan (1985-90) and 1990-91.*

*(Families in Lakhs)*

State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh .	2.41	1.80	2.47	1.26	0.96	0.58
2. Assam . . .	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.11
3. Bihar . . .	0.36	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.17	0.16
4. Goa . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Gujarat . . .	0.31	0.42	0.44	0.43	0.53	0.42
6. Haryana . . .	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
6A. Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	..
7. J. & K. . .	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Karnataka . .	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.42	0.40	0.40
9. Kerala . . .	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
10. Madhya Pradesh .	0.61	0.44	0.48	1.10	1.02	0.38
11. Maharashtra . .	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.02
12. Orissa . . .	0.80	0.29	0.53	0.17	0.23	0.15
12A. Punjab . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Rajasthan . . .	0.65	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.40	0.37
14. Tamil Nadu . .	1.88	2.32	2.71	2.87	3.33	4.08
15. Tripura . . .	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02
16. Uttar Pradesh .	0.89	0.88	0.75	0.71	1.24	0.97
17. West Bengal . .	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.05
UNION TERRITORIES :						
1. A. & N. Islands .	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Chandigarh . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
3. D. & N. Haveli .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..
4. Delhi . . .	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Pondicherry . . .	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
TOTAL . . .	9.22	8.03	9.19	8.09	8.67	7.75

## ANNEXURE-'B-II'

*Physical progress made under Point No. 14(b) Construction Assistance during 7th Plan (1985-90) and 1991.*

(Families)

State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh .	1,42,556	1,53,794	1,27,831	1,28,074	83,689	77,310
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	435	300	1,276	776	849	477
3. Assam . . . .	9,551	10,000	10,000	2,897	5,320	11,103
4. Goa . . . . .	..	..	201	134	197	99
5. Gujarat . . . .	37,484	39,994	37,688	40,973	30,833	30,018
6. Haryana . . . .	4,254	2,900	3,300	1,620	1,600	898
7. Himachal Pradesh .	..	..	..	..	..	173
8. J. & K. . . . .	102	1,971	649	256	120	119
9. Karnataka . . .	51,639	54,858	42,293	41,206	36,010	36,019
10. Kerala . . . . .	3,237	3,656	16,854	32,105	8,983	29,203
11. Madhya Pradesh .	20,116	25,589	29,241	22,537	14,807	18,349
12. Maharashtra . .	15,269	18,029	18,057	20,076	18,937	1,700
13. Meghalaya . . .	97	150	150	545	1,815	2,232
14. Mizoram . . . .	..	..	260	260	260	480
15. Orissa . . . . .	6,667	3,523	3,340	3,032	3,350	7,546
16. Rajasthan . . . .	32,418	30,188	66,472	85,915	37,059	14,312
17. Sikkim . . . . .	30	125	274	4,075	395	0.00
18. Tamil Nadu . . .	42,248	48,553	23,000	17,690	23,520	30,000
19. Tripura . . . . .	5,333	7,252	7,796	6,000	6,500	3,395
20. Uttar Pradesh . .	32,708	31,158	16,669	164,087	133,503	158,085
21. West Bengal . . .	4,667	4,154	5,004	3,655	1,325	441

## UNION TERRITORIES :

1. A. & N. Islands .	84	92	..	20	55	..
2. D. & N. Haveli .	1,631	969	574	94	733	989
3. Delhi . . . . .	1,000	1,000	213	17	..	..
4. Daman & Diu . .	238	..	..	30	30	..
5. Pondicherry . . .	1,802	1,460	1,785	1,986	1,084	917

TOTAL . . . . .	413,616	439,715	412,927	578,060	410,974	423,865
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**ANNEXURE-B-III**

*Physical Progress made under Point 14(c) Indira Awas Yojana during 7th Plan (1985-90) and 1.90-91.*

State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh .	3,321	19,483	12,832	9,948	7,232	5,434
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	0	1	34	84	62	60
3. Assam . . . .	65	0	1,991	719	1,443	1,816
4. Bihar . . . .	1,585	18,932	24,028	15,655	20,361	21,155
5. Goa . . . .	..	..	..	102	95	52
6. Gujarat . . . .	4,707	5,571	4,553	4,044	4,334	4,665
7. Haryana . . . .	390	1,019	1,422	1,216	1,495	859
8. Himachal Pradesh .	0	412	0	763	645	351
9. J. & K. . . .	0	638	0	1,487	822	582
10. Karnataka . . .	3,533	1,542	9,670	865	5,279	5,857
11. Kerala . . . .	5,716	14,888	11,040	8,554	14,434	9,824
12. Madhya Pradesh .	0	1,964	10,033	6,857	8,247	13,658
13. Maharashtra . .	6,404	12,198	7,431	7,613	6,500	6,146
14. Manipur . . . .	0	12	160	111	277	71
15. Meghalaya . . .	0	156	0	205	26	0
16. Mizoram . . . .	0	27	37	70	98	1,264
17. Nagaland . . . .	84	182	130	251	0	0
18. Orissa . . . .	0	4,485	7,091	5,958	3,493	8,568
19. Punjab . . . .	0	669	1,366	0	624	1,287
20. Rajasthan . . . .	46	2,120	10,180	4,027	3,739	7,893
21. Sikkim . . . .	112	150	0	150	99	96
22. Tamil Nadu . . .	9,291	34,030	24,535	26,977	41,847	27,079
23. Tripura . . . .	599	1,208	404	391	239	266
24. U.P. . . . .	16,467	25,191	25,709	23,871	32,529	25,300
25. West Bengal . . .	0	6,711	8,014	6,178	13,980	4,374

**UNION TERRITORIES ;**

1. A. & N. Islands .	0	0	7	70	41	59
2. Chandigarh . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. D. & N. Haveli .	0	0	80	59	130	53
4. Delhi . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Daman & Diu . .	0	0	0	0	16	10
6. Lakshadweep . .	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Pondicherry . . .	0	0	97	84	205	62

<b>TOTAL . . . .</b>	<b>52,320</b>	<b>1,51,589</b>	<b>1,60,844</b>	<b>1,26,309</b>	<b>1,68,292</b>	<b>1,46,841</b>
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## ANNEXURE 'B-IV'

*Physical programme made under 14(d) Economical weaker sections housing during 7th plan (1985-90) and 1990-91.*

(Dwelling Units)

States/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh .	7,443	9,659	9,503	9,086	9,258	5,080
2. Assam . . . .	2,589	2,285	2,890	2,095	1,241	1,298
3. Bihar . . . .	11,785	10,461	14,888	10,116	283	427
4. Goa . . . .	0	0	180	126	160	160
5. Gujarat . . . .	7,251	10,438	4,080	5,756	2,942	1,407
6. Haryana . . . .	1,944	2,000	360	154	1,114	729
7. J. & K. . . . .	395	1,043	1,079	1,169	1,232	240
8. Karnataka . . .	5,959	6,064	2,381	1,862	2,441	3,607
9. Kerala . . . .	21,996	1,03,322	15,774	15,662	6,409	4,865
10. Madhya Pradesh .	6,498	7,824	17,427	5,784	3,766	3,713
11. Maharashtra . .	15,291	20,083	11,930	18,170	12,814	6,212
12. Manipur . . . .	138	0	32	40	266	0
13. Meghalaya . . .	33	33	43	91	216	0
14. Mizoram . . . .	260	260	200	200	200	0
15. Nagaland . . . .	0	0	0	0	41	0
16. Orissa . . . .	1,630	3,109	2,510	2,301	2,338	1,544
17. Rajasthan . . . .	9,946	6,000	4,993	3,142	2,910	2,708
18. Sikkim . . . .	0	0	0	14	200	0
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	16,660	12,221	10,622	45,126	8,498	14,420
20. Tripura . . . .	195	338	99	118	166	193
21. U.P. . . . .	27,122	24,409	20,364	17,104	27,407	19,088
22. West Bengal . . .	1,329	1,893	502	1,015	573	130

## UNION TERRITORIES :

1. A. & N. Islands .	0	38	0	0	0	40
2. Chandigarh . . .	1,000	995	..	..	..	..
3. Delhi . . . .	612	0	0	1,264	620	0
4. Daman & Diu . .	0	0	0	0	1	..
5. Pondicherry . . .	1,308	1,366	592	236	64	8,290
<b>TOTAL . . . .</b>	<b>1,41,384</b>	<b>2,23,841</b>	<b>1,20,449</b>	<b>1,39,631</b>	<b>85,235</b>	<b>74,281</b>



## ANNEXURE 'B-V'

*Physical progress made under point No. 14(e) LIG, house during 7th Plan (1985-90) and 1990-91*

STATES/UTS	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	257	1,501	1,239	18
Assam . . . . .	122	159	142	108
Bihar . . . . .	1,156	710	643	478
Goa . . . . .	70	40	120	99
Gujarat . . . . .	4,672	4,756	3,358	670
Haryana . . . . .	664	254	1,636	633
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	165	194	197	240
J. & K. . . . .	4	39	22	44
Karnataka . . . . .	1,564	1,033	1,306	3,728
Kerala . . . . .	989	2,762	5,536	3,810
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2,974	2,663	3,205	2,654
Maharashtra . . . . .	17,613	18,367	17,541	12,739
Manipur . . . . .	40	40	215	0
Meghalaya . . . . .	74	25	405	0
Mizoram . . . . .	27	230	320	40
Nagaland . . . . .	0	0	0	0
Orissa . . . . .	5,192	2,028	2,133	2,395
Punjab . . . . .	550	550	420	340
Rajasthan . . . . .	5,038	5,184	3,604	3,125
Sikkim . . . . .	30	0	0	6
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1,553	1,916	10,991	12,469
Tripura . . . . .	27	0	85	145
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	7,926	7,054	12,190	8,251
West Bengal . . . . .	230	270	60	0
UNION TERRITORIES :				
A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	345	220	141
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	250	0	0
Delhi . . . . .	36	19	19	5
Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	0	3	0
Pondicherry . . . . .	20	15	19	0
TOTAL	50,993	50,494	65,459	52,192

*Note : The scheme is being monitored w.e.f. 1-4-1987.*

## ANNEXURE 'B-VI'

*Physical progress made under point No. 15 Environmental improvement of Urban slums during 7th Plan (1985-90) and 1990-91*

*(Slum Dwellers in Lakhs)*

STATES/UTS	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh .	5.38	3.90	3.54	3.64	2.21	3.01
2. Assam . . .	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.07
3. Bihar . . .	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.33	0.25
4. Goa . . .	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
5. Gujarat . . .	0.39	0.13	0.24	0.35	0.77	0.41
6. Haryana . . .	0.73	0.37	0.53	0.49	0.38	0.39
7. Himachal Pradesh .	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.14
8. J. & K. . . .	0.13	1.32	0.23	0.16	0.27	0.10
9. Karnataka . . .	0.55	0.67	0.66	0.61	0.80	0.80
10. Kerala . . . .	0.30	0.08	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.26
11. Madhya Pradesh .	0.93	1.68	1.62	1.40	1.63	1.17
12. Maharashtra . .	1.90	2.93	3.09	3.25	4.14	4.04
13. Manipur . . . .	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
14. Meghalaya . . .	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.08
15. Mizoram . . . .	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
16. Orissa . . . . .	0.27	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.18
17. Punjab . . . . .	1.91	1.81	1.50	0.70	0.75	0.71
18. Rajasthan . . . .	0.74	0.24	0.32	0.39	0.48	0.68
19. Sikkim . . . . .	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02
20. Tamil Nadu . . .	0.72	0.64	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.96
21. Tripura . . . . .	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
22. Uttar Pradesh . .	2.06	2.08	1.91	1.86	2.16	2.36
23. West Bengal . . .	1.70	1.36	1.08	1.23	0.98	1.16

## UNION TERRITORIES :

1. A. & N. Islands .	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
2. Chandigarh . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00
3. Delhi . . . . .	1.92	1.75	0.92	4.51	3.97	2.29
4. Pondicherry . . .	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.12

<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>20.57</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>20.56</b>	<b>19.35</b>
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## ANNEXURE 'C'

*Targets for 20 Point Programme for 1991-92 for EWS and LIG housing in Urban areas*

*(Dwelling Units)*

STATES/UTS					EWS	LIG
1					2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	6,100	1,500
2.	Assam	.	.	.	2,076	504
3.	Bihar	.	.	.	660*	1,300*
4.	Goa	.	.	.	100	50
5.	Gujarat	.	.	.	1,200	900
6.	Haryana	.	.	.	500	700
7.	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.	50	140
8.	J. & K.	.	.	.	900*	50*
9.	Karnataka	.	.	.	4,000	2,000
10.	Kerala	.	.	.	12,554	3,500
11.	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	4,000	2,000
12.	Maharashtra	.	.	.	6,800	9,500
13.	Manipur	.	.	.	300	220
14.	Mizoram	.	.	.	120	260
15.	Meghalaya	.	.	.	142	48
16.	Orissa	.	.	.	1,500	3,000
17.	Punjab	.	.	.	100*	350*
18.	Rajasthan	.	.	.	1,500*	3,500
19.	Sikkim	.	.	.	40	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	8,209*	10,728*
21.	Tripura	.	.	.	160*	85*
22.	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	18,000*	7,500*
23.	West Bengal	.	.	.	295*	664*
UNION TERRITORIES :						
1.	A. & N. Islands	.	.	.	30	100
2.	Delhi	.	.	.	8,300	42
3.	Chandigarh	.	.	.	..	750
4.	Daman & Diu	.	.	.	..	4
TOTAL					77,636	49,391

\*Targets still tentative.

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** Sir, in the First Five Year Plan, the investment in housing was of the order of 54 per cent. In the Sixth Plan the investment in housing fell to a meagre 8 per cent. The answer given to this question itself, in a way, confirms the consequence of this steep shortfall in investment in housing and it admits that the housing shortage as on 1st March, 1990 has been projected to be 30.3 million dwelling units comprising 20.3 million dwelling units in the Rural areas and 10 million dwelling units in the Urban areas. How does the Government propose to cover this staggering shortfall and ensure that by the end of this century this shortfall will not be multiplied manifold, particularly as has been said in the answer itself that the Government propose to finalise the National Housing Policy, the draft for which was issued several years back, which is yet to be finalised? How and when does the Government propose to finalise this Housing Policy to ensure that this staggering shortfall in dwelling units is covered?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** Sir, the Hon. Member is aware that the draft National Housing Policy was placed before both the Houses of Parliament in 1988. It was adopted by the Rajya Sabha. It is, however, necessary to revise the draft in the light of the new priorities of the Government in the Eighth Plan and also the resources position. It is also necessary to consult the different Ministries about various aspects of the policy. It is proposed to complete this exercise and place the document before Parliament by the end of this year.

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** I remember that in the draft National Housing Policy there was recognition of the fact that several laws in the country that were in operation inhibited house-building activity and it was stressed that there is need to amend these laws to strike a balance between

the interests of tenants and the requirements of promoting house-building activity. Do the Government have any specific schemes in mind to strike this kind of balance? Because in this answer also it is mentioned that reforms in rent control laws are contemplated by the Government. What nature of reforms are contemplated?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** The Government is proposing to formulate various amendments in Urban Land Ceiling Act, Rent Control Act etc. and, I think, we will be finalising this by the end of this year and they will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** The word is 'Rent Control Law'; not 'Urban Ceiling' only.

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** We are considering both.

**Prof. K. V. Thomas :** Sir, the Scheme—one lakh housing units which was started in Kerala in 1969—was the premier housing scheme in the entire country. From that date onwards, we were able to give a lead in the housing scheme.

This year, our State Government has decided to have one million housing units scheme, with two lakhs of houses every year. They have requested the Government of India to help the Kerala State to achieve the target through their housing agency like HUDCO. I would like to know what steps will be taken by the Government of India in this regard.

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** As the hon. Member is aware that housing is a State subject. We are supplementing their efforts. We will definitely consider your request and we will ask the HUDCO to consider your request.

**Shri Anna Jeehi :** What type of amendments are proposed to the

**Land Ceiling Act** and whether the Government intends to bring the Amending Bill to give effect to those amendments in this Session or in the next Session?

My second part is, the previous Government had appointed one committee to study the Urban Land Ceiling Act and to suggest recommendations for amendments to this Act. I would like to know whether that report has reached the Government. If that report has reached the Government, what are the salient points in the report?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** On the Urban Land Ceiling Act, at present, we are consulting various State Governments. We will be finalizing it by the end of this year and we will be placing it before the House in the Winter Session.

About the Committee report, we have received it. We are analysing that report.

**Shri Manoranjan Bhakta :** The hon. Minister is a good friend of mine but the answer given by him in his statement is far from the truth. What I have seen is, small territories are always suffering in the hands of the Ministers.

In the reply, they have said that in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, there is no shortage of housing in the urban areas and only 0.02 per cent shortage is there in the rural areas. At Annexure B-1, physical progress made under Point No. 14(A) of the 20-Point Programme, it is mentioned that 0.03 lakh family house-sites were allotted. Under Point No. 14(b), some figure is mentioned regarding construction assistance. Under Point 14(c), Indira Awas Yojana, some figures have been mentioned. Under Point 14(e), LIG Houses, some figures have been given. These are all under Point No. 15 of the Twenty-point Programme.

**Allotment of house-sites during the year 1986-89 are 0.02 families in**

lakhs according to the statement. In 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, no allotment has been made. In 1988-89, 20 families have been given construction assistance and in 1989-90, 55 families have been given, according to the Statement at Annexure B-II.

I challenge these figures that these are far from the truth. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will depute an officer from Delhi to inquire into the facts as to whether this information is correct or not and the actual report may be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** The figure which the hon. Member has mentioned is based on the 1981 Census and the projections are based on the National Building Organisation report. If any doubt is there, definitely I will ask my people to go there and assess the situation.

**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury :** As on 1-3-1990, the shortage would be 30.3 million dwelling units. To tackle this, there is need to take a comprehensive approach to this problem. Before the Government is finalising or presenting the Housing Policy in the House, is it aware that a big campaign is going on in the country led by the National Campaign of Housing Rights who have been interacting with different political parties, voluntary organisations, trade unions, Kisan movements and all that. They have mobilised many new ideas so as to make right to housing a fundamental right in the constitution. Is the Government aware of this and if so, is it going to take into consideration the proposals to be made by these organisations?

They are really drafting a Bill to be presented to the Members of Parliament.

I would like to know whether a comprehensive outlook will be taken of all the proposals and suggestions mooted by this Organisation which is having inter-action with political parties and mass organisations.

Will you take into account all these proposals when you finalise your policy and will you make housing a fundamental right in the Constitution?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** I could not completely understand the question.

Will the hon. Member repeat the question?

**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury :** The National Campaign for Housing Rights an Organisation working in this country, are inter-acting with political parties and mass organisations like the trade unions, kisan organisations, voluntary organisations and youth organisations and they have drafted a Bill for making housing a fundamental right in the Constitution. While drafting your policy, will you interact with them taking into confidence what they have to say and really make it a realistic policy so that housing can be given to those 30.3 million people of which you are talking about and will you take it up urgently?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** Yes Sir. The Government is inter-acting with the unions for right to housing and we will incorporate it in the basic principles. If the hon. Member is having any suggestion, he has every right to submit it to us and we will inform him.

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde :** I very much doubt the figures quoted in the reply. In Annexure B.II, it is stated that in the years, 1989-90 and 1990-91, 83,000 houses and nearly 77,000 houses are constructed in Andhra Pradesh. After the exit of Shri N. T. Rama Rao Government in Andhra Pradesh, the incumbent Government has not taken up the construction of permanent housing programme to the weaker sections. As a result, it has almost come to a stand-still.

I request through you the hon. Minister to send somebody to the State to verify these figures because

the House should not be given wrong figures. That is what I am bringing to your kind notice.

**Mr. Speaker :** You are deviating from the question.

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde :** I would ask the hon. Minister whether he will send somebody to find out the truth in this regard. The present Rent Control Act has become a disincentive to house owners.

**Mr. Speaker :** This question is already put.

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde :** I am coming to the question. A lot of time has been taken. The National Commission on Urbanisation has given its report long back and the National Housing Bank has already been brought into existence. This is the right time to bring forward the proposed legislation incorporating these issues which you have mentioned in your reply.

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. Rao, please put the pointed question.

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde :** Will you bring an amendment in this Session itself or at least in the next Session so that the National Housing Bank will be able to help the poor to construct houses?

**Mr. Speaker :** There are two questions: Will you verify the figures given by you and, will you bring forward a legislation to amend the Rent Control Act?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** As far as the figures are concerned, they are given by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Regarding amendment to legislation, it is not possible in this Session. We will consider it in the next Session.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** It is a reality that the housing problem in this country has become a serious

national problem and, particularly the people in lower income groups are facing this serious problem. I know that Government alone cannot provide housing to everybody. The Rent Control Act has become out-dated.

**Mr. Speaker :** The hon. Minister has already answered it.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** Most of the people in the private sector who are willing to build houses are not investing money in building new houses because of the fact that they face many problems such as house rent and also because people are not vacating the houses according to the agreement. Keeping in view these problems and also the announcement made by the Finance Minister the other day that certain things are being made to attract more money into the housing sector.

Will the Minister take necessary steps to finalise the National Housing Policy as soon as possible so that concrete steps are taken to meet this necessity ?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** I said earlier that the Draft Housing Policy will be placed on the Table of the House by the end of this year.

[Translation]

**Shri Prataprao B. Bhonsle :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, some suggestions have been given here. There is problem of housing and we have a shortage of about 20 million dwelling units in rural areas and 10 million dwelling units in urban areas. But I think these figures are also not correct and the requirement of houses is much more than this. Secondly, one of the suggestions made here was that attention should be paid towards the construction of low cost houses and fly-ash should be used. I would like to submit here that there is an agency in Maharashtra by the name of 'C. K. Seporax' which has developed a new technique for construction of houses and with the help of that technique

the construction work which normally takes a year would be completed in two months. The Maharashtra Government awards 10 per cent of its housing construction assignment to this agency every year.

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** This is not allowed. You are not putting a specific question. I disallow this question.

**Shri Basu Deb Acharia :** Sir, there is an acute shortage of dwelling houses in tea-plantation areas in Darjeeling, Assam and in Doars areas. There was a tripartite agreement with the Unions, the owners of the tea-gardens and the Government of India which stipulated that 10 per cent of the dwelling houses would be constructed per year. But this is not being adhered to. May I know from the Minister whether the Government will formulate a plan in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India, HUDCO and other organisations including the Urban Development Ministry so that the problem of dwelling houses, particularly in tea-plantation areas where the problem is very acute, can be solved.

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** As the hon. Member is aware, housing is a State subject. Housing schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments. The Central Government's interventions have been in the form of special schemes for the poor and vulnerable sections. Definitely, the suggestions which the hon. Member has given will be taken up with the State Governments concerned.

**Shri Ram Kapse :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned here that as far as Maharashtra is concerned, there is a shortage of one million housing units. I wanted to ask the Minister whether the slum dwellers are treated as having houses because whatever schemes are there for housing, the number for Maharashtra is the highest. You know, in Bombay

and other cities, there are so many slum dwellers. Will the slum dwellers be treated as having their houses?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** We have included so many schemes for the slum improvement like Low Cost Sanitation Scheme.....

**Shri Ram Kapse :** Are they treated as homeless or having their dwelling units?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** They are treated as slum-dwellers. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Ram Kapse :** This figure is definitely wrong, if it is one-million. In Maharashtra alone, there are many millions residing in slums. If you treat them as homeless, then only you can do something for them. Of course, you have given the figures.

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** That is what I have stated. We have Slum Improvement Board.

**Shri Anna Joshi :** I would like to know whether they are included in your Housing Policy or not. Are you giving houses for them also?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** Yes, we have a Cell for upgradation scheme. We are implementing it.

**Dr. Venkateswarlu Ummareddy :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to have this piece of information. The gap of this Housing Programme is very much. In the rural areas, the agricultural lands are being acquired for construction of housing colonies. What is the extent of the total loss of agricultural land for constructing these housing colonies? To that extent, what is the loss in agricultural production in the country for the past one decade?

Do the Govt. have any other programme to construct houses in the chronically cyclone-prone area, i.e. the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh like the Indira Awas Yojana?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** Acquisition of land for housing purpose is being done by the State Government. Regarding coastal belt, we are having the Indira Awas Yojana and we are implementing it through the State Government. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Venkateswarlu Ummareddy :** I asked about the total agricultural land. He has not given the statistics. Can it be sent later on?

**Mr. Speaker :** He cannot have the statistics like this. If possible, he will send it to you.

[*Translation*]

**Shri Madan Lal Khurana :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement regarding physical progress it has been stated that during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1990-91 there is nil progress so far as Delhi is concerned. This means that not even a single dwelling unit has been constructed for the weaker sections during the first three years of the plan period. What are the reasons therefor? This is part (a) of my question. Last year it was decided in the meeting of the Delhi Planning Board that at least seven and a half lakh houses would be constructed during the plan period under different schemes like Ambedkar Scheme, Group Housing Scheme etc. That was the target which meant that at least one and a half lakh houses should have been constructed every year. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, only 8.5 thousand houses have been constructed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken to solve the housing problem in Delhi, particularly, by providing plots or dwelling units to the weaker sections and people residing in Jhuggi-Jhonpri areas.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please tell him what is being done for Delhi. That's all. Khuranaji not like this. You are asking too many questions. Hon. Minister, please tell him what is being done for Delhi and whether the funds



allocated for this purpose have been diverted elsewhere. Please reply to only these two questions.

[English]

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** As the hon. Member is very well aware, Delhi's development is being done by Delhi Development Authority. Delhi Development Authority is acquiring land and are giving the land to the societies as also plots for the poorer sections of the people.

About the figures. I will get back to you.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** The order of the problem is indicated by the facts and figures that 80 million dwelling units need to be constructed which means, seven crores of families need dwelling units. My first question is, how many households are there in the country of which these seven crores require to be housed? That is the part one of the questions. This excludes the slum dwellers. I know one of the last problems to be solved in any society is the housing problem. The dimension of the problem is such that I cannot blame the Government from that angle. What is the anticipation of the Government when they say that black money would be inducted, black money would be utilised for the housing sector?

How many dwelling units are they anticipating in the current Budget from this investment of black money? That is the second part of the question. (Interruptions). I am talking about the pavement dwellers. Dwelling on the pavement is altogether a different problem.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please put a pointed question.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** How many shelters for pavement dwellers in the urban areas do they propose to construct, and how many

of them, who are without any dwelling units, would be covered because there is no emphasis on such construction of big shelters with adequate sleeping arrangements?

**Shri M. Arunachalam :** About the shortage of housing units, we have given it in the answer itself. Regarding the other matters raised by the hon. Member, I will collect the figures and place it before the House.

#### **Mother Tongue as Medium of Instruction at Primary Stage of Education**

\*184. **Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to issue instructions to States having Scheduled Areas for providing adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to the Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken for promotion and development of tribal languages?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Statement**

Article 350-A of the Constitution lays down that 'it shall be the endeavour of every state and of every local authority within the state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups'. Accordingly, it has been the policy of the Government to provide such facilities for students belonging to linguistic minorities where atleast 40 students in a school or 10 in a class so desire.

2. As school education is being managed by the states, they have by and large been following this policy and have initiated action at their level. In addition, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore

produces language text books and teaching material through other media like audio, video and computer; prepares grammars, dictionaries, primers, etc. in many tribal languages; holds workshops for training of teachers in the use of teaching materials, etc. It also prepares bilingual primers that begin the education of tribal children in their tribal language and gradually switch them over to the state language by the end of the primary stage.

**Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :** The answer tabled by the hon. Minister is evasive; not only evasive but it is partly untruthful.

In regard to part (a) of the question, the hon. Minister has quoted Article 350-A of the Constitution of India, only in part, although I expected that he would have quoted it in full. This is because the first part of the answer actually relates to the second part of that constitutional provision.

I would like to know whether the directions of the President of India, have been issued to all the States to provide facilities for instruction to the tribal children in their mother-tongue. This is the question. But here the Minister has said that there has been a policy that wherever there are schools in these areas and linguistic minority group children are there, if their total number is 40 in a school and in a class the number of such students is 10 or more, then, if they so desire, such facilities will be made available. I would like to ask one very pointed question : Whether the Minister is aware that in the year 1984, when the working group on the development of Scheduled Tribes and made a specific recommendation for a policy to be adopted. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** This is becoming a lecture.

**Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :** All right. I just want to know whether in the eight States, where the Scheduled

areas are existing, the tribal students are being given education in their mother-tongue or not in primary schools in those areas.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member that I may err but I will not try to avoid coming to the Lok Sabha with whatever information is in my possession. I would beg leave and come again, if that be so. The question, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, is to what extent we are able at the moment to provide education in the mother-tongue to the tribal population. I concede straightaway that the extent to which this was required and is required is not being done at the moment. I am not leaving it; I am stating this very clearly. The difficulties that have come up are there. I have gone into this matter in depth and I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you Sir, that within this Session, I will be requesting all the hon. Members of the Scheduled Tribes in this House to sit together so that we can find ways and means to see that the directions required in this regard are given, see where they are not being followed are followed and what other measures are needed are taken up. This is because I give the highest priority to the education of Scheduled Tribes children.

**Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :** I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister for having given us the assurance. At the same time I would like to ask one more question. I would like to know whether the quality of primary education referred to in the presidential speech of 11th July 1991 and also referred to in the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister necessarily means that the funds will be provided not only during this year but also in the years to come for quality primary education which will also be inclusive of education through mother tongue at the primary stages as per the prescription of Article 350 A of the Constitution for which 7th amendment was brought out as early as in 1956 by hon. late Pandit Nehru.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** So far as the question of provision of funds is concerned, this is a matter primarily lying with the State Governments in their spheres. I cannot be answering what kind of funds are being made available in different States. It is obvious that the resource problem is a problem all over the country and it is a problem for all the States as well as the Centre. I can only say that I will make use of the feelings of the hon. Members of this House to impress upon our own Finance Minister to help me out.

[Translation]

**Shri Kalka Das :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an assurance just now that after consulting all the sections a scheme will be formulated as to how the Adivasis could be imparted education in their mother tongue. In view of this I would like to know from him, through you, whether any special steps have been taken to impart education to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in their own mother tongue. How many hostels have been opened for them and whether any special facilities are being provided to them. I would like to know whether any incentive is being given to them to attract them towards education and make them self-reliant.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as soon as I get the necessary information I would inform the hon. Member. (Interruptions).

**Shri Kalka Das :** I want to say that the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not getting any facilities. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker :** The primary schools are situated in different states and the statistics and information has to be collected. It is very difficult for the Minister to have full information right at the moment.

(Interruptions)

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** I am disallowing this question.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has long and varied experience in the field of education. He said just now that the Government was going to introduce something new in this field but at the same time he added that due to resource constraints everything could not be done. Mr. Speaker, Sir, education is a basic need of the people and therefore new schemes should be formulated to encourage scheduled tribes so that they could receive education in their mother tongue. I would, therefore, like to know whether Central Government would allocate funds required for this purpose.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said here that so far as funds were concerned, we could not say anything on behalf of the states. Shri Jatiya can use his good offices for this purpose but in the present circumstances we have to work keeping in view our limitations.

[English]

**Shri Sriballav Panigrahi :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that there are some languages which are spoken by a large number of tribal people; they are not tribal languages as such, but such languages do possess the characteristic features for being called separate languages and they are not recognised. In such languages instructions to the primary children are not given. Therefore, there is a difficulty arising out of this.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please come out with the question.

**Shri Sriballav Panigrahi :** I am putting the question, Sir, as a matter of instance, Sambalpur in Orissa is spoken in more than five Districts by

more than a crore people including fifty lakh tribal people. So, may I know whether the Government would consider the proposal to recognise that language for the purpose of imparting education in primary stages?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, this is not allowed.

**Shri Hannan Mollah:** Sir the question is regarding the medium of instruction in Mother Tongue in tribal areas. As we are aware, many of the tribal languages are spoken, but they have no script. Sir, you are also aware that in West Bengal.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Please put the question, because there are many others also who want to put question.

**Shri Hannan Mollah:** For Alchi-ki in West Bengal and Kokborg in Tripura, scripts have been developed and those scripts are also introduced in West Bengal and Tripura. May I know in how many States, with the help of the Central Government, an attempt is being made to develop the tribal language and to develop the script of the language?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is disallowed.

*(Interruptions)*

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not relevant. Q. No. 185.

*(Interruptions)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Q. No. 186.

*(Interruptions)*

**An Hon. Member:** Sir, the hon. Minister has already given the answer for Q. No. 185. *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question was not put. I am going to the next question. That question was not put. Q. No. 186, Shri Madan Lal Khurana.

**Aids Through Common Needle to Test Malaria**

\*186. **Shri Madan Lal Khurana:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper safeguards are not observed to check the spread of AIDS through the common needle used to prick the fingers of the persons to carry out tests for Malaria in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries and elsewhere in that the needle is not sterilised; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Tharadevi Siddhartha):** (a) and (b): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

At present, Malaria workers deployed to work for purposes of malaria control by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi/New Delhi Municipal Committee, in Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries use a special needle (lancet) for pricking the finger to take blood smear. Disinfection is done by immersing the needle in cotton soaked spirit. In the rural areas blood smears are taken by multi-purpose health workers. A special needle is used for taking blood smears and spirit is used for disinfection.

The Directorate General of Health Services has issued instructions recently regarding the sterilisation methods to be adopted by Malaria workers working in Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries and to the Directorate of Health Services in the State/Union Territories.

*[Translation]*

**Shri Madan Lal Khurana:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply has been given about the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee only whereas I have asked the question about the whole country and not about Delhi only.

I would like to know whether the Ministry has received complaints that a common needle is used for taking the blood from professional donors

such as rickshaw pullers and other poor people. The actual problem is that the poor and the unemployed persons have become professional blood donors in the absence of any means of livelihood. So they earn money by selling their blood. The blood taken from such blood donors is generally infected with various diseases which are passed on to other people through that infected blood. You have stated in your reply that instructions have been issued in this regard. My specific question is that during the last one year, how many complaints to this effect have been received from all over the country and the number of those out of them found genuine? Has any enquiry been conducted into the complaints so received? What action has been taken by the Government in this regard? What steps the Government propose to take to check the problems arising due to the professional blood donors?

[English]

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :** I do not know whether I shall reply in Hindi or in Urdu.

[Translation]

I would like to tell the hon. Member that we have not received any complaint about the spread of AIDS or Diabetes through the common needle used for pricking the fingers of the persons. But it is true that some complaints have been received regarding the use of the common needle to take blood for test by the malaria-workers in the field. It may have some adverse effects. The Directorate General of Health Services has issued instructions regarding the use of the needle. He has issued instructions that one needle should be used at a time on one person. He has also listed precautions to be taken, if it is to be used on another person.

**Shri Madan Lal Khurana :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, instructions have been issued that one needle should be used on one person only, but what is the

target of the Government regarding giving injections to the children and Malaria infected persons during one year and whether adequate number of needles have been provided for the purpose. I want to say that the target has been fixed for giving injections to one lakh persons, but actually a few hundred or one thousand needles are provided for the purpose. If the adequate number of needles are not provided, it means that a common needle would be used for giving injections to many persons. Mr. Speaker, Sir, my another question has also not been replied to. A common needle is used to prick the fingers of the persons to carry out blood-tests. (Interruptions). Therefore, what is the target of the Government regarding providing more needles, so that a single needle is not used again to carry out tests?

[English]

**Shri M. L. Fotedar :** Sir Hon. Member has not directly asked whether one needle is used on the AIDS patient or HIV patient. He has specifically asked whether proper safeguards are not observed to check the spread of AIDS through the common needle used for pricking the fingers of the persons. So, this is not a test which is intravenous. When we take the blood, we do not take it by intravenous method.

You have asked the question about the blood which we take from the finger; whether we are taking any sufficient safeguards for that or not. I have said that for that purpose, we have issued necessary instructions because it has come to our notice that a common needle should not be used. In case it is used, then, these are the precautions which should be applied. That is number one.

Secondly, it has also been suggested that we must use disposable needles for one person. You are correctly saying that, but the disposable needle costs about Rs. 2. It will be very difficult for us to provide Rs. 2 cost per needle for testing the blood of one

person by taking only blood from the finger. So, that is the second question.

**Shri Bhogendra Jha :** Can't the needle be disinfected before bringing into use again ?

**Shri M. L. Fotedar :** Yes, I am just telling you. If you want the instructions, WHO has reported that if we use common needle, then, there is a danger that this may lead to HIV or the AIDS. They have issued certain instructions. We have taken note of these instructions. We have issued instructions to all the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi. And we have written to all Directors of Medical Services in all the States to take sufficient precautions.

If you want, I can lay on the Table of the House, the instructions that we have issued to different medical institutions in this regard.

So far as HIV is concerned, I must tell you that blood is taken through the needle by the intravenous method. That is not this thing. I am told that we require about 80 million needles per year. Eighty million needles mean we require Rs. 160 million for only testing the blood of the finger.

So far as the HIV tests are concerned, for that, we have taken sufficient precautions that there should be no infection due to the AIDS.

**Dr. Ram Chandra Dome :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, many a time during needle pricks, particularly during examination of the hepatitis patients when blood is drawn by intravenous method, disposal syringe and needle is essential. Hepatitis is a fatal disease which gets transmitted to others and causes fatality. Sir, my specific question is whether or not the Government equips the CGHS dispensaries and hospitals to treat the hepatitis patients and whether adequate preventive measures and arrangements are made for disposable syringes and needles or not. Are the common patients getting the facilities as those of the VIPs in this regard ?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has already answered this question. He has said that in certain cases needles are given and in certain other cases, instructions which are given are followed.

**Dr. Ram Chandra Dome :** Sir, that is not the reply.

**Mr. Speaker :** Probably, you did not pay attention when he replied.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** Sir, in particular, he is asking about hepatitis and disposable needles.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is a question relating to Malaria.

*(Interruptions)*

**Mr. Speaker :** Not like this. You are taking the time of other Members. **Shri Dau Dayal Joshi.**

*[Translation]*

**Shri Dau Dayal Joshi :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member **Shri Khurana** has asked a specific question, regarding the number of needles provided to the rural health workers. How much is the demand and how many are actually supplied ?

**Mr. Speaker :** The question has already been replied to.

**Shri Dau Dayal Joshi :** Answer has only been given regarding the demand, that is, 1 crore and 72 lakh needles are needed. But the question is whether the supply is made according to the demand ? I would like to say that to test the blood group whether it is positive or negative, the disposable needles are provided by your department, in the urban areas, but they are not provided to the rural health workers, as a result of which accurate results are not received. Regarding the present instruction given by the hon. Minister, whether proper arrangements will be made in this regard and whether the supply will be made as per the demand ?

[English]

**Shri M. L. Fotedar:** I may tell the hon. Member—Mr. Khurana and all of us also know it very well—that health is basically a State subject. We provide only the funds and the necessary guidelines. So far as the needles are concerned, disposable needles are not provided and I have said that it is due to financial constraints. So, due to financial constraints, it will not be possible for us to provide disposable needles for testing malaria. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

**Shri Dau Dayal Joshi:** How it should be used in the villages. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri M. L. Fotedar:** The needle should be sterilized and then used to test the other person. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Dau Dayal Joshi:** Needles are not available in the villages, these are not provided. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri M. L. Fotedar:** Sterilization means that the needle should be boiled in water for 20 minutes and then that needle should be used on another person. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Dau Dayal Joshi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Malaria is spreading. It cannot be checked. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri M. L. Fotedar:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remove this impression of the hon. Member that "Malaria is spreading". It is not spreading, but has been controlled to a great extent. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

### Forest Fires

\*188. **Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri:** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where cases of forest fires were reported during the last two years; and

(b) the estimated loss of forest wealth resulting from these fires?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath):** (a) and (b) The occurrence of forest fire has been reported by Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and West Bengal during 1989-90. The details for the last two years are being ascertained from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any assistance has been sought by the hill states such as Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Sikkim for the loss suffered by these States in forest fires.

**Shri Kamal Nath:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, no information has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government in this regard during the last two years. I have the figures of 1988-89 with me. In the year 1988-89, Himachal Pradesh was the worst affected state. Nearly 24,070 hectare of land was affected by forest fires. We have not received the figures pertaining to the last two years. We have asked them to furnish the figures.

**Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the date from which BJP has come into power in Himachal Pradesh. (*Interruptions*).

Is it a fact that the BJP Government has not taken suitable action to control these forest fires and a number of forests in Himachal Pradesh have been destroyed in fire. The State Government has tried to implement the policy of "Van lagao—Roji Kamao". I would like to know whether the Government is going to get this matter investigated through the CBI or at the Central level that the actual forest belt in Himachal Pradesh has been totally denuded this year and the Corporation has incurred loss in crores of rupees as a result thereof. Are you going to write to Himachal Pradesh?

Government to get this matter investigated? Will the hon. Minister please let us know the percentage to which afforestation programme in other states has succeeded. I would like to know whether any arrangements will be made in regard to the devastation caused by the BJP Government in Himachal Pradesh?

**Shri Kamal Nath :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said that we have called for information from the Himachal Pradesh Government. As soon as we get the figures of last two years, an enquiry will be conducted, if necessary.

[English]

**Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri :** Sir, the hon. Minister will appreciate that there is a close link between the plantation of trees and the fire that subsequently takes place. I would like to know, has he got any data with regard to the trees that are planted and the number of trees that are burnt out every year all over India because of fire.

**Shri Kamal Nath :** Sir, the number of trees which are planted is a separate figure and the number of trees which are burnt out because of fire is a separate figure. I don't know what the hon. Member means when he says that one is equal to the other.

**Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri :** Sir, I will explain it. If there is a programme for tree plantation, certain number of trees are planted and in summer those trees are burnt out. In fact this plantation goes on paper only. Trees are not planted on ground. So, every year though you plant lakhs of trees but at the end of the year you burnt these out by organising forest fires.

**Shri Kamal Nath :** Sir, the procedure to check forest fire is a very elaborate one. Forest fire cannot just be written off on a piece of paper. Certainly, I agree with the hon.

Member when he says that the plantations is not what it should be. We are taking steps and we will see that the trees which are planted in this season are planted on the ground and not on files.

[Translation]

**Shri Ram Naik :** Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has given information about Himachal Pradesh for the year 1988-89. It may be that after receiving the information for the years 1988-89, and 1990-91, Government would have taken adequate preventive measures which would have checked the loss to a great extent and if it has been so whether the Centre propose to provide some special assistance to the Himachal Pradesh Government to help take more preventive measures?

**Shri Kamal Nath :** Sir, we haven't yet received provisional figures for the year 1989-90 and the year 1990-91. If the State Government wants any assistance on the basis of its success, it can send the proposal. It will be considered sympathetically.

**Prof. Prem Dhumal :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has assured that if the State Government seeks assistance, it will be given. In 1983, a decision was taken to provide on Ecological Task Force to Himachal Pradesh. Is the Government going to provide it soon? Will he make it clear to the hon. Member Shri K. D. Sultanpuri that when the fires in question took place, Congress was in power. Will he try to extinguish the flames in his heart after the BJP came into power!

**Shri Arjun Singh :** This is not the question of heart-burning, but the question is about trees.

**Mr. Speaker :** Please confine yourself to the forest fire.

[English]

**Shri Kamal Nath :** I will confine myself to that only though I am trying to cover other points also.



## [Translation]

Though Government had approved the proposal of constituting a Ecological Task Force in Himachal Pradesh, it could not materialise but in future priority will be given to Himachal Pradesh. So far as the question of forest fire is concerned, I would request the Himachal Pradesh Government to send the figures at the earliest so that I can present them before the House.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## [English]

### Efficacy of Ayurvedic Drugs

\*185. **Dr. A. K. Patel** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tests have been conducted in the country about the efficacy of ayurvedic drugs to improve memory and learning, and

(b) if so, in which institutions such tests have been conducted and the outcome thereof?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The efficacy of medicinal plants like Brahmi, Mandukparni, Jyotishmati, Sankhapushpi and a compound Ayurvedic preparation namely, 'Smriti Sagar Rasa' have been studied as Medhya Rasayana at Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur and at Kasturba Gandhi Medical College, Manipal. These drugs have been reported effective in improving Memory and Learning.

### Control over Indian Council of Historical Research

\*187. **Shri Shankersinh Vaghela** : Will the Minister of **Human Resource Development** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government exercise any control over the Indian Council of Historical Research in regard to sanction of foreign trips and maintenance allowance ;

(b) if so, in what manner ; and

(c) the details of the trips sanctioned and the maintenance amount granted for the same during the last three years ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Historical Research gives financial assistance to scholars for undertaking foreign trips in connection with collection of source material or to present a paper at a seminar or conference. This assistance is sanctioned by its Research Projects Committee in accordance with the rules framed by the Council for this purpose. There is no representation of the Government on the Research Project Committee and approval of Government is not necessary for individual sanctions.

(c) The Council sanctioned foreign travel grants to 79 scholars during the last three years. 57 scholars have so far availed of the assistance. The Council have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,17,467 on maintenance and Rs. 5,92,820 on travel of these scholars.

### Poor performance of Indians in Sports

\*189 **Shri Vijaya Naval Patil** : Will the Minister of **Human Resource Development** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the poor performance of Indians in sports, games and youth activities in comparison to other

countries is due to lack of funds and training facilities ;

(b) if so, the funds Government propose to spend on sports in the country during the decade 1991-2000 ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve standard of sports and games ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) There are many constraints for development of sports, games and other youth activities in our country. Lack of funds and required training facilities are certainly two major constraints.

(b) The VIIIth Plan is still to be finalised. It is difficult to forecast the exact provisions that would be available in the VIIIth and IXth Five Year Plans.

(c) Government proposes to give due priority for promotion of sports and games by removing the existing constraints for their development, by making available more resources in the Eighth Plan and using them cost effectively.

[Translation]

### Minimum Wages

\*191. **Shri Bhogendra Jha :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum rate of wages in various States and Union Territories and the wages being paid particularly to agricultural labourers ;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure the payment of statutory minimum wages of labourers ;

(c) whether the Government propose to declare refusal of the payment of minimum wages a cognizable offence ; and

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

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) As per the latest information available, the rates of minimum wages for agricultural workers as fixed by the various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the Minimum Wages Act is given in the statement attached.

(b) The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are in most cases the appropriate Governments for ensuring payment of minimum wages. The enforcement is ensured through inspections by the staff of the Labour Department, inquiry into complaints, etc.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal presently to make refusal for payment of minimum wages a cognizable offence. Section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, however, provides for redressal of claims relating to the payment of such wages.

### STATEMENT

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Minimum wages for Agricultural workers and date of effect
1	2	3
<b>States :</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	Rs. 15.00 to Rs. 19.25 p.d. (According to Zones) (8-4-91)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	Rs. 18.00 to Rs. 21.00 p.d. (According to Areas) (1-11-90)
3.	Assam . . . . .	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (1-8-89)

1	2	3
4. Bihar . . . . .		Rs. 16.50 p.d. (16-10-90)
5. Goa . . . . .		Rs. 12.00 p.d. (1-7-86)
6. Gujarat . . . . .		Rs. 15.00 p.d. (1-8-90)
7. Haryana . . . . .		Rs. 27.75 with meals or Rs. 31.75 without meals (1-1-90)
8. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .		Rs. 22.00 p.d. (1-4-91)
9. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .		Rs. 15.00 p.d. (24-3-89)
10. Karnataka . . . . .		Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 17.65 p.d. (12-7-88)
11. Kerala . . . . .		Rs. 12.00 p.d. for light work Rs. 15.00 p.d. for hard work (1-6-84)
12. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .		Rs. 17.03 p.d. (1-4-90)
13. Maharashtra . . . . .		Rs. 12.00 to Rs. 20.00 p.d. (According to Zones) (1-5-88)
14. Manipur . . . . .		Rs. 26.70 p.d. for Hill Area and Rs. 23.70 p.d. for other than Hill Area (1-12-88)
15. Meghalaya . . . . .		Rs. 25.00 p.d. (1-6-90)
16. Mizoram . . . . .		Rs. 28.00 p.d. (1-11-87)
17. Nagaland . . . . .		Rs. 15.00 p.d. (16-5-87)
18. Orissa . . . . .		Rs. 25.00 p.d. (1-7-90)
19. Punjab . . . . .		Rs. 35.55 p.d. without meal or Rs. 31.55 p.d. with meals (1-9-90)
20. Rajasthan . . . . .		Rs. 22.00 p.d. (2-7-90)
21. Sikkim . . . . .		Rs. 14.00 p.d. (1-10-87)
22. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		Rs. 14.00 p.d. (3-4-89)
23. Tripura . . . . .		Rs. 17.80 p.d. (1-10-90)
24. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		Rs. 18.00 p.d. (29-4-89)
25. West Bengal . . . . .		Rs. 22.88 p.d. without meal or Rs. 19.68 p.d. plus two principal meals (1-10-90)

1

2

3

**Union Territories :**

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	Rs. 20.00 p.d. (Andaman) Rs. 21.00 p.d. (Nicobar) (12-7-89)
2. Chandigarh . . . . .	Rs. 29.30 p.d. with meal or Rs. 33.30 p.d. without meal
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	Rs. 14.00 p.d. (5-10-89)
4. Delhi . . . . .	Rs. 34.50 p.d. (1-2-91)
5. Lakshadweep . . . . .	Rs. 18.00 p.d. (1-9-88)
6. Pondicherry :	
(i) Pondicherry Region . . . . .	Rs. 14.00 p.d. (2-1-90)
(ii) Mahe Region . . . . .	Rs. 12.00 p.d. for light work and Rs. 15.00 p.d. for hard work (1-7-87)
(iii) Yanam Region . . . . .	Rs. 11.00 p.d. (15-3-88)
(iv) Karaikal Region . . . . .	Rs. 8.00 p.d. (16-5-86)

**Report of Bachawat Commission****\*192. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :**

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the states which have implemented the report of Bachawat Commission ; and

(b) the names of the States which have not implemented this report at all or have implemented it partly and the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) : (a) and (b) : On the basis of information received from the various States and Union Territory Administrations, the position about implementation of Bhachawat Wage Boards recommendations by newspaper establishments in various States/Union Territory Administrations is given below :—

1. *Fully implemented* : Goa, Chandigarh. Pondicherry.
2. *Partially implemented* : Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal

Pradesh, Asam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi.

3. *Not implemented* : Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
4. There is no newspaper establishment covered by Bhachawat Wage Boards recommendations in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu.
5. Financial constraints faced by the Newspaper Establishments and pendency of writ petitions in Supreme Court

against the Bhachawat Wage Boards recommendations have mainly been cited as grounds by newspaper establishments in cases of non-implementation of recommendations.

[English]

### **New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979**

\*193. **Shri Rajnath Sonkar Sastri** : Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA has failed to meet the housing requirements of the registered applicants under New Pattern HUDCO Scheme, 1979 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure allotment of flats to each one of them within the next two years ?

**The Minister of Urban Development (Shrimati Sheila Kaul)** : (a) The DDA has not been able to meet the full requirement of the registered applicants under the New Pattern Scheme, 1979. So far 1,06,669 flats have been allotted against the total number of 1,71,272 applicants registered under the Scheme.

(b) The remaining registrants could not be allotted flats so far due to constraints of land availability and infrastructural services.

(c) Concrete plans have been formulated for clearing the backlog under this scheme by 1994-95.

### **Scheme to help the Physically Handicapped**

\*194. **Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde** : Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of physically handicapped persons category-wise, and the details of the schemes to help the physically handicapped persons in the country :

(b) the amount earmarked by the Union Government for the welfare of physically handicapped persons during 1990-91 ; and

(c) the amount actually spent during the above period ?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri)** : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Rs. 3223 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 3162.32 lakhs.

### **Statement**

According to the Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 1981, 12 million people suffered from physical disability of one type or another. Categorywise break up is as follows :

- 5.43 million—locomotor disability
- 3.47 million—visual disability
- 3.02 million—hearing disability
- 1.75 million—speech disability

The details of the schemes are given below :

#### **(i) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitment of aids/appliances**

Aids and appliances costing upto Rs. 3600 are provided to disabled persons free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 1200 p.m. and at 50% of the cost if their income is between Rs. 1200-2500.

Aids and appliances costing upto Rs. 3600 such as crutches, callipers, artificial limbs, wheel-chairs, braille equipments, hearing aids etc. are made available to about one lakh persons every year. There are at present 152 limb fitting centres in the country.

#### **(ii) Scholarships for the Disabled Persons**

Government of India operates a scheme of scholarships from High School (Class IX) upwards for providing education to handicapped.

**(iii) Assistance to Organisations for Disabled Persons**

Welfare programmes for the handicapped are largely undertaken in a cost effective and flexible manner through non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). There are about 1500 NGOs in the country working in this sector. Through this scheme, financial assistance to the extent of 90% is given to NGOs for providing education vocational training and rehabilitation facilities to the disabled.

**(iv) Petrol/Diesel subsidy to disabled, National Awards and other Miscellaneous Schemes.**

Under the petrol/diesel subsidy scheme, handicapped owners of motorised vehicles are given 50% subsidy on actual expenditure on purchase of petrol/diesel.

**(v) National Institutes**

In order to effectively deal with the multi-dimensional problems of the handicapped population, the following four National Institutes have been set up in each major area of disability :—

- (1) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.
- (2) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
- (3) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.
- (4) National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.

These are premier apex level organisations in the respective fields in the area of education, development of manpower, training, vocational guidance, counselling, research, development of suitable service models and low cost rehabilitation aids for the handicapped. Two other organisations, namely :—

(1) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi; and

(2) National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Orissa.

are service centres for the physically handicapped providing facilities for training physiotherapist, occupational therapist, prosthetic technicians etc.

**(vi) District Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) Scheme of Rural Rehabilitation**

To fulfil the need for comprehensive rehabilitation services for the rural areas where majority of disabled population live, a scheme called the District Rehabilitation Centre was launched in 1983 and since then 12 such centres have been established in different States.

**(vii) Employment of Handicapped**

To assist the employable handicapped, 23 Special Employment Exchanges, 55 Special Cells in the normal Employment Exchanges and 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs) are functioning across the country. Though all of them are under Labour Ministry, funds are provided by the Ministry of Welfare on hundred per cent basis for Special Cells and on fifty per cent basis for the Special Employment Exchanges. The Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are funded solely by Ministry of Labour.

**(viii) S&T Project in Mission Mode on Application Technology for Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.**

Research projects through selected institutions all over the country are being supported under the Scheme of S&T Project in Mission Mode, to bring the fruits of technology to bear upon the life of the handicapped so as to improve their mobility, productivity, quality of daily living and integration in society.

### Site Museum and a Sub-office at Jajpur, Orissa

\*195. **Shri Anadi Charan Das** : Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for setting up a 'Site Museum' and a Sub-office at Jajpur for Archaeological Survey of India in Cuttack district of Orissa for better upkeep and preservation of ancient monuments of Buddhist and Jainism in importance; and

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

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Government are unable to consider the demand to set up a site museum until land is available.

(ii) It is not considered necessary to open a sub-circle office at Jajpur at present.

### Pollution in Bombay and Thane

\*196. **Prof. Ram Kapse** : Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal people affected in Thane area due to pollution; and

(b) the measures taken to reduce or control the pollution in Bombay and Thane areas?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath)** : (a) There are no reports of any widespread effect of pollution on the tribal population in Thane area. However, there is a report of 38 persons and 445 cattle being affected due to metal poisoning in one case.

(b) The following measures have been taken to control pollution in Bombay and Thane areas :

(i) Ambient air and water quality standards have been prescribed.

(ii) Standards for air and water polluting industries have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.

(iv) The Central Government has prepared a time-bound action plan for control of pollution, in consultation with the State Government, under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by 31st December, 1991.

### Delegation of Powers to States under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

\*197. **Shri Sushil Chandra Verma** : Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to delegate to States the powers under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to grant permission for cutting of trees in forest lands for developmental projects and also to keep out of the purview of the Act such projects initiated prior to October 25, 1980 without insisting on compensatory afforestation ;

(b) whether the delay in granting such permission has over run the cost of the projects ;

(c) whether the Union Government now propose to grant the permission at the earliest for the purpose ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission in regard to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ; and

(f) the follow-up action taken thereon ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath)** : (a) No, Sir.

Projects will not require prior approval of Central Government if specific orders for dereservation or diversion of forest areas were issued prior to

25.10.1980.

(b) to (d) : When project proposals are submitted complete in all respects conforming to the prescribed guidelines, such cases are quickly disposed of and they do not lead to cost over runs. Incomplete proposals are referred back to the State Government for furnishing lacking essential details.

Permission can be granted on merits only after complete information is furnished by the State Government regarding proposals for forest diversion under the Act.

(e) and (f) : A Statement is attached.

#### Statement

(e) Sarkaria Commission made certain recommendations in respect of forests. Relevant paras are reproduced as under :—

**15.5.01 :** In view of a large number of cases referred under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 having been 'closed' there is need for reviewing them to identify the reasons. A senior officer of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Wildlife should examine all such cases which have been disposed of as 'closed', identify the reasons and inform the States. Cases which are required to be followed by the States should be reopened and decided on their merits after discussion with the representatives of the concerned State Governments.

**15.5.02 :** Powers should be delegated to the States to divert, to a small extent, say not exceeding 5 hectares of reserved forest lands, which are urgently required for specific public purposes.

**15.5.03 :** Conservation and improvement of forest resources is of

utmost importance to the nation. A concerted action by both the Union and the States is imperative. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that development efforts are not hampered. A bi-annual review of pending cases should be carried out in consultation with each State Government concerned. This occasion should also be utilised for reviewing the sanctions by virtue of powers recommended by us to be delegated to them.

**15.5.04 :** In the case of large projects involving significant extent of submersion of reserved forests, their diversion to non-forest uses, clearance under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, should be given as far as possible simultaneously with project clearance by the Union Government. Agency of the Union Government may be associated from the beginning with the formulation of the project so that adequate measures not only to compensate for the loss of reserved forests but also to improve forest resources, can be built into them *ab-initio*.

(f) *Present status regarding Implementation of Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission :* The report of the Sarkaria Commission on forests is being examined by the Government. At present the matter is referred to the Inter-State Council to elicit their views on the report.

#### [Translation]

#### Increase of Seats at Indian Institutes of Technology

\*198. **Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the number of seats in certain subjects at the Indian Institutes of Technology situated at



Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur and Kharagpur in the current academic session ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each Indian Institute of Technology evaluates and monitors all its programmes from time to time and decides well in advance of commencement of the academic session the intake in each course. Any change in the number of seats in various programmes conducted at these Institutes is made keeping in view the optimal utilisation of the infrastructural facilities, such as classrooms, hostel accommodation, faculty strength, etc.

[English]

**Recognition to Trichur Medical College, Kerala**

**\*199. Prof. K. V. Thomas :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to recognise the Trichur Medical College, Kerala ;

(b) if so, by when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :**

(a) to (c) : The Medical College, Trichur, affiliated to Calicut University, Kerala, was granted temporary recognition by the Medical Council of India for three years, namely, 1988, 1989 and 1990 in respect of the M.B.B.S. degree awarded by Calicut University.

For the purpose of granting permanent recognition, an inspection was carried out on behalf of the Medical Council of India in July, 1991. The Council has informed that

the inspection report is pending for consideration by the Executive Committee/Council. The various Committees of the Council are not functioning at present in compliance of orders of the Delhi High Court. The matter is pending consideration in the Supreme Court. Further action will be taken by the Government on receipt of the recommendation of the Medical Council of India in this regard.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Medical Colleges in Uttar Pradesh**

**\*200. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where Medical Colleges are proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :** The Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that owing to paucity of resources with the State Government, there is no proposal to set up Government Medical colleges anywhere in the State at present.

**Ayurvedic Herbs around Chitrakoot District Banda**

**\*201. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the presence of Ayurvedic herbs in and around Chitrakoot, District Banda of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn for identification and conservation of these herbs ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : A Medico-Botanical Survey team from the Regional

Research Institute of Ayurveda, Gwalior under the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha has conducted survey of Medicinal Plants available in the Chitrakoot area during the year 1985. About 39 important Medicinal Plants commonly used in Ayurvedic Medicines were found available in Chitrakoot area. The list of these Medicinal Plants is given in the attached statement. Many

of these plants are collected by the local people for commercial purposes.

As per information received from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Central Circle of Botanical Survey of India, Allahabad has drawn up a plan to explore the Bundelkhand region on priority basis. Several field tours have already been undertaken by them.

## STATEMENT

### MEDICINAL PLANTS OF CHITRAKOOT AREA

Sl. No.	Ayurvedic Name	Botanical Name
1.	Nirgundi Mula	<i>Alectra parasitica</i>
2.	Bidarikand	<i>Puraria tuberosa</i> [X]
3.	Varahikand	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>
4.	Musali safed	<i>Chlorophytum arundinaceum</i>
5.	Musali kali	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i>
6.	Salparni	<i>Desmodium gangetum</i>
7.	Kalihari	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
8.	Kebul	<i>Costus speciosus</i>
9.	Jyotishmati	<i>Celastrus paniculata</i>
10.	Kantakari.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>
11.	Gokshur	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
12.	Ushir Khas	<i>Vetivera zizanioides</i>
13.	Kush	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>
14.	Nal (Narsal)	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
15.	Bilva	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
16.	Sheonak	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>
17.	Gambhari.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
18.	Patala	<i>Stereospermum saveolans</i>
19.	Arni	<i>Chlorodendrum phlomoides</i>
20.	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
21.	Buasar	<i>Pterorarpus marsupiam</i>
22.	Asan	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>
23.	Bibhitaka	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
24.	Gurmar	<i>Gymnema sylvestris</i>
25.	Satawari	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
26.	Lajjala	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
27.	Vasa	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>

1	2	3
28.	Dudhika . . . .	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
29.	Nirgundi . . . .	<i>Vitex negundo</i>
30.	Shallaki . . . .	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>
31.	Dhav . . . .	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
32.	Ghingani . . . .	<i>Odina woodier</i>
33.	Dhav . . . .	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
34.	Kachnar . . . .	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
35.	Shleshnatak . . . .	<i>Cordia mixa</i>
36.	Parijatuka . . . .	<i>Nyctanthus arbortristis</i>
37.	Kutaj . . . .	<i>Holarrhenia antidysenterica</i>
38.	Swetkutaj . . . .	<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i>
39.	Sariva (Anantmula) . . . .	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>

## [English]

**Health Service in Rural Areas**

\*202. **Shri N. Dennis** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Welfare** be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by Union Government to provide health services in rural areas through the Central Health Service ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar)** : Health Services in rural areas are provided by the State Governments and Union Territories Administration. However, the Central Government provides funds for rural family welfare centres and sub-centres. Central funds are also provided under special programmes to supplement health services in rural areas. Such special programmes include Area Development Projects for strengthening of the rural health infrastructure, Mother and Child Health Care Programmes including Universal Immunisation Programmes, and programmes relating to prevention of blindness and control of diseases like malaria, leprosy, T.B. and Kala-azar.

## [Translation]

**Assistance to Bihar to Control Kala-azar**

\*203. **Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi** :

**Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav** :

Will the Minister of **Health and Family Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given any assistance to the Government of Bihar to control 'Kala-azar' disease during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Union Government had sent a team to Bihar to find out the causes of this disease and suggest measures to control it ;

(d) if so the details of the report of the team ; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government thereon ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar)** : (a) to (e) The Government of India have been providing assistance in

cash and kind to the Government of Bihar for control of Kala-azar. Assistance provided during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Cash (Rs. in lakhs)	Kind	Total
1988-89	150.00	135.74	285.74
1989-90	100.00	270.20	370.20
1990-91	—	389.49	389.49

An expert team constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. P. Thakur visited the Districts of Darbhanga, Sahebganj and Patna in Bihar State and Murshidabad and Calcutta in West Bengal during December, 1990 to assess the Kala-azar Control Programme and submitted its report on 14-12-90. The important recommendations of the team are as under :—

- Strengthening of diagnostic facilities at Primary Health Centre and district level and to develop medical college hospitals to act as centres for training and research.
- Systematic follow up of cases, during and after treatment.
- To adopt the treatment schedule suggested by an expert committee constituted by Government of India in 1989.
- Ensuring effective and timely DDT spraying.
- Adequate and timely release of funds.
- Avoidance of frequent transfer of health personnel engaged in Kala-azar control activities.
- To formulate and implement a separate national programme for control of Kala-azar, fully funded by the Government of India.
- Organising effective health education.

Based on the recommendations of the expert team, an operational plan was prepared for the ten endemic districts of Vaishali, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa, Begusarai, Sahibganj and Purnea in Bihar involving an outlay of Rs. 39.68 crores for four years in January, 1991. The operational plan for 1991-92 was revised and finalised in consultation with the State Government in April, 1991.

The plan envisaged procurement and supply of imported drug (pentamidine)/insecticide and financing the cost of the indigenously manufactured drug (sodium Stibogluconate) to be procured by the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar were to identify health workers at the Community Health Centre (Block level)/sub-centre/Primary Health Centre for Kala-azar Control operations and establish facilities for treatment at sub-centre/Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre and District Hospital. Training of health workers and doctors in Kala-azar Control activities and health education was to be organised by the Government of Bihar. A State-level Kala-azar Control Board was to be established.

The Government of Bihar were to organise timely and effective DDT spraying (two rounds) by June, 1991. Between July, 1991 to January, 1992 intensive case detection, treatment, training of medical/para medical personnel and health education activities were to be organised.

During 1991-92 (upto 10th July, 1991) the Government of India has supplied (i) about 806 Metric tonne of DDT for spraying and (ii) 10,000 vials of imported drug (pentamidine).

The Government of Bihar has reportedly neither been able to organise two rounds of effective spraying nor has so far established the organisational structure as envisaged in the agreed operational plan.

### Development Works in Ramnagar

781. **Shri Kalka Das** : Will the Minister of **Urban Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the development works done by the Slum Department in Ramnagar and Shankar Nagar in Delhi during the last two years ;

(b) the steps being taken by the Department for constructing more lavatories in these localities and the time by which the adequate lavatories in proportion to the population of these localities is likely to be constructed there ;

(c) the time by which the community centres constructed is likely to be opened for the public use in these areas ;

(d) the number of such community centres in these areas completed but yet to be opened for the public use, the locations thereof and the reasons for not opening them for public use ;

(e) whether some more community centres are proposed to be constructed in these areas ; and

(f) if so, the locations thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam)** : (a) Slum Wing of Delhi Development Authority has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8.5 lakhs for providing water lines/sewer lines and concrete cement pavement etc. in this area. Besides, Rs. 24 lakhs has been deposited by this Slum Wing with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for carrying out similar development works in the area.

(b) During the current financial year Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority plans to provide five 'Pay and Use' Jan Suvidha Complexes consisting of 82 seats after conversion of existing W.C. Seats. Construction of new Jan Suvidha

Complexes are linked with the availability of suitable sites for which no specific time limit can be given.

(c) to (f) : One Community Centre is already in existence for public use in Katra Nabi Karim. Besides, one more Community Centre is under construction on the site of property No. 6108. The work of this Community Centre is in an advanced stage of completion.

[English]

### Deterioration in Services to Patients in Government Hospitals

782. **Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy** : Will the Minister of **Health and Family Welfare** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the general conditions of service made available to the patients in Government Hospitals located in various metropolitan towns in the country has further deteriorated due to lack of proper medicines, equipments and for lack of general motivation of service of physicians and surgeons ;

(b) whether the concerned Government authorities have not been able to check the situation nor could they take any effective measures to arrest such trend of dis-service to the patients despite availability of huge funds ;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof ; and

(d) the details and names of hospitals that are being given funds by the Union Government in the country during the last three years ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar)** :

(a) to (c) : As a result of the growth of population in general and the metropolitan towns in particular, the demands on the services provided by the Government hospitals has been ever increasing. This, at times, reveals certain shortcomings in the

services rendered by these hospitals. However, by and large, services provided are satisfactory and the equipment, medicines, laboratory facilities, etc. are normally adequate and the same are updated/improved from time to time. However, there is room for improvement in the services provided by these hospitals.

(d) While hospitals run by the State Governments are funded by them, the enclosed statement indicates the budget provision provided by the Union Government in respect of some of major hospitals during the last three years.

### STATEMENT

(Figs. in Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Institutions	Budget Estimates 1988-89		Budget Estimates 1989-90		Budget Estimates 1990-91	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Safdarjang Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre at Safdarjang Hospital.	185.00	1,183.00	200.00	1,350.00	210.00	1,907.00
Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.	125.00	775.00	125.00	864.00	165.00	1,062.00
Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.	23.00	137.00	15.00	160.00	10.00	199.00
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Main).	480.00	2,080.00	480.00	2,528.00	600.00	3,400.00
Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research and Education, Chandigarh.	700.00	1,392.00	646.00	1,641.00	700.00	2,050.00 (excluding De-addiction)
Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.	90.00	310.00	175.00	381.00	100.00	555.00
Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S. K. Hospital and Kalawati Saran Hospital.	95.00	830.00	120.00	960.00	58.00	1,115.00

### Benefits of UGC Scheme to College and University Teachers

783. **Shri Kodikkunil Suresh :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the date of implementation of University Grants Commission Scheme for College and University Teachers, some teachers in service were denied the benefit of University Grants Commission Scheme :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that all teachers who were on the pay roll on the date of implementation of UGC Scheme get the benefit of the scheme ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) to (c) : The Scheme of revision of pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges and other measures for maintenance of standards in higher education, which was circulated by the Central Government by its letters dated 17-6-87 and 22-7-1988, has been implemented by all Central Universities w.e.f. 1-1-1986. As regards State Universities and Colleges, the State

Governments were advised that, after taking local conditions into consideration, they may decide, in their discretion, to implement the Scheme w.e.f. 1-1-1986 or a later date. All States have accepted the pay revision scheme and according to the information available with Government, most of the States have implemented the scheme w.e.f. 1-1-1986.

[Translation]

#### Grant to Universities by UGC

**784. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by University Grants Commission for each university in the country during each of the last three years ; and

(b) the name of colleges affiliated to each of these Universities and number of students admitted to these during 1991-92 ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The University Grants Commission has published, as a printed document, the university-wise list of colleges giving their names and year of their establishment, which are recognised under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act. The list as on 31st August, 1989, published by the Commission in March, 1990, contains the names and year of establishment of 4070 colleges affiliated to various universities. Copy of the publication has been made available for the Parliament library.

Information regarding the number of students admitted in each of the affiliated colleges in the academic year 1991-92 is not available with the Commission.

[English]

#### Foreign Aid for Afforestation Schemes in Rajasthan

**785. Shri Dan Dayal Joshi :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign aid has been given for afforestation scheme in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof , and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) to (c) : Two externally aided projects are being implemented in Rajasthan. The details are as under :—

(1) As part of the National Social Forestry Project (NSFP) assisted by the World Bank and USAID, the Rajasthan component of the project covering 16 districts is being implemented w.e.f. 1985-86 and is expected to continue upto March 1993. According to the Approved Project Document, the external aid component of this project is US\$ 25.2 million. The total expenditure incurred upto March, 1991, is Rs. 47.80 crores. Against the total target of 120800 hectares for various afforestation activities, the achievement is about 107543 hectares under all activities upto March, 1991.

(2) A project entitled "Afforestation and Pasture Development Project along Indira Gandhi Canal Area" assisted by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan, was approved for implementation in Rajasthan State w.e.f. February 5, 1991. The total cost of the project is Rs. 107.5 crores. For this

project, Japanese Yen 7,869 million constitute the external aid component. The expenditure incurred on initial activities under the project upto March, 1991 was Rs. 2.69 crores.

### Fall in Female Ratio

**786. Shri Govindrao Nikam :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per 1991 census the female population in the country is falling ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) what is the birth ratio of male and female ; and

(d) whether Government propose to narrow the gap between the male-female ratio ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Department of Women and Child Development (Kumari Mamata Banerjee) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimate of birth ratio of male and female ranges from 107 in 1981 to 110 in 1983 according to the Sample Registration System.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

### Hostel for Students belonging to SCs/STs

**787. Shri Ram Narain Berwa :** Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is pathetic in the States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these students hostels lack general amenities like good food, clothing, electricity and accommodation etc.

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more financial assistance or special central grant to States for improving the conditions of these students hostels ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri) :** (a) to (d) : Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of hostels for SCs/STs boys/girls Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on a matching grant basis for the construction of buildings for the hostels.

The expenditure on the running and maintenance of the hostels is provided by the State Governments. The Government of India does not provide any Central assistance for this purpose.

[*English*]

### Falciparum Malaria cases in Gujarat

**788. Dr. K. D. Jeswani :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Falciparum Malaria cases reported in the State of Gujarat during the last one year ;

(b) whether malaria research centre is functioning in the Kaira District of Gujarat ; and

(c) if so, the details of its functioning ?

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :**

(a) The number of Falciparum Malaria cases reported by State of Gujarat during 1990 and 1991 is as follows :

Year	p.f.cases
1990	1,34,215
1991 (Upto March)	17,301



(b) Yes. A field station of Malaria Research Centre was opened in Nadiad Taluka, Kheda District, Gujarat in 1983.

(c) The field station is engaged on the demonstration of (i) Bioenvironmental control of malaria, (ii) research on the control of mosquito breeding, (iii) training of staff of the health department and collaborative agencies, (iv) transfer of technology to the health department, (v) development of a monitoring system to ascertain the impact of intervention measures and (vi) preparation of action plan for the entire district.

[Translation]

**Lord Jagannath Temple, Orissa**

789. **Shri Govinda Chandra Munda** : Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received information from Orissa Government during the last three years regarding development of cracks in the Lord Jagannath Temple :

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount proposed to be sanctioned by the Government during the current year for reconstruction and repair of the temple ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh)** : (a) to (c) : The Archaeological Survey of India has not received any specific information from the Government of Orissa regarding the development of cracks in the main temple of Lord Jagannath, Puri during the last three years.

As per the recommendations of the Experts, the Conservation works on Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri and the subsidiary shrines within are in progress, for which an allocation of Rs. 6.75 lakhs has been made in the current financial year

[English]

**P. G. Allowance to ISM Post-Graduates**

790. **Shri Roshan Lal** : Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post-Graduate doctors of the Indian Systems of Medicines working in C.G.H.S. are paid Post-Graduate Allowance ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether the Government propose to give Post-Graduate Allowance to such doctors ; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) : In view of (a) above question does not arise.

**Poor Result of CBSE**

791. **Dr. Kripasindhu Bhoi** : Will the Minister Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the result of Central Board of Secondary Education for X standard was extremely poor for the year 1990-91 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor :

(c) whether Government propose to compensate such students who failed marginally by promoting them to the next class, provisionally ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the failed students are being denied admission by the schools from where they appeared as regular candidates particularly in Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure readmission to the failed students in the same school from where they appeared ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh):** (a) No Sir. The pass percentage for Secondary (class X) School Examination, 1991 conducted by the CBSE was 62.8% as against 65.6% in 1990.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e): Reports regarding refusal of admission to the failed students by some of the schools were received by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration. On 19-7-91, a circular was issued by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration to the Principals of all the recognised private and Government schools of Delhi/New Delhi directing them to ensure that no failed student is refused readmission in his or her parent school. In so far as Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Ashok Vihar, Delhi is concerned, the concerned Area Education Officer, Delhi Administration visited the school and assured all concerned that no failed student would be refused admission in the school.

#### **Village Health Guides in Rural Areas**

**792. Shri Satyagopal Misra:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to encourage Village Health Guides in the rural areas for the benefit of the rural people,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to enhance the honorarium of Village Health Guides paid hitherto;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha):** (a) and (b): The Village Health Guide Scheme continues to be in operation. The Village Health Guides are voluntary workers selected by the village community and provide elementary health and family welfare services in rural areas. They are paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month.

(c) to (e): It has not been possible to enhance the honorarium and make provision of medicine kits due to financial constraints.

#### **Clearance of Orissa Projects**

**793. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa had submitted any proposal to the Union Government for clearance of projects under Integrated Urban Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam):** (a) to (c): The Government of Orissa had submitted a preliminary project proposal for urban development at an estimated cost of Rs. 1892 crores to be posed for external assistance. The proposal was examined by this Ministry. It was found that the institutional capability as also capability of the State Government to provide counterpart funding had not been clearly brought out in the proposal. The proposal was, therefore, returned to the Govt. of Orissa for preparing a realistic project. Revised project report from the Government of Orissa has not been received.

### **Unauthorised Occupation of Land in Durga Park, Delhi**

**794. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land earmarked for DESU Sub-Station and Barat Ghar in Durga Park (Nasirpur) Delhi has been occupied by some persons unauthorisedly ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) to (c) : Delhi Development Authority has reported that Durga Park is an authorised colony. So far DDA has neither prepared any plan for the area nor any land has been earmarked either for DESU Sub-Station or for Barat Ghar. However, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has stated that two plots of land were offered by the Durga Park Welfare Association to it for Construction of Electric Sub-Station. One of the plots was subsequently encroached upon. FIR is reported to have been filed against the encroachers.

### **Scheme for Pedestrian in Connaught Place**

**795. Shri Sriballav Panigrahi :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has planned a scheme for pedestrians in Connaught Place ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation for not implementing the scheme ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) and (b) : The New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed that a scheme for the overall rejuvenation of Connaught Place area has been formulated. This comprehensive scheme involves beautification of area, construction of subways, creation of pedestrians pathways, construction of multi-tier parking, provision of additional public conveniences, discouraging traffic passing through Connaught Place, improvement of major radial roads, reduction of air and noise pollution levels, decongesting Connaught Place especially the inner circle of vehicular traffic, closing of inner circle road to vehicular traffic and pedestrianisation. Facilities for pedestrians is one of the components of the scheme.

(c) and (d) : New Delhi Municipal Committee has further reported that some representations have been received.

(i) the Delhi Petrodealers Association had written a letter requesting that they should be taken into confidence before finalizing the scheme ;

(ii) President, New Delhi Traders Association wrote a letter that the changed entry into the parking lots should be implemented during the period of experiments only. Hony. Secy. of this Association wrote another letter that they would not be a party to this experiment. He also sent a telegraph on 18-7-1991 stating that they have withdrawn from the agreement and that they vehemently oppose the experiment.

(iii) Connaught Place Residents Association sent a representation to the Minister of State for Home Affairs that the scheme is totally unacceptable to them as it has ignored their interests and that in case of medical emergency the transport will not be available at their doorsteps.

(e) The N.D.M.C. has also reported that Delhi Petrodealers Association were invited to discuss the matter but they have not responded. They

have been requested to discuss the matter again. Regular meeting were held with the New Delhi Traders Association and it was mutually agreed to organise the workshop after the completion of the experiments. The N.D.M.C. has stated that the apprehensions of the Connaught Place Residents Association is unfounded as the parking facility was available to all the blocks except that the entry and exit was through radial roads and parking facilities were not reduced.

[Translation]

### Review of Reservation Policy for SCs/STs

796. **Shri Tej Narayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to review the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri):** (a) to (c) : The reservation of seats for the SCs and STs in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the State as provided under Article 334 of the Constitution is reviewed after every 10 years. The present reservation is upto 25-1-2000.

[English]

### Amendment in Urban Land Ceiling Act

797. **Shri Kashiram Rana :**

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :**

Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam):** (a) and (b) : Proposals for amendments to the Act have been formulated. These amendments are expected to plug existing loopholes, help in more effective implementation of the Act and lead to better utilisation of vacant urban land. However, no final decision has been taken on these proposals.

[Translation]

### Navodaya Vidyalayas, State-wise

798. **Shri Moreshwar Save :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened so far under the new education policy in the country and the details thereof State-wise ;

(b) the number of students and teachers in the said Vidyalayas separately ; and

(c) the percentage of students belonging to backward classes in the said Navodaya Vdyalayas ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh):** (a) and (b) : So far 275 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in the country. Out of these, 14 have been sanctioned in the current academic year where the process of admission of students and posting of teachers is under process. State-wise break up of 275 Vidyalayas and position of students and teachers in the 261 Vidyalayas as on 31-3-91 is given in the attached statement.

(c) No such statistics are maintained. The percentage of students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe as on 31-3-91 is as follows :—

Scheduled Caste	19%
Scheduled Tribe	11%

## STATEMENT

*Statewise number of schools opened so far, number of students & number of teachers*

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers
			In 261 Vidyalayas as on 31-3-91	
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	20	5,534	315
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	5	418	67
3.	Bihar . . . . .	25	7,254	424
4.	Goa . . . . .	2	284	27
5.	Gujarat . . . . .	9	1,724	105
6.	Haryana . . . . .	9	2,654	145
7.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	8	2,280	146
8.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	14	2,169	202
9.	Kerala . . . . .	10	3,030	163
10.	Karnataka . . . . .	18	4,961	307
11.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	29	6,022	419
12.	Maharashtra . . . . .	20	5,758	332
13.	Manipur . . . . .	7	1,517	99
14.	Meghalaya . . . . .	4	320	48
15.	Mizoram . . . . .	2	154	26
16.	Orissa . . . . .	12	3,502	211
17.	Punjab . . . . .	7	1,880	125
18.	Rajasthan . . . . .	21	5,264	323
19.	Sikkim . . . . .	1	107	15
20.	Nagaland . . . . .	2	138	15
21.	Tripura . . . . .	2	285	11
22.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	35	7,253	442
23.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	2	298	34
24.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1	173	15
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	1	137	17
26.	Daman & Diu . . . . .	2	189	25
27.	Delhi . . . . .	2	216	11
28.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	1	114	10
29.	Pondicherry . . . . .	4	882	63
TOTAL . . . . .		275	64,517	4,142

[English]

**Unauthorised Construction in Hari Nagar**

799. **Shri Bandaru Dattatraya :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised constructions have been made by the allottees of DDA flats (double storey) particularly in pocket 'B' by first floor allottees in Hari Nagar, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the number of flats where water tank of ground floor has been shifted/changed by the unauthorised construction ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by DDA in this regard ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Unauthorised construction has been made on second floor in 20 flats of Pocket-B, Hari Nagar, New Delhi.

(c) Water tanks of five ground floor flats have been shifted to the terrace of second floor by the allottees of 1st floor flats.

(d) The notices have been issued in all the above mentioned cases as per terms and conditions of allotment/lease.

[Translation]

**Punishment for Felling of Trees**

800. **Shri Rajveer Singh :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the persons arrested in the country for illegal cutting of forests during the current year ; and

(b) the details of action taken against them ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) and (b) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**LIG/MIG Flats to Retired Persons in Rohini**

802. **Prof. Prem Dhruval :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the flats in MIG and LIG category allotted to retired Government Servants in Sector 18, Rohini, have not been occupied by the allottees even after 18 months of their allotment ;

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof ;

(c) the number of persons who have so far occupied the flats in MIG 'A' and 'B' Blocks and LIG flats of Sector 18 ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide the requisite facilities in this Sector to inspire the allottees to occupy the allotted flats ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In Sector 18, Block 'A' & 'B' 1593 possession letters have been issued to the allottees of LIG/MIG flats. 1273 allottees have taken over the possession.

(d) The services like water supply, sewerage, drainage and electricity are already reported to be available.

**Non-clearance of Industrial and Power Projects**

803. **Shri Syed Shahabuddin :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) the brief particulars of industrial and power projects which were not cleared by the Government for environmental reasons during 1990-91 ;

(b) the reasons for their non-clearance ;

(c) the time gap between the receipt of each case and its non-clearance ; and

(d) whether any remedial measures were suggested to the applicants so as to make a review possible ?

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath): (a) to (c): A statement is attached.

(d) Reasons for rejection of a proposal are communicated to the proponents.

## STATEMENT

*Particulars of Industrial and Power Projects received in 1990-91 and not cleared by Government for environmental reasons*

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Receipt	Reasons for non-clearance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. Industrial Projects</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Oil Production from Godavari Terminal facilities-ONGC.	Feb. 91	Considered in March, 91. complete environmental data and action plans not furnished. Part of the information sought submitted only in July, 91.
2.	DAP project at Kakinada-ESSAR Ltd.	Nov. 90	Rejected in December 90 due to site being in close proximity to a sanctuary.
<b>BIHAR</b>			
3.	Reconstruction of Bokaro convertors shop at Bokaro, SAIL.	April 90	Considered in August, 90. Complete environmental data and action plans not furnished. Part of the information received in July, 91.
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
4.	Nivagam Desalting Plant-ONGC	Oct. 90	Considered in Feb. 91. Complete environmental data and action plans not furnished. Part of the information was received in July, 91.
5.	PBR and PP expansion-IPCL.	Feb. 91	Considered in March 91 and June. 91. Full information is yet to be provided.
6.	PADC facilities and carbon fibre plant-IPCL	Feb. 91	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Petrochemical complex at Hazira Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd.	March, 91	The proposal was rejected in May, 91 for want of full environmental data.

**HARYANA**

8.	Fertilizer Project at Paliwal KRIBHCO	Feb. 91	Considered in March, 91. Full information is yet to be received.
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9.	Expansion of Automobile Plant Maruti Udyog Ltd.	March, 91	Considered in June, 91, a revised EIA to be submitted
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**KARNATAKA**

10.	Pestisitation Plant (exp.) and Beneficiation Plant (exp)-KIOCL.	Oct. 90	Considered in Nov. 90 & May, 91. Revised EIA to be submitted.
11.	Blast Furnace complex-VISL	Oct. 90	Considered in Nov., 90. Additional information received in July, 91.
12.	LPG Storage facilities at Mangalore	March, 91	At the request of Project authorities the consideration of the proposal was deferred.

**KERALA**

13.	Refinery Expansion-CRL	Nov. 90	Considered in Feb. 91. Additional information received in July 91.
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**MAHARASHTRA**

14.	Dimethyl formamide Plant-RCF	Nov. 90	Considered in Feb. 91. Clarification from State Government is awaited.
15.	MDI Project-HOCL	July, 90	Lacked details and requisite information rejected in Sept., 90.

**ORISSA**

16.	Integrated Alumina Complex expansion-NALCO	Feb. 91	Additional information sought for submission in July, 91.
17.	Fertilizer Plant at Talcher (Modernisation)-FCI	Dec. 90	Considered in February, 91 and was rejected due to lack of comprehensive information.

**TAMIL NADU**

18.	Expansion of Textile Mill at Coimbatore-NTC	March, 91	Complete information is yet to be received.
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**UTTAR PRADESH**

19.	Gas cracker complex at Auraiya-GAIL	Oct. 90	Considered in October 90. Complete information yet to be supplied.
20.	DG sets at antibiotics unit at Rishikesh-IDPL	April, 90	Detailed information is yet to be provided.



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21.	Steel Strips-Road Master Co.	March, 91	Detailed information is yet to be provided
22.	Rubber Sheets, Rubbersoles Kailash Rubber Co.	March, 91	Do.
23.	Fertiliser Plant at Shajahanpur Bindal Agrochemicals Ltd.	Oct. 90	Detailed information was not provided, rejected in December, 90

#### OTHERS

24. Upgradation of HBJ pipeline-GAIL	March, 91	Considered in May, 91. Additional information submitted in July, 91.
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#### B. Thermal Power Projects

##### ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Godavari Gas Based Power Project -800 MW- NTPC.	April, 90	Rejected in May, 91 due to site being in close proximity to a sanctuary.
2. Gas Based Thermal Power Project at Jegurpadu- 2×135 MW GT - 1×135MW ST-A.P. State Electricity Board.	Nov. 90	The project was considered twice. Complete environmental data and action plans not furnished. Additional information is yet to be submitted.

##### BIHAR

3. Chandil Thermal Power Project 2×500 MW- Bihar State Electricity Board/CESC Ltd.	Feb 91	The project was considered in March 91. Additional information is yet to be submitted.
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##### GUJARAT

4. Narmada Thermal Power Project 2×500 MW- Gujarat Electricity Board.	Feb. 91	The project was proposed to be discussed on 24-6-91. The project authority requested for postponement of the discussion consideration.
5. Sikka Thermal Power Project 2×210 MW- Gujarat Electricity Board.	Feb 91	Rejected in May, 91 due to site being in close proximity to a sanctuary and National Park.

##### TRIPURA

6. Gas based power Project at Agartala-6×90-MW- NTPC.	Dec. 90	Rejected in April, 91 due to site being in close proximity to a sanctuary.
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##### WEST BENGAL

7. Budge Budge Thermal Power Project 2×250-MW-Calcutta Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	Nov. 90	Additional information submitted in July, 91.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>C. Hydro Electric Power Projects</b>			
<b>HARYANA</b>			
1. Dadurpur Mini Hydel Scheme	June, 90	Rejected in June, 90 due to incomplete environmental data and Action Plans.	
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>			
2. Dhamwari Hydel Project	May, 90	Do.	
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>			
3. Sewa Hydel Project Stage-III	Oct. 90	Rejected in Nov. 90 due to incomplete Environmental data and Action Plans.	
<b>KERALA</b>			
4. Power Development under Boothankette Irrigation Project.	April, 90	Rejected in June, 90 due to incomplete environmental data and Action Plans.	
5. Chembukkadava Small Hydel Project	Oct. 90	Rejected in November 90 due to incomplete Environmental data and Action Plans.	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
6. Matnar H.E. Project	Jan. 91	Rejected in February, 91 due to incomplete Environmental data and Action Plans.	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
7. Dhauliganga HE II Project	Sept. 90	Rejected in October, 90 due to incomplete Environmental data and Action Plans.	
8. Gauriganga HE project Stage I & II	Nov. 90	Rejected in November, 90 due to incomplete Environmental data and Action Plans.	
9. Basuli Mini Hydel Scheme	Oct. 90	Rejected in November 90 due to incomplete Environmental data and Action Plans.	

**[Translation]****Opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya at Champavat District Pithoragarh**

804. Shri Jeewan Sharma : Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have acquired land for opening a Navo-

daya Vidyalaya at Champavat in Pithoragarh District in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so the time by which this Vidyalaya is likely to start functioning ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) : Opening of a Navodaya Vidyalaya is based on the proposal from the State/UT Government concerned which provide 30 acres of suitable land free of cost and sufficient building and other infrastructure for opening the Vidyalaya. No such proposal has been received for opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Champavat in Pithoragarh District in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **New Labour Policy**

**805. Shri Vishwanath Shastri :  
Shri Devendra Prasad  
Yadav :**

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new labour policy ; and

(b) if so the time by which the said policy is likely to be announced ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) and (b) : The question of formulating a new industrial relations law was discussed at the 29th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in April, 1990. In pursuance of its recommendations, a bipartite Committee under the chairmanship of Shri G. Ramanujam was set up to formulate specific proposals in this regard. The report of the Committee is proposed to be discussed in the next session of the Indian Labour Conference.

#### **National Policy on Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons**

**806. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava :**  
Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to formulate a new **National Policy** to check displacement of tribal and rehabilitation of already displaced tribals ; and

(b) if so, the areas in Rajasthan, and details of the tribals population which will be benefited by the scheme ?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitram Kesri) :** (a) and (b) : A comprehensive National Policy for rehabilitation of Project Displaced Persons is under consideration.

#### **Union Government's Directions to set up Hospitals**

**807. Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan :  
Shri Prabhu Dayal Kathuria :**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have directed State Governments to set up small hospitals at block level in each district for the treatment of T.B., Cancer and other dangerous diseases under various schemes of Union Government relating to primary health care facilities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) and (b) : Under the prevailing pattern, one community health centre (CHC) is established to provide specialised health care facilities to a population of 80,000 to 1,20,000 in rural area. The CHC has a minimum 30 beds and 4 specialists in medicine, surgery, paediatrics and Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The CHCs are established and run by State/UT Governments. Under the CHCs there are Primary Health Centres (PHCs) established and run by State/UT Governments, each for a population of 20,000 (Tribal to 30,000-rural areas) to provide primary health care (CHCs area) are first level referral hospitals established either by upgrading one of the PHCs or a sub-district level hospital existing in the locality. Facilities available at the CHCs include X-ray services, laboratory facilities, etc. The CHCs in

co-ordination with PHCs under its jurisdiction provides health and family welfare services in the locality including treatment of different diseases.

[English]

### Global Warming

808. **Shrimati Dil Kumari**

**Bhandari :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per study conducted by the Centre for Science and Environment and Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), India is not as responsible for Global warming as claimed by studies of World Resources Institute (WRI) ; and

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

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scientific studies made in India so far do not bear out the statements contained in the report of the World Resources Institute (WRI) regarding India's responsibility for global warming. This is a field in which there is considerable scientific uncertainty about the causes, pace and impact of climate change and global warming. Scientists and experts are already engaged in carrying out in-depth studies on these aspects. Attention has been drawn in discussions in international scientific and other forums to the studies made in India.

[Translation]

**Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sitamarhi District**

809. **Shri Naval Kishore Rai :**

Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sitamarhi district in Bihar in near future ;

(b) if so, by what time and details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be set up, the number out of them already working and likely to be set up during 1991-92 in Bihar and the proposed sites of the said Vidyalayas ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) : Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened on the basis of the proposals received from the State Government concerned. A proposal for opening of a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Sitamarhi District of Bihar has been received recently.

(c) The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya as envisages the opening of one Navodaya Vidyalaya per district. So far 275 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened of which 25 are in Bihar. During 1991-92 one Navodaya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned for Bihar at Ujain, District Siwan.

### Pollution in Agra

810. **Shri Bhagwan Shankar**

**Rawat :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) the type of industrial units causing environmental pollution in Agra ;

(b) the remedial steps taken to check the pollution in Agra ;

(c) whether the Government propose to make any provision to make good the losses suffered by these industries as a result of installing pollution control devices ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether there is any scheme to set up industries which do not cause environmental pollution in Agra ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) Tanneries, Board mills, Pharmaceuticals, Leather

Board, Electroplating and Meat processing units are causing water pollution and foundries are causing air pollution, in Agra.

(b) Following remedial steps have been taken to check pollution in Agra.

- (i) A time bound action plan for control of pollution has been prepared in consultation with the State Government under which the polluting units are required to meet the prescribed standards by December 31, 1991.
- (ii) Since 1983, industries which cause air pollution are not permitted to operate in Agra ;
- (iii) Industries which do not use fossil fuel are allowed only after impact assessment studies.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Ancient Monuments at Chittorgarh Fort in Rajasthan**

811. **Shrimati Mahendra Kumari :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate arrangements have been made to maintain the ancient monuments at Chittorgarh Fort, Bundi and Alwar Forts in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether taking photographs of the ancient monuments at the above Forts is prohibited by the Archaeological Department ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) : Yes sir. Adequate arrange-

ments have been made for the proper maintenance of the centrally protected monuments in Chittorgarh Fort and Chitrashala in Bundi Fort. The Fort at Alwar is not a centrally Protected Monument.

Allocation of sufficient funds have been made for the maintenance, structural conservation, chemical preservation and horticultural developments of the monuments mentioned above.

(c) and (d) : Still photography, with hand camera (without use of stand) is permitted.

#### **Revision of Incentive Schemes for Family Welfare Programme**

812. **Shri Rajendra Kumar Sharma :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to revise the incentive schemes available under family planning programme ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Government propose to initiate new schemes for curbing birth rate, in view of recent Census findings ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) As a part of the overall strategy to revamp the Family Welfare Programme in the country, various proposals and alternatives including those relating to incentives and disincentives are under consideration and no final decision has been taken in the matter.

(b) and (c) : The national objective is to achieve a balanced growth of population by 2000 A.D. The latest census results have shown that present growth rate of our population is still over 2% per annum and the Government is seriously concerned

about it. In order to curb the galloping population growth, it is considered imperative to undertake new initiatives. In this context, all aspects of implementation of the Family Welfare Programme are being looked into. This involves gearing up of the entire implementation machinery in close consultation with State, UT Governments, greater emphasis on maternal and Child health care programme, launching of innovative Information, Education and Communication efforts, improvement in the quality of services, better arrangements for supply and distribution of contraceptives at the doorsteps of acceptors, increased coverage of younger couples with high fertility potential under spacing methods of contraception, institutionalisation of mechanisms for inter-sectoral co-ordination and initiatives to seek involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations in supplementing and complementing Government efforts in the delivery of Family Welfare services and generation of demand for these services.

#### **Deaths due to Mysterious Disease in Delhi**

813. **Shri Yashwantrao Patil :**  
**Prof. K. V. Thomas :**

**Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that a mysterious disease has claimed seventeen lives during the past one week in Delhi ;

(b) whether the symptoms in all the cases have been similar ;

(c) the number of patients suffering from the disease admitted in the various hospitals in Delhi ; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to prevent the spread of disease in Delhi and neighbouring areas ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) to (d) : A number of cases were admitted to some of the hospitals of Delhi during the last week of June and first 10 days of July, 1991 with high fever and semi-consciousness/unconsciousness. They had no other clinical signs or symptoms to indicate any specific disease. These cases have been diagnosed as heat hyperpyrexia. Thus, the disease cannot be described as mysterious so far as action to prevent the spread of the disease is concerned, experts are of the opinion that as disease is not a communicable one, there are no apprehensions of its spread. Hospital-wise distribution of admission and deaths has been given in the enclosed statement.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Hospitalwise distribution of admissions and deaths*

Hospital	Admissions	Deaths
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital . . . . .	30	21
Safdarjung Hospital . . . . .	13	13
Hindu Rao Hospital . . . . .	1	1
L.H.M.C. Hospital . . . . .	2	2
Holy Family Hospital . . . . .	1	1
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital . . . . .	16	3
A.I.I.M.S. . . . .	4	4
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45</b>

### Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

814. **Shri Bhageya Gobardhan :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, State-wise/U.T.-wise ;

(b) the estimated number of bonded labourers in each State/Union Territory and the corresponding number identified so far ;

(c) the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated till December 31, 1990, State/U.T.-wise ; and

(d) the involvement and contribution of voluntary agencies for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) to (c) : The Bonded Labour System has been abolished throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition)

Act, 1976. The Act envisages release of all the bonded labourers from bondage and simultaneous liquidation of their debts. The responsibility for implementing the Act is that of the State Governments concerned. As on 31-3-91, the State Governments have reported the identification of 2,55,608 bonded labourers out of which 2,22,935 have been rehabilitated. A statement showing the number of bonded labourers identified and rehabilitated by various State Governments as on 31-3-91 is attached.

(d) The Scheme "Involvement of Voluntary Agencies in the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers" has been launched on 30-10-87. The State Governments have been requested to give wide publicity to the schemes so that more and more voluntary agencies come forward, to take up the task of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. So far two voluntary agencies ; one each in Maharashtra and in Madhya Pradesh have come forward to take this job.

### STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State Governments	No. of bonded labourers identified as on 31-3-1991	No. of bonded labourers rehabilitated as on 31-3-1991	Balance BLs available for rehabilitation as on 31-3-1991	Not available for rehabilitation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,810	25,397	10,413	—
2.	Bihar	12,525	11,378	31	1,116
3.	Karnataka	68,876	53,835	6,430	8,611
4.	Madhya Pradesh	12,535	11,236	390	909+
5.	Maharashtra	1,382	1,300	—	82*
6.	Orissa	49,913	46,654	73	3,186
7.	Rajasthan	7,300	7,164	38	98
8.	Tamil Nadu	38,347	38,015	272	60
9.	Uttar Pradesh	27,489	27,048	441	—
10.	Gujarat	64	64	—	—
11.	Haryana	544	21	—	523**
12.	Kerala	823	823	—	—
TOTAL		2,55,608	2,22,935	18,088	14,585

+ 893 bonded labourers have repatriated to their home States and 16 bonded labourers have died.

\* The Govt. of Maharashtra has stated that 82 bonded labourers do not require rehabilitation assistance.

\*\* The break-up of 523 bonded labourers as reported by Haryana State is as follows—124 BLs have left of their own, 96 are not willing to go from the Haryana State, 2 BLs died of natural death and 321 BLs have been sent to their home States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa and Maharashtra. 1 BL is still employed in the office of Secretary, Red Cross, Gurgaon.

### Diversion of Forest Land

815. **Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) the average rate of diversion of forest land per annum to non-forest purposes ; and

(b) the extent of forest land diverted for non-forest purposes since 1988 year-wise ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) Prior to the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the average rate of diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes used to be in the range of 1.5 lakhs hectares per year. Since the enactment of the Act the average rate of diversion of forest land has been brought down to about 27,000 hectares per annum.

(b) The extent of forest land diverted for non-forest purposes since 1988, year-wise, is as under :—

Year	Area in Hectares
1988	18765.35
1989	10365.05
1990	1,38,551.33
1991	190.09

(upto 30-06-1991)

[Translation]

### Repairing of Quarters in Ranjeet Nagar, Delhi

816. **Shri Kalka Das :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has formulated any scheme to repair the dilapidated four storied quarters of Slum Department located at Ranjeet Nagar ; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India had taken a decision in 1984 to grant perpetual lease hold rights in respect of tenements constructed in Delhi under the Slum Clearance Scheme. Consequently, the allottees are expected to maintain their tenements at their cost.

### Development of Jhandewalan Devi Temple, Delhi

817. **Shri Kalka Das :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had sanctioned a huge amount for the overall development of Jama Masjid area and had cleared the slum from there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government propose to sanction the same amount of money as was sanctioned earlier for the Jama Masjid, for the development of Jhandewalan Devi Temple and clear the unauthorised constructions and slum surrounding it ; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) and (b) During the year 1990-91 Delhi Development Authority had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 36.39 lakhs against a budget provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. In the current financial year there also exists a budget provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the purpose.

(c) and (d) At present there is no such scheme.

[English]

### Development of Kathputli Colony in Karol Bagh, New Delhi

818. **Shri Kalka Das :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether any development scheme has been chalked out for the Kathputli Colony (Karol Bagh), New Delhi ;



(b) if so the details thereof and when this scheme was chalked out; and

(c) by what time this development work is likely to commence and completed?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that a scheme for upgradation of slums and informal shelters was drawn up by them for the Bhule Bisre Kalakaras staying in the Jhuggi Jhonpri cluster known as Kathputli Colony. This scheme was drawn up in collaboration with the Rotary Club of Midwest who were to make a contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs and matching amount was to be provided by the Slum Wing themselves. When this scheme was drawn up the land use where this cluster is situated was residential/Primary School. However, according to Master Plan 2001 this site is now likely to be used for mass rapid transport system. Hence on site upgradation is not possible. This cluster is now being considered for shifting which depends upon availability of physical and financial resources and cooperation of the people living there.

[Translation]

**Amendment to Food Adulteration Act, 1954**

**819. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) further action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha):** (a) to (c) Government is seized of the representations received from State Governments/Consumer Association/Trade Associations to amend a few provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The main proposals in the representations are:—

- (i) The definition of 'Food' should be more explicit.
- (ii) Consumers should be given the same powers as that of Food Inspectors.
- (iii) Sampling procedure for consumers be simplified.
- (iv) The Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS) should give more representation to the Trade.
- (v) Time limit be specified for launching of cases in the Court of law.
- (vi) Panel provisions be categorised according to the gravity of offences.

[English]

**Unauthorised Construction of Buildings in Karol Bagh, Delhi**

**820. Shri Rajuath Sonkar Shastri:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government are drawn to the news-item under caption "Building in Karol Bagh demolished" appearing in the Hindustan Times dt. June, 4, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of remaining unauthorised constructions in Karol Bagh, Delhi identified as also in other areas of Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to demolish all unauthorised constructions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Karol Bagh, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has booked 1203 cases of unauthorised construction upto June, 1991. The number of such cases in other parts of Delhi under its jurisdiction during the period are reported to be 7563.

Delhi Development Authority has stated that whenever authorised construction/encroachment is detected immediate action is taken by it under the law. During 1990-91 it removed 6304 unauthorised construction/encroachments and thus reclaimed 286.16 acres of its land.

The number of such cases detected by New Delhi Municipal Committee in its jurisdiction during 1991 are 129.

(c) Action against unauthorised construction/encroachment is a continuing process. As and when such activity is noticed appropriate action such as sealing, demolition, removal, etc. is taken under the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable in the case of New Delhi Municipal Committee) by the concerned authorities.

#### **Growth of Unauthorised Banquet Halls in Delhi**

**821. Shri M. V. Chandra Shekara Murthy :**

**Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad :**  
**Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :**

(a) whether there is mushroom growth of unauthorised Banquet halls in Delhi particularly in Preet Vihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the regard ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) to (c) There are 4 Banquet halls in Preet Vihar. 25 Banquet Halls reported to be run without any valid licence. The owners of 16 Banquet Halls have already been prosecuted and action against the remaining 9 has since been initiated.

#### **Inclusion of Washermen Community in SC List**

**822. Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde :** Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of strong demand by the Washermen in some States to include their community in the list of Scheduled Castes ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has recommended for inclusion of the community in the list of Scheduled Castes ;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The recommendations are examined in consultation with the Registrar General of India before a decision is taken.

Any amendment in the existing Scheduled Castes lists can be made only through an Act of Parliament as laid down in Article 341(2) of the Constitution.

#### **Promotion of Tribal Languages**

**823. Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :**  
**Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :**

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups, as contemplated under Article 350-A of the Constitution of India ;

(b) whether most of the tribal languages spoken in parts of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal such as Ho, Munda, Santal, Mahali, Birhar etc. have been ignored due to lack of patronage and support either from the Union Government or the concerned State Government; and

(c) If so, the steps being taken to rectify the situation?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh):** (a) to (c) Article No. 350(A) of the Constitution stipulates that every State and local authority within the State should try to provide adequate facility for instruction in mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. In pursuance of this stipulation the policy of the Government has been that at primary stage instruction in the medium of mother tongue should be arranged for students belonging to linguistic minorities when such a facility is desired by atleast 40 students in a school or 10 in a class. Most of the States have generally been following this policy. However, difficulties are being encountered such as administrative and financial feasibility of providing instructional facilities through a variety of mother tongues, development of script, preparation and production of textual material and reference books in different languages, availability of adequate number of teachers with proficiency in the tribal languages etc.

Programmes are being organised with the involvement of Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore for production of language textbooks, teaching materials and primers that begin primary education through the tribal mother-tongue and gradually switch over to the regional language. Training and orientation of teachers in this regard is also being taken up.

### **Deaths caused by open manholes in Delhi**

824. **Shri Madan Lal Khurana:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the functioning of the D.D.A.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many deaths have taken place in Delhi which were caused by the open manholes;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for causing such deaths and compensation paid to the bereaved families;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) how many uncovered man-holes still exist in Delhi?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam):** (a) and (b) The functioning of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been assessed by the following Committees/Agencies:—

- (i) Committee of Experts (Baveja Committee) (1976-78).
- (ii) Tata Consultancy Services (1984-86).
- (iii) Estimates Committee of the 7th Lok Sabha (1984-85).
- (iv) Committee on Re-organisation of Delhi set-up (1987-89).

The thrust of the recommendations of these Committees/Agencies was that the DDA should be divested of the extraneous functions which have been conferred on it with the passage of time and the DDA should concentrate on its main object of planned development of Delhi and acquisition and development of land.

(c) to (e) Only two deaths have been reported by the DDA—one in April 1987 and the other in December,

1989. In Pitampura area in December, 1989, where a girl child died, no police complaint was lodged and the family members had no complaint against the DDA staff. In the other case, where a 12 year old boy died, the case is pending in the Court and hence no responsibility can be fixed at present. No deaths due to open man-holes have been reported in the MCD and NDMC areas.

(f) No uncovered manhole is reported to be existing in Delhi.

### **Lease Agreements of Hotel Le Meridian and Holiday Inn**

**825. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the term of lease agreements of Hotel Le Meridian and Hotel Holiday Inn of New Delhi area ;

(b) Whether any relaxation was given by the N.D.M.C. or Central Government in the lease term ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the total amount of loss incurred so far in lease money, House Tax and other charges till date in the case of both the Hotels, separately ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam):** (a) The Government leased land to the NDMC at the crossing of Raisina and Janpath and at Barakhamba Road for setting up of 5 Star Hotels. The NDMC has in the turn licenced these plots to M/s C. J. International Hotels Ltd. and M/s Bharat Hotels Ltd. respectively. Salient features of the licence agreements between NDMC and the above two parties are enclosed in the Statement.

(b) and (c) The Government has not given any relaxation in the lease terms to the NDMC. In regard to the relaxations, if any, given by the NDMC in their licencing terms to the two parties information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) NDMC is in arrears in regard to payment of lease money. The arrears are recoverable along with interest from the NDMC. Measures are being initiated to expedite recovery of the arrears from NDMC. In regard to the loss incurred, if any, by way of house tax and other charges recoverable by NDMC from these two hotels information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **STATEMENT**

*Salient features of the licence agreements entered into by NDMC with Hotel Holiday Inn.*

1. The licence has been granted for a period of 99 years at an annual licence fee of Rs. 1.45 crores.

The licence has been allowed moratorium in the payment on annual licence fees from time to time. The accumulated licence fee is payable in instalments. In the event of default in the payment of licence fee the licensee shall be liable to pay licence fee along with interest at 15% per annum.

2. The licensor has absolute discretion to revoke/cancel the licence in the event of licensees failing to make payment of licence fee or any other payment due against them.
3. The land would continue to be on lease with the licensor in whom the building when constructed will also vest.
4. The FAR of the land shall not be more than 250.
5. The licensees shall complete the construction and commission of at least 100—150 rooms with complete facilities as prescribed for the 5 Star Hotel category before the commencement of Asian Games, 1982.
6. The licensees shall obtain the prior approval of the Director General of Tourism to the tariff to be charged at the said 5 Star Hotel.

7. The licensor shall have the pre-emptive right to purchase the property built on the site after deducting the market value of the land.
8. The allotment will be made on the licence basis and the licenced premises including the building to be constructed will be a public premises within the meaning of the Public Premises Act.
9. The licensee shall run the 5 Star Hotel themselves. However, the licensees may allowed sub-licensees for running Car parking, Cycle-Scooter stand and shopping arcade, bank, offices (within the shopping arcade) etc.
10. The licensee after completion of the building shall not make any additions/alterations without prior permission of the licensor.
11. In the event of breach of any of the terms and conditions of the licence, the licensor shall terminate and revoke the licence.
12. The licence fee in terms of the fixed minimum annual guaranteed amount only will be enhanced after every 33 years provided that the increase in the licence fee shall not exceed 100 % of that immediately before the enhancement is due.
13. All the arrears of the licence fee and other payments due shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.
14. In the event of any question, disputes or differences in regard to the terms and conditions and their interpretation, the same shall be referred to the Sole Arbitration of the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the award of the Arbitrator shall be binding on the licensee and the licensor.

### **Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore**

826. **Shri Bhagey Gobardhan :**  
Will the Minister of **Human Resource Development** be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore in connection with promotion and development of modern Indian languages ;

(b) whether any contribution has been made by the Institute towards preservation, promotion and development of tribal languages ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details of the experts either serving or associated with the Institute in connection with work on tribal languages ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore is a subordinate office of the Department of Education and was established in July, 1969 to help evolve and implement the language policy of the Government of India, and co-ordinate

the development of Indian languages. The CIIL is charged with the responsibility of conducting research in the areas of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use with a bias towards problem solving and national integration.

(b) and (c) The Institute has established different units of research and training including tribal and border languages. The Institute has done work on 75 languages including tribal languages. A Statement is attached.

(d) The work on the tribal languages is done by the academic staff of the Institute. Whenever necessary, the Institute collaborates with State Department of Education, Tribal Research Centres and Literature Society in the North-East.

### **STATEMENT**

*List of Tribal Languages on which central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has done work*

#### **I. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

1. Carnicobarese

**II. ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

2. Adi
3. Apatani
4. Mishmi
5. Nocte
6. Tagin
7. Monpa
8. Nishi

Languages of Arunachal

**III. ASSAM**

9. Bodo
10. Karbi (Mikir)
11. Miri (Mising)
12. Dimas
13. Rabha

**IV. BIHAR**

14. Kurjkh
15. Mundari
16. Malta

**V. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

17. Dungar Varli
18. Davar Varli

**VI. HIMACHAL PRADESH**

19. Spiti
20. Pahadi

**VII. JAMMU & KASHMIR**

21. Ladakhi (Bodi)
22. Purki (Balti)
23. Shina
24. Brokskat
25. Gojri

**VIII. KARNATAKA**

26. Jenu Kuruba
27. Seliga

**IX. LAKSHADWEEP**

28. Mahl

**X. MAHARASHTRA**

29. Maria
- Kolami
- Varli

**XI. MANIPUR**

30. Manipuri (Meithei)
31. Thadou (Kuki)
32. Thangkhul
33. Mizo (Lushai)
34. Hmar
35. Paite
36. Anal
37. Gangte

38. Komrem

39. Rogmei

40. Vaiphei

41. Zou

42. Mao

**XII. MADHYA PRADESH**

43. Abuj Maria

44. Dorli

45. Bison Horn Maria

**XIII. MEGHALAYA**

46. Khasi

47. Garo

48. Jaintia

**XIV. MIZORAM**

Mizo (Lushai)

**XV. NAGALAND**

49. Ao

50. Angami

51. Sema

52. Lotha

53. Konyak

54. Zeme

55. Liangmai

56. Rengma

57. Chokri

58. Khezhe

59. Phom

60. Chang

61. Sangtam

62. Yimchunger

63. Khamuungan

64. Naga Pidgin

**XVI. ORISSA**

65. Kuvi

66. Saora

67. Gutob

68. Bhumij

69. Ho

70. Koya

**XVII. RAJASTHAN**

71. Wagdi (Bhili)

**XVIII. SIKKIM**

72. Sikkim Bhutia

**XIX. TAMIL NADU**

73. Kota

**XX. TRIPURA**

74. Kok Borok (Tripuri)

**XXI. WEST BENGAL**

75. Santali

### Funds for M.I.G. Flats

827. **Shri Madan Lal Khurana :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to invest more funds for the construction of M.I.G. Flats than S.F.S. Flats ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### News captioned "JJ Power Connections Breed Encroachment"

828. **Shri Mandan Lal Khurana :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the news item captioned "JJ power connections breed encroachment" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated March 22, 1991; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken, if any, on the recommendations of the experts?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Involvement of Private Sector in Construction of Houses

829. **Shri Madan Lal Khurana :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to involve the private sector in the construction of D.D.A. houses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which D.D.A. propose to provide flats to all the registrants by the end of 1993 ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Cement Factories in Himachal Pradesh

830. **Shri K. D. Sultanpuri :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) the details of companies which intend to set up cement factories in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) the details of such companies who have been given clearance by the Government from environment and forest angles ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) From information available with the Government of India eight companies viz. M/s A.C.C. Ltd., Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd., L & T Ltd., Chattisgarh Distilleries Ltd., Malwa Cotton Spinning Mills Ltd., Modipon Ltd., Mahabali Cement Pvt. Ltd. and Jeevan Cement and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. propose to set up cements plants in Himachal Pradesh. None of the proposals has so far been referred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

### Sub-letting of Shops allotted by Directorate of Estates

831. **Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shopkeepers who have been allotted shops by the Directorate of Estates in Delhi have sub-let portions of their shops and verandahs in front of their shops and have encroached upon the vacant portion of the land near their shops ; and

(b) if so, the number of shopkeepers who have sub-let a part of their shops, and have encroached upon

the vacant land near their shop market-wise and the action taken against the erring shopkeepers?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arumachalam):** (a) Yes, Sir.

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

### **Clearance of Lift Canal Schemes in Andhra Pradesh**

**832. Shri Sobhanadrecshwara Rao Vadde:** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clearance has been accorded by the Government for execution of work relating to Kakkampudi Major and Machavaram Major Canal Schemes under Nagarjun Sagar Left Canals System in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in clearing these proposals?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath):** (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Aid for Eye and General Hospital at village Kalambe, Maharashtra**

**833. Prof. Ram Kapse:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request for providing financial assistance to Kalyan Social Service League, Maharashtra for erecting and establishing Eye and General Hospital at Village Kalambe, District Thane, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati B. K. Thana Devi Siddhartha):** (a) and (b) No proposal

for financial assistance has been received from Kalyan Social Service League, Maharashtra for erection of Eye and General Hospital at Village Kalambe, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra. However, letters from Prof. Ram Kapse were received in this regard and were replied to enclosing a copy of grant-in-aid scheme and requesting him to ask the Institution to submit the application in prescribed form through the concerned State Government. The application from the Institution is still awaited.

### **Upper Wardha Irrigation Project**

**834. Prof. Ram Kapse:** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 246, dated December 28, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath):** (a) and (b) The report from the State Government has been received. However, certain additional information was sought from the State Government on 25th March, 1991 which has not been received so far and the case has been rejected for non-furnishing of information on 25th April, 1991.

### **World Bank Assistance for Water Supply in Kerala**

**835. Shri Kodikkunil Suresh:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from Government of Kerala for solving the acute shortage of drinking water supply in urban areas involving world bank loan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?



**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) Government of Kerala has submitted a restructuring proposal of the ongoing World Bank aided Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project to complete the water supply schemes of towns which had been initially taken up with LIC assistance but could not be completed due to paucity of funds.

(b) The urban water supply schemes of the following towns have been included in the proposal :—

TOWN	Cost (Rs. in crores)
Calicut . . . . .	14.929
Manjary . . . . .	2.16
Kunnamkulam Chavakkad	4.844
Ponnani . . . . .	3.863
Angamaly . . . . .	0.454
Kothamangalam . . . . .	0.871
Thodupuzha . . . . .	1.222
Chengannur . . . . .	1.494
Pathanamthittah . . . . .	0.989

The matter has been referred to the World Bank for approval.

### Computer Facilities in Colleges

**836. Shri Kodikkunil Suresh :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has formulated any plans for development of computer facilities in colleges ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated cost of its implementation during first phase ;

(c) whether colleges/Universities in Kerala are also covered by the scheme ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the names of Universities where computer centres are being set up ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission has decided to provide computers to all Colleges eligible to receive UGC assistance in a phased manner, keeping in view over-all availability of resources. During the 7th Plan, 790 Colleges were provided financial assistance for acquiring computers and accessories at a total cost of Rs. 6.83 crores. During the 8th plan, the Commission has planned to provide computers to 800 more colleges at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores. 258 colleges have so far been provided computers at a cost of Rs. 3.23 crores during the 8th Plan.

(c) to (e) In Kerala, Calicut University, Kerala University and Mahatma Gandhi University have been provided with computers at an approved cost of Rs. 29.90 lakhs. As regards colleges, a statement showing the names of 91 colleges affiliated to the above Universities, which were provided computers during the 7th Plan period, is attached.

## STATEMENT

### KERALA UNIVERSITY :

1. Loyola College of Social Science, Trivandrum.
2. S.D. College (U.G.), Alleppey.
3. S. N. College for Women (P.G.), Quilon.
4. Mahatma Gandhi College, Kesavadasapuram, Trivandrum-695504.
5. St. Xavier's College, Thumba, Trivandrum-695586.
6. Sree Narayana Training College, Nondunganda.

7. All Saint's College, Trivandrum, Kerala.
8. St. John's College, Anchal.
9. Milad-E-Sharief Memorial College, Kayamukulaum.
10. T.K.M. College of Arts & Science, Quilon.
11. Bishop Moore College, Kallumala, Mavelikara, Kerala.
12. St. Joseph's College for Women, Alleppey, Kerala.
13. N.S.S. College, Pandaiaam.
14. Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.
15. Christian College, Chengannur, Kerala.
16. Iqbal College, Peringammala P.O.
17. Sree Narayana College, Chempazhanthu.
18. Sree Narayana College, Punalur.
19. N.S.S. College, Shertallai, Kerala.
20. Government Arts College, Trivandrum.
21. College for Women, Trivandrum, Kerala.
22. N.S.S. College, Nilamel, Kerala.
23. Sree Narayana College, Sivagiri, Varkala Kerala.
24. Peet Memorial Training College, Mavelikkara.
25. Mount Tabor Training College, Pathanapuram.
26. St. Gregories College, Kottarakara.
27. T. K. Madhava Memorial College, Nangiarkulangara.
28. Devaswam Board College, Sasthamcottah, Kerala.
29. Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.
30. Karmala Rani Training College, Quilon, Kerala.

#### CALICUT UNIVERSITY

1. S.N. College, Cannanore-670008 (Kerala).
2. N.S.S. Training College, Ottapalam.
3. M.E.S. Mampad College (P.G.), P.O. Mampad College-676542 (Kerala).
4. Government Victoria College (P.G.), Palghat-678001 (Kerala).
5. Christ College (P.G.), Irinjalakuda.
6. St. Joseph's College (P.G.-Women), Irinjalakuda-680121 (Kerala).
7. Nehru Arts & Sc. College, Kithargid, P.O. Padmakat, Kasaragod Dist. Kerala
8. St. Mary's College, Sultan's Battery, Wayanad, Kerala.
9. Mercy College, Palghat-6 (Kerala).
10. Payyanar College, Payyanar, Cannanor Dist.
11. Sir Syed College, Thilparaubi-670142, Cannanor Distt. Kerala.
12. M.E.S. Kulhdi College, Minnarghat, Palghat, Distt. Kerala-678583.
13. Government College, Kasaragod.
14. M.E.S. Asmabi College, P.O.P. Vemballur, Edavilangu.
15. M.E.S. Ponnani College, P.O. Ponnani South, Kerala.
16. St. Thomas College, Trichur.

17. Farook College, Calicut.
18. Farook Training College, Calicut.
19. N.S.S. College, Ottapalam, Kerala.
20. Malabar Christian College, Calicut.
21. St. Joseph's College, Devagiri, Calicut (Kerala).
22. Govt. K.K.T.M. College, P.O. Pullut, Kerala.
23. Nirmalagiri College, Nirmalagiri, P.O. Tellicherry, Calicut.
24. Vimala College, Trichur-9, Calicut.
25. Providence Women's College, Calicut.
26. Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.
27. The Zamrin's Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode-673 014.
28. Pocker Sahib Orphanage Memorial College, Tirurangadi.
29. Govt. Arts & Science College, Calicut.
30. Sree Vyasa N.S.S. College, Vyasagiri P.O., Wadakanchari, Thrissur Dist. Pin- 680 623.
31. Govt. Sanskrit College, Pattambi, Palakkad, Pin-679306.
32. Little Flower College, Guruvayur, Puthunpalli P.O., Pin-680103.

#### GANDHIJI UNIVERSITY

1. Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha, Kerala.
2. N.S.S. Training College, Changanacherry-2, Kottayam, Dt. Kerala.
3. St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry-686 101, Dist. Kerala.
4. St. Thomas College, Palai.
5. St. Joseph's Training College, Mannanam.
6. St. Thomas Training College, Palani.
7. Bharat Mata College, Thrikkakara, Bharat Mata College, P.O. Cochin-682021.
8. Kuriakose Elias College, Mannanam (Kerala).
9. Medical College, Kottayam.
10. St. Xavier's College for Women, Ernakulam, Alwaye.
11. Assumption College, Changanacherry.
12. Newman College, Thodupuzha.
13. Union Christian College, Alwaye-683102, Kerala.
14. Titus II Teachers' College, Tiruvalla, Kerala.
15. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.
16. St. Peter's College, Kolencherry.
17. St. Thomas College, Ranni, Pazhavangadi, Kerala-689673.
18. Sri Sankara College, Kolencherry, Kalachy.
19. Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam-686666, Kerala.
20. C.M.S. College, Kottayam, Kerala-686001.
21. Alphonsa College, Palai.
22. The Cochin College, Cochin.
23. St. Thomas College, Kozhanchery.

24. Bishop Kariyalachery College for Women, Amalagiri, P.O. Kottayam, Kerala
25. St. Alberto College, Ernakulam, South India.
26. St. Stephen's College, Uzhavoor, P.O. Kottayam, Dt. Kerala.
27. St. Joseph Training College for Women, Kovilavattom Road, Ernakulam, Cochin.
28. Mar Thoma College, Thiruvalla-3, Kerala.
29. Catholicate College, Pathanamihitta, Kerala.

### [Translation]

#### Atrocities against Scheduled Castes

837. **Shri Bhogendra Jha** : Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes persons killed and the number of their houses burnt during the last three years, State and year-wise ; and

(b) the remedial steps being taken to check these incidents?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri)** : (a) Statement-I for

Scheduled Castes and Statement-II for Scheduled Tribes are attached.

(b) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 came into force w.e.f. 30-11-1990 to deter commission of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Act identifies offences of atrocities provides for Special Courts with Special Public Prosecutors for speedy trial and contains provisions for stringent punishments. The Government of India shares on a matching basis (50 : 50) with the State Governments expenditure for the effective implementation of the Act.

### STATEMENT I

*Number of Scheduled Caste persons killed and the number of their houses burnt during 1988, 1989 and 1990 as reported by the State Govts./U.T. Adms.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988		1989		1990	
		Murder	Arson	Murder	Arson	Murder	Arson
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	12	41	10	56	16
2.	Assam	—	—	02	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	69	129	56	88	27	43
4.	Gujarat	14	10	14	12	18	16
5.	Haryana	01	—	01	03	04	01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	06	07	01	03	02	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	01	02	05	—	—
8.	Karnataka	22	40	08	23	NR*	NR*
9.	Kerala	07	06	08	15	12	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	78	106	74	65	81	82
11.	Maharashtra	15	16	19	10	18	04
12.	Orissa	03	16	04	17	06	10

upto 8/90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Punjab . . .	10	—	05	—	07	—
14.	Rajasthan . . .	27	50	34	57	25	51
15.	Sikkim . . .	—	03	—	01	—	—
16.	Tamil Nadu . . .	33	34	15	32	25	27
17.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	267	315	270	362	265	297
18.	West Bengal . . .	—	—	01	—	02	—
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Pondicherry . . .	—	—	01	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .		579	745	556	703	548	559

NOTE : Information in respect of other States/UTs is NIL.

\*N. R.: Not reported.

## STATEMENT II

*Number of Scheduled Tribes persons killed and the number of their houses burnt during 1988, 1989 and 1990 as reported by the State Govts./U.T. Admsns.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	1988		1989		1990	
		Murder	Arson	Murder	Arson	Murder	Arson
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	6	2	7	5	13	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam . . .	Nil	Nil	4	1	4	1
4.	Bihar . . .	8	4	7	1	3	1
5.	Goa . . .	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat . . .	6	2	8	4	8	7
7.	Karnataka . . .	Nil	1	3	Nil	1	1
8.	Kerala . . .	2	1	2	1	2	Nil
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	58	58	38	19	62	31
10.	Maharashtra . . .	12	6	9	8	8	6
11.	Manipur . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil upto/9/89
12.	Nagaland . . .	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa . . .	2	Nil	4	4	2	Nil
14.	Rajasthan . . .	21	9	11	7	14	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Sikkim . . . .		Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	4
16. Tamil Nadu . .		2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
17. West Bengal . .		Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1
18. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Daman & Diu . .		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
TOTAL . . . . .		119	84	96	51	120	70

NOTE : Information in respect of other States/UTs is NIL.

[English]

**Swimming Pool run by NDMC**

838. **Shri Dau Dayal Joshi** : Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether swimming pools are being run by NDMC in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the total number of pools, number of coaches and other staff employed in each pool ;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the pool water is not polluted and is fit for swimming;

(d) the total number of men and women availing this facility :

(e) whether there are separate shifts for women in all the pools : if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the steps taken to start separate shifts for women ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Department of Women and Child Development) (Km. Mamata Banerjee)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NDMC is running 5 swimming pools in the capital within its jurisdiction. NDMC has employed 74 workers including 16 coaches for running these pools.

(c) NDMC has installed a filtration plant at each of these swimming pools. The necessary chemicals and

chlorine gas etc. are also poured and mixed in water to keep it clean and un-polluted

(d) A total number of 1800 persons are availing this facility daily, which include 50 women/girls, who avail this facility in a separate shift at Talkatora Swimming Pool.

(e) The facility of separate shift for women is presently available at Talkatora Swimming Pool only.

(f) Separate shifts in other swimming pools being run by NDMC can also be provided by them if there are adequate number of women/girls who ask for it.

[Translation]

**Coaching Institutions for SCs/STs at District Level**

839. **Shri Ram Narain Berwa** : Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that coaching institutions for providing coaching to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Civil Services, Banking services and State Administrative Services are functioning only in the State capitals ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to set up these coaching institutions at district level also so that the candidates from rural areas can be benefitted therefrom ?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri) :** (a) Pre-examination training centres for providing coaching to SC and ST candidates for Civil Services, State Services and Banking services etc. have been set up in various parts of the country including all State capitals.

(b) The centres are set up at places proposed by the State Governments/U.T. Admas.

[English]

### **Import of Post Operative Equipments**

**840. Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have identified some modern and sophisticated post-operative equipments for rendering treatment in different hospitals in the country;

(b) whether these equipments are mostly available in developed countries;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to import these equipments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) Union Government has not made any separate identification of sophisticated post operative equipments for use in Union Government hospitals.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### **P.F. Account of Scooter's India Ltd.**

**841. Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Provident Fund Account of the employees of the Scooter's India Limited, public sector company are in arrears due to want of deposits of employees and employer's contribution;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to update the accounts; and

(c) the facts and details thereof ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Evening Colleges in Delhi**

**842. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether imparting education to the employed persons is the main objective behind opening of evening colleges in Delhi;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the hardships being faced by such employed persons in attending the evening colleges in time after office hours; and

(c) if so, the timings being observed in Evening Colleges of Delhi and the steps taken to review the situation ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the initial objective of opening Evening Colleges in Delhi was mainly to cater to the requirements of working people. However, to relieve the increasing pressure of admissions in Day Colleges, the University permitted Evening Colleges to admit students who are not employed.

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the University of Delhi the timings being observed by Evening Colleges in Delhi are not uniform. Classes commence between 2.15-5.30 p.m. in different Colleges and continue upto 7.15-9.30 p.m. The University has informed that no complaint has been received regarding alleged hardships being faced by employed persons in attending Evening Colleges. The University has further stated that employed persons can also seek admission to the Non-Collegiate

Women's Education Board and the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, or pursue their studies as external students of the University.

[Translation]

#### Children in Orphanages

843. **Shri Tej Narayan Singh :** Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that orphans are not being looked after properly in the orphanages in Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to streamline their functioning;

(c) the number of children adopted by the public from various orphanages during the last two years; and

(d) the criteria fixed by the Government for adoption of children from these orphanages ?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are six recognised voluntary adoption agencies in Delhi: Children are given for adoption through voluntary adoption agencies. The number of children given for adoption from these voluntary agencies within the country in the last two years is given below :—

Year	Children given in adoption within the country
1989	229
1990	242

(d) No criteria has been laid down for in-country adoption.

[English]

#### Extension of CGHS Facility to Bhubaneswar, Orissa

844. **Shri Anadi Charan Das :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the C.G.H.S. facility to Bhubaneswar in Orissa State;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Sidhartha) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the existing norms CGHS is to be extended to only those new cities which have a population of more than 7500 Central Government employees. At present Bhubaneswar does not fulfil this criteria. Therefore, Bhubaneswar is not being considered for extension of CGHS facilities.

#### Preservation and Upkeeping of Ancient Temples of Jajpur-Orissa

845. **Shri Anadi Charan Das :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for preservation and up-keep of ancient temples (such as Barah Biraju, Trilochaneswar, Jagannath) of Jajpur in Cuttack District of Orissa by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, whether any such proposal is under consideration of the Government with details; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following temples at Jajpur are under consideration of the Government for protection :

1. Jagannath Temple.
2. Trilochaneswar Temple.
3. Varahanath Temple.

(c) Does not arise.



### **Differences in Curricula of Universities, Higher Secondary and Intermediate Boards**

**846. Shri Sushil Chandra Verma :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is considerable difference in the curricula of different Universities, Higher Secondary and Intermediate Boards etc. for different degrees and diploma courses;

(b) whether such differences contribute to the various difficulties faced by students in moving from one State to another or even from one University to another in the same State;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to prescribe uniformity in curricula and standards throughout the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :** (a) and (b) Each University is academically autonomous and prescribes its own courses of study. Similarly, curriculum in Higher Secondary Schools in each State is prescribed by its own Secondary/Higher Secondary School Board. It is, therefore, natural that there would be some differences in the courses and syllabi in different Universities and Schools in different States. However, the difference in curricula may not be substantial because there is a core structure of curricula which is generally followed both at College and School levels. Apart from differences in curricula, Inter-State and Inter-University mobility of students is dependent on several other factors such as medium of instruction, availability of residential facilities, continuity of academic sessions, etc.

(c) and (d) University Grants Commission has circulated model curricula in 27 subjects to all Universities in the country. It would be for the Universities to accept the model curricula with or without modification. As regards syllabi in Higher

Secondary Schools, NCERT has circulated in 1988 the "National Curriculum for Higher Secondary Education—A Framework" for the guidance of the States/UTs. NCERT also provides technical assistance to States and UTs for development of Syllabi and instructional material based on the National Curriculum Framework. The textbooks produced by NCERT are used in CBSE affiliated Schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas, Central Tibetan Schools, Sainik Schools and Navodaya Vidyalayas, thereby contributing to uniformity in school curriculum.

### **Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Leprosy Control**

**847. Shri Sushil Chandra Verma :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance demanded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Union Government for leprosy control under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the last three years;

(b) the amount of assistance released by the Union Government as against the amount sanctioned; and

(c) by when the balance amount would be released ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) Rs. 439.77 lakhs for the period 1987-88 to 1989-90.

(b) The following assistance has been given to the States :—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Cash	Kind	Total
1988-89	100.00	10.00	110.00
1989-90	123.00	0.55	123.55
1990-91	140.50	61.58	202.08

(c) The amount of Rs. 439.77 lakhs is the total expenditure on leprosy control activities by the State. It also include the expenditure on Non-Plan components of NLEP which should be borne by the State. Arrears

would be considered for released on receipt of complete audited statements of expenditure on Plan component of NLEP from the State and a Certificate to the effect that this expenditure has not been met out of the Central Assistance in other health components.

### **Bidi Workers' Welfare Fund**

848. **Shri Sushil Chandra Verma :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bidi workers' welfare fund was established in 1977;

(b) if so, the total amount collected upto March, 1991 and the amount spent out of it for Bidi workers' welfare;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has made available 12 acres of land for construction of a 50 bedded hospital for such workers in Sagar; and

(d) if so, the time by which this hospital is likely to be opened ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total amount collected upto 31-3-1991 is Rs. 70.09 crores. Total expenditure upto 31-3-1991 under the Fund is Rs. 42.13 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Construction of hospital building is a time consuming job, as it requires several formalities to be completed before start of construction work i.e. preparation/approval of estimates drawings and clearance of the project etc. etc. Therefore no time limit can be framed.

[Translation]

### **Scholarships to Tribal Students Seeking Admission in Indian Institute of Technology**

849. **Shri Dileep Singh Bhurja :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of weak financial position of the students of tribal areas seeking admission in the Indian Institute of Technology, the Union Government propose to grant separate Central Scholarships to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjan Singh) :** (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, under the 'Post Matric Scholarship' Scheme, the eligible SC and ST students in the IITs undergoing undergraduate programmes are provided with free messing and a pocket allowance in lieu of Post Matric Scholarship.

[English]

### **Destruction of Gates at Wazirabad Barrage**

850. **Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of gates at Wazirabad barrage were destroyed on the same night recently under mysterious circumstances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking on this account;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) and (b) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that 14 out of 17 weir gates were found bent, on January 2, 1991. These were bent to the extent varying from

12 mm. to 900 mm. Repair work has since been carried out and these gates are operational.

(c) The cost of repairs and strengthening of the existing gates and cost of providing new gates, stoplog gates including civil works has been estimated to Rs. 489 lakhs.

(d) and (e) The matter has been referred to Central Water Commission for examining the causes of the deflection of the gates and the report is awaited.

### **Refusal of Medical Assistance by Doctors of AIIMS**

**851. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :  
Shri Hari Kishore Singh :**

Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "AIIMS doctors ditch AIDS woman" appearing in Hindustan Times dated July 3, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the doctors of Gynaecology and Obstetrics Department of the AIIMS refused to treat a woman who was suspected to have been infected with AIDS; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) to (c) Government has seen the news-item captioned "AIIMS doctors ditch AIDS Women" appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 3-7-1991.

The Patient who was pregnant and HIV (Human Immuno Deficiency Virus) infected was first admitted in AIIMS on 24-5-91 and had received medical attention on a continuing basis. She was again admitted on 27-6-91 and Dr. S. Kumar, Retired Addl. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of AIIMS conducted the delivery which took place on 30-6-91.

The Government has instituted a high level inquiry associating experts to examine the facts and circumstances under which it became necessary to seek the assistance of Dr. S. Kumar, for handling the delivery case and to review arrangements for dealing with AIDS/HIV positive cases in all the 13 hospitals including AIIMS specially identified for this purpose.

### **Agricultural Labour**

**852. Shri N. Dennis :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the living conditions of agricultural labour in the country ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** Various Labour Laws like Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Payment of Wages Act, 1938. Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 exist to safeguard and protect the interests of Agricultural Labour. Besides, various schemes such as IRDP, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, NREP, RLEGP aimed at upliftment of the poor and wage employment are being implemented. The Government constituted a National Commission on Rural Labour to go into the conditions of agriculture Labour and the Commission is expected to submit their Report this month.

A Central legislation to regulate employment, conditions of Service and Welfare Measures for the Agricultural Workers, is also under the consideration of Government.

### **Setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas**

**853. Shri K. Muraleedharan :** Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas being set up during the year 1991-92 and the location thereof ?

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh):** Fourteen Navodaya Vidyalayas have

been sanctioned during the year 1991-92 as follows :—

S.No.	Location	District	State/U.T.
1. Drangadhra		Sundernagar	Gujarat
2. Targhari		Rajkot	Gujarat
3. Kalukheda		Retlam	Madhya Pradesh
4. Palus		Sangli	Maharashtra
5. Nongtalang		Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya
6. Wokha		Wokha	Nagaland
7. Bahraich		Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh
8. Dalip Nagar		Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
9. Pihani		Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
10. Gyanpur		Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
11. Bhargain.		Etah	Uttar Pradesh
12. Jafarpur Kalan		West District	Delhi
13. Takurachara		S. Tripura District	Tripura
14. Ujain		Siwan	Bihar

### **Out of turn Allotment of Flats to persons not Registered with D.D.A.**

**854. Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri:** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1397 dated March 21, 1990 and Unstarred Question No. 441 dated August 8, 1990 and state :

(a) the reasons for making out of turn allotments to persons who were not registered with the DDA during the preceding few years ;

(b) the manner in which the Government propose to deal with the violation of the guidelines ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to proceed against the guilty persons responsible for the violation, if so the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the details of the 341 flats allotted during 1989 and also laid on the Table of the House giving com-

parative figures for the preceding three years and the successive two years ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam):** (a) to (c) As per Government's policy and guidelines, out-of-turn allotments of DDA flats can be made to the registered as well as unregistered persons can be made to one extent of 24% of the total number of flats allotted during an year in cases of extreme compassion and hardship, as also to widows and physically handicapped persons and in such other special cases which in their opinion deserve special consideration. While the power for out-of-turn allotments to unregistered persons vests with Lt. Governor, Delhi, such allotments to registered persons can be made by the Vice-Chairman, DDA.

(d) The details of 341 flats allotted on out-of-turn basis during 1989 are enclosed in the Statements—I and II. The comparative figures for the

preceding three years and successive two years of out-of-turn allotments are given as under :—

Calendar Year	No. of flats allotted on out-of-turn basis
1986 . . .	162
1987 . . .	250
1988 . . .	139
1990 . . .	166
1991 (Till date)	30

### STATEMENT I

*Details of SFS category flats allotted on out of turn basis during 1989*

S.No.	Name of the allottee	Cat. of flat allotted
-------	----------------------	-----------------------

1	2	3
<b>S/Shri</b>		
1.	Smt. Nishu Bhuper . . .	II
2.	Harpreet Kaur . . .	II
3.	K. N. Chanda Banu . . .	II
4.	Upashma Nath Chopra . . .	II
5.	Anita Kakar . . .	II
6.	Jeevan Dass Gulati . . .	II
7.	Avnish Chopra . . .	II
8.	Sushila Kumar . . .	III
9.	Parmala Roy . . .	III
10.	Sushila Bina Nath . . .	II
11.	Krishna Sahni . . .	III
12.	Rahidar Rathor . . .	II
13.	Usha Raj Khanna . . .	III
14.	R.K. Mehrotra . . .	II
15.	Meena Devi . . .	II
16.	Raj Kakhini Devi . . .	II
17.	G. K. Mehra . . .	II
18.	Sharda Kalkar . . .	II
19.	A. M. Joishi Gulzar . . .	II
20.	P. K. Jain . . .	II
21.	S. K. Mishra . . .	II
22.	P. Narshima . . .	II
23.	C.R. Sachadeva . . .	II
24.	Parkash Narain . . .	III
25.	Smt. N.M. Singh . . .	III
26.	Rita Bawaja . . .	II
27.	Harbinder Singh . . .	II
28.	Amit Bhargava . . .	III
29.	R. K. Mathur . . .	II
30.	Jyoti Sharma . . .	II
31.	G. B. Bilimoria . . .	II

1	2	3
<b>S/Shri</b>		
32.	Suresh Suri . . .	III
33.	Prem Lata . . .	III
34.	C. L. Saxena . . .	III
35.	Uma Piplani . . .	III
36.	Pardeep Kumar . . .	III
37.	V.C. Kasana Rao . . .	II
38.	Kamlesh Gera . . .	II
39.	C. N. Nadwal . . .	III
40.	Mukhtyar Kaur Rao . . .	III
41.	A.K. Bharti . . .	III
42.	Samser Singh . . .	III
43.	Rajiv Ahuja . . .	III
44.	K. S. Mehta . . .	II
45.	Ajit Singh . . .	III
46.	Jastis Nareesh Chandar . . .	III
47.	Jagdish Kaur . . .	II
48.	Mohri Singh . . .	II
49.	Devinder Mohan . . .	II
50.	Devyani Shukla . . .	III
51.	Rajinder Singh Bhisit . . .	III
52.	Omkar Singh Thapar . . .	III
53.	Prit Pal Kaur . . .	III
54.	T. K. Manen . . .	III
55.	S. K. Gupta . . .	III
56.	Rama Srivastava . . .	II
57.	Oliver Harbett . . .	II
58.	Prahlad Kumar . . .	II
59.	Madhurma Gupta . . .	II
60.	R. Bhawani . . .	III
61.	Saroj Rani Chopra . . .	III
62.	Nareesh . . .	II
63.	Manmohan Singh . . .	III
64.	K. P. P. Nambiar . . .	III
65.	Guru Hanuman . . .	III
66.	Surinder Jit . . .	III
67.	Hema Sharma . . .	III
68.	Vijay J. Uala . . .	III
69.	Shanti Mitra . . .	II
70.	Raj Kumari . . .	II
71.	Rehma Tullakha . . .	II
72.	Ajit Pal Singh . . .	II
73.	Zaffar Iqbal . . .	II
74.	Y. N. Khumani . . .	II
75.	Gurbinder Kaur . . .	III
76.	D. Vijaya Pillas . . .	III
77.	Smt. Raj Laxmi Devi . . .	III
78.	Meena Bhogal . . .	II
79.	Hiteshwar Saikia . . .	III

1	2	3
<b>S/Shri</b>		
80. Raj Kumari . . . . .		III
81. Khayan Singh Takas . . . . .		II
82. Bharat Tandan . . . . .		III
83. Sanjay Mehta . . . . .		III
84. S. K. Mehra . . . . .		III
85. Jasbir Singh Sodhi . . . . .		III
86. D. P. Rahan . . . . .		II
87. Vivek Pandey . . . . .		II
88. Shashi Kapoor . . . . .		II
89. K. K. Kamaria . . . . .		II
90. V. K. Mahajan . . . . .		III

**STATEMENT II**

S.No.	Name of allottee	Cat. of flat allotted
1	2	3
1. Smt. Rajni Jain . . . . .		MIG
2. Shri Jayant Kumar Khurana . . . . .		MIG
3. „ L.D. Chandda . . . . .		MIG
4. „ Devinder Kumar Kalra . . . . .		MIG
5. Smt. Kanta Devi . . . . .		MIG
6. Shri Prem Lala . . . . .		LIG
7. Smt. Sarita Malhotra . . . . .		LIG
8. „ Kalma Devi . . . . .		LIG
9. Shri D. L. Bose . . . . .		LIG
10. Smt. Archana Sharma . . . . .		LIG
11. „ Sh. Shanti Parkash . . . . .		LIG
12. Shri Shyam Lal . . . . .		LIG
13. Smt. Kanta Rani . . . . .		LIG
14. Shri Vijay Kumar Talwar . . . . .		LIG
15. „ Ghanshyam Mehta . . . . .		LIG
16. Smt. Munni Devi . . . . .		LIG
17. Shri Jeet Singh . . . . .		LIG
18. Smt. Santosh Devi . . . . .		LIG
19. „ Angoori Devi . . . . .		LIG
20. Shri G.K. Bhatnagar . . . . .		LIG
21. Smt. Shakuntala Reheja . . . . .		LIG
22. „ Usha Arya . . . . .		LIG
23. Shri Narayana Dev . . . . .		LIG
24. Smt. Nirmala Devi Waswani . . . . .		LIG
25. „ Rajkumari . . . . .		LIG
26. „ Swaran Lata Ludhani . . . . .		LIG
27. „ Tara Devi . . . . .		LIG
28. Shri Ashok Nagpal . . . . .		LIG
29. „ Bhupendra Kaur . . . . .		LIG
30. „ Nirmal Kapooria . . . . .		LIG
31. Smt. Kanta Sharma . . . . .		LIG

1	2	3
32. Mohd. Yqtal . . . . .		LIG
33. Shri Satpal Jain . . . . .		LIG
34. Smt. Vimala Devi . . . . .		LIG
35. „ Sandhya Bhatia . . . . .		LIG
36. Shri Diwan Chand . . . . .		LIG
37. Smt. Bala . . . . .		LIG
38. „ Swaran Jeet Kaul . . . . .		LIG
39. „ Nigam Devi . . . . .		LIG
40. Shri Ramlok Sharma . . . . .		LIG
41. Smt. S.H. Wari . . . . .		LIG
42. „ Dhanwati Rawat . . . . .		LIG
43. „ Prem Lata . . . . .		LIG
44. „ Arvind Wala . . . . .		LIG
45. „ L. Parsad . . . . .		LIG
46. Shri I.S. Kalra . . . . .		LIG
47. „ Kartar Singh . . . . .		MIG
48. „ Santosh Kumar Sharma . . . . .		MIG
49. Shri Ashok Kumar Bedi . . . . .		LIG
50. Smt. Kanta Bhatia . . . . .		MIG
51. „ Ajit Kaur . . . . .		MIG
52. Shri Gurcharan Singh . . . . .		MIG
53. „ G.D. Kharbanda . . . . .		MIG
54. „ Gurbinder Singh . . . . .		MIG
55. „ Durga Prasad . . . . .		MIG
56. „ Darshan Lal Nanda . . . . .		LIG
57. Smt. Annu Dahya . . . . .		MIG
58. Dr.(Mrs.) S. Mukharjee . . . . .		MIG
59. Mrs. Tarvinder Bajaj . . . . .		MIG
60. Smt. Sudesh Malhotra . . . . .		MIG
61. „ Kusham Kakkar . . . . .		MIG
62. Shri Satya Narayan . . . . .		MIG
63. Smt. Rupinder Kaur . . . . .		MIG
64. „ S. Arora . . . . .		MIG
65. „ Shanti Devi . . . . .		MIG
66. Shri Jagdish Chandra Prasad . . . . .		MIG
67. „ Sri Niwas Sharma . . . . .		MIG
68. „ Raman K. Chaudhary . . . . .		MIG
69. „ Parmanand . . . . .		MIG
70. Smt. Shanta Anand . . . . .		LIG
71. Shri Girish Chander Joshi . . . . .		LIG
72. Smt. Sarla Malhotra . . . . .		LIG
73. Shri Pokar Nath Sharma . . . . .		LIG
74. Miss Rosi Lai . . . . .		LIG
75. Shri Prithvi Raj Kapur . . . . .		LIG
76. Smt. Jhoti Arora . . . . .		LIG
77. Shri Kalu Ram . . . . .		LIG
78. Smt. Rajni Chopra . . . . .		LIG
79. „ Veena Sehgal . . . . .		LIG
80. „ Baljeet Kukreja . . . . .		LIG

1	2	3
81. Smt. Satnam Kaur . . .	LIG	
82. „ Savitri Devi . . .	LIG	
83. „ Raj Rani . . .	LIG	
84. „ Veena Rani . . .	LIG	
85. „ Prem Lata . . .	LIG	
86. „ Meera Devi . . .	LIG	
87. „ Kamlesh Vaid . . .	LIG	
88. „ Jassi Devi . . .	LIG	
89. „ Anuradha Mandiratta . . .	LIG	
90. Shri Pehalad Sharma . . .	LIG	
91. „ Mohd. Sharif . . .	LIG	
92. Smt. Charan Devi . . .	LIG	
93. Shri Ramphal Singh . . .	LIG	
94. „ Vinod Kumar . . .	LIG	
95. Smt. Ashalata Gupta . . .	LIG	
96. Shri Digender Singh . . .	LIG	
97. „ Umed Singh . . .	LIG	
98. „ Sukhdev Parmar . . .	LIG	
99. Kumari Rashmi Sapra . . .	LIG	
100. Smt. Adarsh Lara . . .	LIG	
101. Shri Gurcharan Singh . . .	LIG	
102. Mrs. P.R. Dass . . .	LIG	
103. Smt. Shiren Rathor . . .	LIG	
104. „ Pushpa Kapoor . . .	MIG	
105. „ Santosh . . .	MIG	
105. „ Kanta . . .	MIG	
107. „ Pushpa Tandan . . .	MIG	
108. „ Sudha Mehta . . .	MIG	
109. „ Kailash Verma . . .	LIG	
110. „ Durga Makhija . . .	MIG	
111. „ Suresh Rani . . .	MIG	
112. „ Savita Majumdar . . .	MIG	
113. „ Sunita Chawra . . .	MIG	
114. „ Jyoti Arora . . .	MIG	
115. „ Mangla Ahuja . . .	MIG	
116. „ Bithi Banerjee . . .	MIG	
117. Shri K.S. Sachdeva . . .	MIG	
118. „ K.K. Sehgal . . .	MIG	
119. „ Sabortoo Kumar . . .	MIG	
120. „ Sanjay Kumar . . .	MIG	
121. „ P.L. Jaggi . . .	MIG	
122. „ Y.R. Yadav . . .	MIG	
123. „ Ishwar . . .	MIG	
124. „ S.S. Mehta . . .	MIG	
125. „ Veer Pal Singh . . .	MIG	
126. Smt. Shushma Singal . . .	MIG	
127. „ Sanjeev Bhatia . . .	MIG	
128. Shri D.D. Sharma . . .	MIG	
129. „ Harish Chand . . .	LIG	

1	2	3
130. Shri Rajender Singh . . .	LIG	
131. Smt. Radha Rani Singhai . . .	LIG	
132. Shri V.D. Uppal . . .	LIG	
133. „ Suresh Chand . . .	LIG	
134. „ Mool Chand Tiwari . . .	LIG	
135. „ Har Sahai . . .	LIG	
136. „ Rakesh Kapur . . .	LIG	
137. „ Balraj . . .	LIG	
138. „ Gurcharan Singh . . .	LIG	
139. „ Bhim Raj Gupta . . .	LIG	
140. Smt. Manbin Kaur Kohil . . .	LIG	
141. Shri Mulakh Raj . . .	LIG	
142. „ Raghubir Singh . . .	LIG	
143. „ Vivek Sheel . . .	LIG	
144. Smt. Harpreet Kaur . . .	MIG	
145. Shri Sushil Kumar Jain . . .	LIG	
146. „ T. G. Rajgopala . . .	MIG	
147. „ Uma Charan Sharma . . .	MIG	
148. „ Awdesh Kumar . . .	MIG	
149. „ Sanjeev Malhotra . . .	MIG	
150. Smt. Savinder Kaur . . .	MIG	
151. Shri K.J.S. Bains . . .	MIG	
152. Smt. Sangeeta Chadha . . .	MIG	
153. „ Rashmi Saini . . .	MIG	
154. „ Neelam Gupta . . .	MIG	
155. „ Moosi Devi Negi . . .	MIG	
156. „ Indu Bala . . .	LIG	
157. Shri Jagat Ram . . .	LIG	
158. „ B.D. Sharma . . .	LIG	
159. „ B.L. Batra . . .	LIG	
160. „ Tara Chand . . .	LIG	
162. Smt. Mithlesh . . .	LIG	
163. Shri Janak Raj . . .	LIG	
164. „ Krishan . . .	LIG	
165. Smt. Pushpa Lal . . .	LIG	
166. Shri Gulshan Kumar . . .	LIG	
167. „ Om Prakash Sharma . . .	LIG	
168. „ Arjun Lal . . .	LIG	
169. „ R.C. Nischal . . .	LIG	
170. „ Tirath Ram . . .	LIG	
171. „ D.N. Bhatia . . .	LIG	
172. „ M.S. Sharma . . .	LIG	
173. „ P. Rammanan . . .	LIG	
174. Smt. Kalawati . . .	LIG	
175. Shri Raj Kumar . . .	LIG	
176. „ Pirthu Ram . . .	LIG	
177. Smt. Renu Bala Narang . . .	LIG	
178. Shri Ravi Barua . . .	LIG	
179. „ Suraksha . . .	LIG	

1	2	3
180. Shri A. S. Panwar . . .	LIG	
181. Smt. Bhilipa Meesy . . .	LIG	
182. „ Bimla Devi . . .	LIG	
183. „ Kamlawati . . .	LIG	
184. „ Sashi Bala Sandhu . . .	LIG	
185. „ Raj Rani . . .	LIG	
186. „ Santosh Kumari . . .	LIG	
187. „ Bitihika Bhaduri . . .	LIG	
188. „ Asha Sharma . . .	LIG	
189. „ Parkash Arora . . .	LIG	
190. „ Manju Bansal . . .	LIG	
191. „ Sushila . . .	LIG	
192. „ Suresh Devi . . .	LIG	
193. „ Sunita Kapur . . .	LIG	
194. „ Santosh . . .	LIG	
195. „ Guddo Devi . . .	LIG	
196. „ Shila Devi . . .	LIG	
197. „ Satwant Kaur . . .	LIG	
198. „ Satya Rani . . .	LIG	
199. „ Krishna Miglani . . .	LIG	
200. „ Sinduri Devi . . .	LIG	
201. „ Shakuntal Khurana . . .	LIG	
202. „ Shiriya Devi . . .	LIG	
203. „ Rashmi Sarna . . .	LIG	
204. „ Munni Devi . . .	LIG	
205. „ Saran Devi . . .	LIG	
206. „ Madhu . . .	LIG	
207. „ Chander Mehta . . .	LIG	
208. „ Maya Devi . . .	LIG	
209. „ Dropti Devi . . .	LIG	
210. „ Pushpa Devi . . .	LIG	
211. „ Aruna Kapoor . . .	LIG	
212. „ Metia Devi . . .	Janta	
213. Shri Raju . . .	Janta	
214. Smt. Rama Devi . . .	Janta	
215. „ Om Vati . . .	Janta	

1	2	3
216. Smt. Vidya Vati . . .	Janta	
217. „ Kamla Devi . . .	Janta	
218. „ Jeet Kaur . . .	Janta	
219. „ Sushila Devi . . .	Janta	
220. „ Kamal Wasi . . .	Janta	
221. „ Chotta Devi . . .	Janta	
222. „ Angoori Devi . . .	Janta	
223. „ Ram Rati . . .	Janta	
224. Shri Harish Chand . . .	Janta	
225. „ Prabhakar Behra . . .	Janta	
226. „ Hari . . .	Janta	
227. „ Mahesh Chand Aggarwal . . .	Janta	
228. „ Harish Das . . .	Janta	
229. „ Charan Das Sharma . . .	Janta	
230. Smt. Rewti Devi . . .	Janta	
231. Shri Parkash Chand . . .	Janta	
232. „ Khem Chand . . .	Janta	
233. „ Pyara Singh . . .	Janta	
234. Smt. Jharna Parkash . . .	Janta	
235. „ Saroj Chanham . . .	Janta	
236. Mrs. Mahender Kaur . . .	Janta	
237. Shri Kundan Singh . . .	Janta	
238. Smt. Shanti Antheny . . .	Janta	
239. „ Shakuntla Devi . . .	Janta	
240. Shri Kishan Lal . . .	Janta	
241. „ Vishnu . . .	Janta	
242. Smt. Satinder Kaur . . .	Janta	
243. „ Darshana Devi . . .	Janta	
244. Shri Suresh Kumar Shukla . . .	Janta	
245. Smt. Chandorkala . . .	Janta	
246. „ Neelam Kapur . . .	Janta	
247. Shri Rajender Malhotra . . .	Janta	
248. Smt. Usha Arya . . .	Janta	
249. Shri Bal Kishan . . .	Janta	
250. Smt. Pushpa Bharti . . .	Janta	
251. „ Shashi Prabha . . .	Janta	

### Performance of Students of K.Vs. in X and XII Standard Examinations

855. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar: Will the Minister of Human Resource Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas, Delhi and North-Eastern region in X and XII standard examinations conducted in March-April, 1991 by the

Central Board of Secondary Education was poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh): (a) No, Sir. The pass percentage of the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas



of Delhi and North Eastern Regions is much higher than the overall pass percentage of Central Board of Secondary Education in Class X and XII examinations conducted by C.B.S.E. in March-April, 1991 as given in the table below :

Class	Pass percentage in Examination 1991		C.B.S.E. Overall CBSE
	Delhi Region	N.E. Region	
X	85.74	85.48	62.80
XII	85.50	76.30	68.04

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Electrical Fixtures in DDA Flats of Rohini

856. **Prof. Prem Dhumal**: Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that DDA has not yet provided electrical shades and other electrical fixtures in 'B' Blocks of Sector 18, Rohini in Delhi :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when such fixtures have been provided in Blocks 'A' of Sector 18 Rohini ; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam)**: (a) to (c) Electrical fixtures are provided in the flats at the time of handing over physical possession. Glass shades and wash basin fittings have been fixed in all the occupied flats of 'B' Block of Sector 18, Rohini wherever it is provided in the agreement. DDA reports that contractual problems in this regard have been tied up.

### Allocation of Funds for SCs/STs

857. **Shri Kodikkunil Suresh**: Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Country during 1991-92, State-wise :

(b) whether any State Government has requested the Union Government for more financial assistance for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes; and

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

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri)**: (a) Statements I, II, III and IV are attached.

(b) No State Government has requested the Welfare Ministry in the Union Government in this financial year for more financial assistance for the welfare of SCs/STs.

(c) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT I

Sl.No.	State/UT	(Rupees in crores)
		(Tentative) Allocation Under SCP during 1991-92 for SCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	205.30
2.	Assam	55.00
3.	Bihar	326.58
4.	Goa	1.81
5.	Gujarat	58.98
6.	Haryana	87.30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	61.16
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.28
*9.	Karnataka	138.51
10.	Kerala	74.87
11.	Madhya Pradesh	240.62
12.	Maharashtra	213.19
13.	Manipur	4.17
14.	Orissa	210.60
15.	Punjab	177.03
16.	Rafasthan	217.76
*17.	Sikkim	14.18
*18.	Tamil Nadu	272.67
19.	Tripura	28.33
20.	Uttar Pradesh	585.65
*21.	West Bengal	165.07
*22.	Chandigarh Admn.	10.25
*23.	Delhi Admn.	108.01
*24.	Pondicherry	14.00
TOTAL		3,303.32

\* Agreed Outlay.

## STATEMENT II

(Rs. in Crores)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation under TSP during 1991-92 for STs (Tentative)	Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation under TSP during 1991-92 for STs (Tentative)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.63	11.	Manipur	122.68
2.	Assam	94.39	12.	Orissa	358.17
3.	Bihar	587.90	13.	Rajasthan	98.01
4.	Gujarat	150.27	14.	Sikkim	10.35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	47.39	15.	Tamil Nadu	16.60
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	16.	Tripura	106.07
7.	Karnataka	19.24	17.	Uttar Pradesh	3.21
8.	Kerala	13.54	18.	West Bengal	60.63
9.	Madhya Pradesh	481.66	19.	A. & N. Islands	36.52
10.	Maharashtra	202.71	20.	Daman & Diu	0.96
				TOTAL	2,526.93

## STATEMENT III

*Scheme-wise allocations for Scheduled Castes for 1991-92 in the Ministry of Welfare under Union Government*

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Outlay
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SCs/STs	40.00
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	2.75
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	4.00
4.	Book Banks for SC/ST	5.00
5.	Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes	8.00
6.	Boys Hostels for Scheduled Castes	5.33
7.	Coaching and Allied Scheme	1.75
8.	Implementation of PCR Act.	5.50
9.	Liberation of Scavengers	50.00
10.	Research and Training	0.80
11.	State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations	20.00
*12.	Ashram Schools for Scheduled Caste children	1.00
13.	Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes	225.00
14.	National SC/ST Development Corporation	10.00
TOTAL		379.13

\*Subject to detailed examination of the proposal.

## STATEMENT IV

*Scheme-wise allocations for Scheduled Tribes for 1991-92 in the Ministry of Welfare under Union Government*

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial outlay
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to States/UTs for Tribal Sub-Plan . . . . .	250.00
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes :	
	(a) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations . . . . .	2.25
	(b) Girl's Hostels . . . . .	4.00
	(c) Boy's Hostels . . . . .	2.67
	(d) Research and Training . . . . .	1.20
	(e) Development of oilseeds and oils of tree origin in Tribal areas . . . . .	1.50
	(f) Ashrams Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas . . . . .	2.00
	(g) Price Support to TRIFED . . . . .	1.00
	(h) Grant-in-aid to TRIFED . . . . .	2.00
	(i) Share Capital contribution to TRIFED . . . . .	8.00
	(j) Schemes under first proviso to Article 275 (1) . . . . .	20.00
	(k) Grant-in-aid to State Government of Assam (non-plan). . . . .	0.14
	TOTAL . . . . .	294.76

**[Translation]****Arrest of Desertification process**

858. **Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava** : Will the Minister of **Environment and Forests** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi are regions where excessive deforestation has been done ;

(b) whether the said regions have been affected by desertification process ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken to arrest the desertification process ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath)** : (a) According to

the Forest Cover Assessment made by the Forest Survey of India for the periods 1981-83 and 1985-87 there has been an increase in the Forest cover in Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi. However, the State of Haryana has registered a decrease in Forest Cover to the extent of 81 Square Kms.

(b) and (c) Adequate data is not available to say whether or not the region has been affected by desertification process. However, various afforestation programmes are being undertaken by State Governments under the 20 Point programme. In addition, Government of India has started an E.E.C. assisted project called "Rehabilitation of Common Lands in Aravali hills project" in the state of Haryana.

### Forest Reserve Region

**859. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) whether studies of forest reserve region are being made by the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad since 1972, through satellite ;

(b) whether there has been continuous reduction of the said forest reserve region ; and

(c) if so, the total forest area in the country in 1972 and the percentage of changes highlighted so far ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) The NRSA had assessed independently the Forest Cover of India in 1984 using the satellite data of 1972-75 and 1980-82 as one time exercise. The Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, is undertaking the Forest Cover assessment on a two years cycle basis commencing from 1981-83.

(b) According to the assessment of Forest Cover made by Forest Survey of India Dehradun for the period 1981-83 and 1985-87 the annual loss of forest cover has been estimated at 47,500 hectares.

(c) The total forest cover assessed by NRSA for periods 1972-75 and 1980-82 was 55.51 million hectares and 46.34 million hectares respectively. The NRSA estimates of forest cover suffered from many inadequacies and consequently the figures of NRSA for 1980-82 was reconciled with Forest Survey of India's figures and revised to 64.20 million hectares.

[English]

### Development of Plots

**860. Shri Vijay Naval Patil :** Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential plots under Rohini Scheme, 1981 allotted so far ;

(b) the number of residential plots developed by the DDA during each of the two previous years ;

(c) the number of registrants still waiting for allotment of residential plots ;

(d) the reasons for delay in making the allotment to all registrants ; and

(e) the time by which plots will be allotted to all the persons who are on the waiting list ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** (a) 41,176.

(b) Year	Rohini
1989-90	3,834
1990-91	3,768

(c) 40,116.

(d) The delay in making the allotment is due to non-availability of potable water in Western Delhi, lack of facilities for the disposal of sewage and non-availability of power which are to be provided by MCD and DESU as also non-availability of land.

(e) All the existing registrants are expected to be allotted plots by the end of 1994-95, subject to availability of land.

### Prohibition of Drugs sale in Metro-Politan Cities

**861. Prof. Ram Kapse :** Will the Minister of Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Youth pledges to shun drugs" appearing in Indian Express, Bombay Edition dated June 27, 1991 ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have since taken any steps to check drug abuse in the country ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons arrested in Metropolitan Cities involved in drugs?

**The Minister of Welfare (Shri Sitaram Kesri) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 are in force in the country and are being implemented by the concerned agencies.

A comprehensive multidimensional strategy to combat drug abuse has been adopted. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare 112 counselling centres, 44 de-addiction centres and 10 After-care Centres have been set up in States and Union Territories for providing counselling, deaddiction and after-care services to drug addicts. In addition, Government is also through voluntary organisations and media creating public awareness regarding the ill effects of drug abuse.

According to available information the number of persons arrested in Metropolitan Cities during the period January-June 1991 is as follows :—

	No. of persons arrested	
	Indians	Foreigners
Delhi	616	15
Calcutta	36	1
Bombay	141	33
Madras	154	9

#### **Industrial Pollution in Metro cities**

**862. Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four metropolitan cities—Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been adversely affected by the industrial pollution ;

(b) if so, the names of mills and factories responsible for pollution in each of these metropolitan cities ;

(c) the action taken by the Government against such erring mills and factories during last three years ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have identified 17 heavily polluting industries, namely Cement, Iron & Steel, Thermal Power Plant, Fertilisers, Zinc Smelter, Copper Smelter, Aluminium Smelter, Oil Refinery, Pulp & Paper, Basic Drugs, Dyes & Dye Intermediates, Pesticides, Petro-chemicals, Clusters of Tanneries, Pharmaceuticals, Sugar and Distillery. The names of polluting units in the four metropolitan cities are not available with Government.

The steps taken by Government to check pollution include the following :—

- (i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up.
- (iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
- (iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits.
- (v) A time-bound action plan for control of highly polluting 17 categories of industries has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991.

[Translation]

**Commission on Bonded Labour**

**863. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a national commission to look into the problems of bonded labour ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) and (b) A proposal to this effect is under examination.

**Impact of Sand-Dunes on Pushkar Valley**

**864. Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava :** Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pushkar Valley, famous for rose cultivation, is being affected by sand-dunes ;

(b) if so, the area affected by sand-dunes thereof ; and

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard ?

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per 1986 survey using remote sensing techniques, the area affected by sand-dunes is 665 sq. kms.

(c) The corrective steps taken in this regard include afforestation, soil conservation, water management, crea-

tion of environmental awareness and promotion of research for conservation and management of natural resources of the valley.

[English]

**Lock-out in Industrial Units**

**865. Shri Chandrajit Yadav :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units which have declared lock-out during the last six months, State-wise ;

(b) the number of workers, rendered jobless due to lock-out ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to re-open these units and re-employ those rendered jobless ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour (Shri K. Ramamurthy) :** (a) and (b) Based on the latest available information, a statement giving the number of lock-outs reported to have commenced in industrial units employing 100 or more workers during the period from January to June, 1991 and workers affected by these lock-outs is attached.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the states take steps to resolve industrial disputes through mediation, conciliation and arbitration. The Central and State Governments also take steps to get locked out sick and weak units re-opened through appropriate rehabilitation packages.

## STATEMENT

*State-wise number of lock-outs reported to have commenced in Industrial units Employing 100 or more workers during the period January-June, 1991 and workers affected due to lock-outs*

	Number of Workers Lock-outs Affected	
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	65	54,973
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	—	—
Assam . . . . .	..	..
Bihar . . . . .	..	..
Goa . . . . .	—	—
Gujarat . . . . .	7	1,537
Haryana . . . . .	1	5,000
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..
Karnataka . . . . .	2	2,300
Kerala . . . . .	2	965
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	—	—
Maharashtra . . . . .	4	1,971
Manipur . . . . .	..	..
Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..
Mizoram . . . . .	—	—
Nagaland . . . . .	..	..
Orissa . . . . .	—	—
Punjab . . . . .	—	—
Rajasthan . . . . .	3	802
Sikkim . . . . .	..	..
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	6	8,856
Tripura . . . . .	—	—
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	7	3,105
West Bengal . . . . .	6	19,558
A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	..
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	..
Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..
Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..
ALL INDIA . . . . .	103	99,067

.. = Not Available.

— = NIL.

**Research on Malaria Control**

866. **Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee :** Will the Minister of Health and Family Welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether coconut by-product has been found useful in limiting mosquito larvae, by a Canadian Scientist as reported in the 'Rajasthan Patrika' dated June 16, 1991 ;

(b) whether the Government have any plans to do similar research in India to combat the menace of mosquitoes ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the large scale resistance developed against DDT by malaria parasites and the danger level of DDT contamination in ground water and environment ; and

(e) if so, the alternative steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shrimati D. K. Thara Devi Siddhartha) :** (a) There is no information available about use of coconut by-product which can limit mosquito-larvae. However, some by-product of coconut are being used to grow the bacteria called BTI, *Thuringiensis* (H.14) which has long been used for vector control of various vector borne disease like Malaria.

(b) and (c) In India, larvaecidal researches are already being conducted at Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry. The Indian Council of Medical Research is conducting and supporting research on identifying various plant extracts for control of mosquito breeding. Given the laboratory and culturing infrastructure available in India, there is no necessity to use the innovative methods

of growing BTI by injecting spores of this bacteria into the coconut as reported in the Patrika.

(d) No, Madam. The Malaria parasite has not developed resistance to DDT ; but it is the mosquito, which transmits the disease that has shown varying degrees of tolerance and resistance to DDT.

(e) As a result of years of basic and applied research Malaria Research Centre, Delhi, has formulated a Bio-environmental strategy for control of Malaria. In this technique, insecticides are either not used at all or used in only special circumstances. The emphasis is on reduction of breeding sites of mosquitoes using mechanical means like filling, draining, levelling and use of biological agents (like larvivorous fishes) for eliminating the larvae. The success of this strategy has been demonstrated in various geocological sites with varying degree of endemicity.

[English]

**(Interruptions)**

**Shri Dwarka Nath Das (Karim Ganj) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although rural electrification is a State Subject, the Centre cannot shake off its responsibility altogether. Rural electrification in Barak Valley of Assam, specially in remote villages and tea gardens is very slow. On the other hand, price of kerosene is always fluctuating and sometimes becomes non-available in the local market.

So, under the rural welfare scheme, the Electricity Authority may install three points with fixed consumption-unit-rate per household for the benefit of the common masses along with the speeding up of rural electrification process.

Will the hon. Minister concerned be pleased to do the needful at the earlier in this regard ?



12.02 hrs.

## [RE. CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE]

[English]

**Shri P. G. Narayanan** (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the Government of India had referred the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal to the Supreme Court for getting its opinion. There is no necessity for the Government to refer that matter because the Supreme Court had already dealt with that matter.

On the question of the validity of the Tribunal's powers and jurisdiction, the Supreme Court had already given its finding. The same issue has now been referred to the Supreme Court by the Government of India. It is a waste.

According to me, the act of reference is an eye-wash. It is just a pretext for delaying the matter and for delaying justice to Tamil Nadu. The Prime Minister has done a great injustice to Tamil Nadu. He is helping the Karnataka Government which is already at fault, by violating the Constitution. The Prime Minister should have referred the Ordinance of Karnataka Government to the Supreme Court for its opinion, whether it is valid or not under law. He should not have referred this matter to the Supreme Court. The people of Tamil Nadu are not satisfied with this act of the Prime Minister. There is a great unrest going on. Even if the Prime Minister gets the opinion from the Supreme Court on this point, what is the guarantee that the Karnataka Government will abide by its direction? How to enforce it?

So, the Prime Minister, even at this stage, can intervene and re-consider it and issue an Executive Order by invoking Article 256 of the Constitution.

**Shri S. B. Simal** (Belgaum): The Government of India has taken a step to refer it to the Supreme Court, the highest court of law in this country. I think there should be no fear for the Tamil Nadu people in this respect; they should not create any bad atmosphere in this country. Therefore, I think, the Central Government and the Prime Minister are justified in referring the matter to the Supreme Court of India; and they should accept it.

**Shri K. V. Thangkabalu** (Dharmapuri): Yesterday, the Cauvery water dispute was referred to the Supreme Court. It has created great unpleasantness in the State of Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu are totally agitated against it. The Central Government is having powers under Article 256 of the Constitution to issue an order or direction to a State Government. It is very clear. But I am sorry to say that the so-called legal luminaries might have mislead the Government and the Prime Minister in this regard to refer the matter to the Supreme Court. After the Interim Award is given, the Government of Karnataka has refused to honour it. There is a statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not necessary to refer to it.

**Shri K. V. Thangkabalu:** It is a fact. I am not quoting it. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has questioned the very authority of the Central Government when the Central Government has referred the matter to the Supreme Court. This is a very serious matter. In all humility, we appeal to the Central Government not to proceed further with this. Article 256 of the Constitution has given powers to the Central Government to direct the State Government to implement the award. If the Supreme Court gives its decision, will the Karnataka Government agree to it? It is impossible according to the statement of the Karnataka, Chief Minister.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to direct the Karnataka Government to release 205 TMC water immediately. (Interruptions).

**Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah** (Tumkur): This matter has been raised in this House again and again. The Tribunal has passed an Award. On the basis of this Award, the Karnataka Government has promulgated an Ordinance in accordance with the Constitution. Now the matter has been referred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will give its final order. Whatever the final order the Supreme Court gives, it is binding on both the States. Therefore, why is there so much hue and cry.

Secondly, for the time being, they have got sufficient water. (Interruptions).

**Shri K. V. Thangkabalu**: It is totally false; we do not have any water. (Interruptions).

**Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah**: I think they have to discharge the water into the Bay of Bengal. Over one hundred years an injustice has been done to the Karnataka Government; and the agreement had come to an end in 1974. In spite of all these things, the Karnataka Government has been very generous; over and above this, they are releasing water to the Tamil Nadu Government. Taking advantage of these things, it is unfair on the part of the Tamil Nadu Government to sit on the neck of Karnataka Government. Therefore, since the matter has gone to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court will decide it.

**Shri Anbarasu Era** (Madras Central): The Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka explaining the legal position that the Award is binding on both the States; and it is advisable to implement the Award. After having come to know these facts, through the PIO, the Karnataka Government has hurriedly promulgated an Ordinance without even consulting the Prime Minister. He has passed an Ordinance

which embarrasses the Government of India; he has also explained it to his own Cabinet without informing the High Command. The only recourse available to the nation is to get the petition before the Supreme Court disposed of as early as possible. Through you, I would request the Government of India to express their feelings that the petition before the Supreme Court should be disposed of immediately by taking it up on a day to day basis.

Another thing is the PIO should not have leaked out this information. He is not a mouthpiece of the Karnataka Government. He should be taken to task. The PIO has leaked out the official secret. He should not have done so. He should be taken to task.

**Shri H. D. Devegowda** (Hassan): Our Tamil Nadu friends are raising this matter today. It has no basis. There is no basis for the argument advanced by them. The Karnataka Government has promulgated an Ordinance. The Government of India has sought the Supreme Court's opinion about the merits and the demerits of the Ordinance promulgated by the Karnataka Government. The issue is limited to the Ordinance promulgated by the Karnataka Government.

So far the State Government of Karnataka has only promulgated an Ordinance which has been referred to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The question of acceptance of the interim order has ultimately to be decided on merits. The issue is now only about the Ordinance which has been referred to the Supreme Court.

The other issue which our friends are raising is about the Chief Minister of Karnataka requesting for permission to expand his Cabinet. He has very right to expand his Cabinet. I would beg to differ; it does not require the permission of the Tamil Nadu MPs or any others. In his own right, he has expanded and this should not be an issue.

**Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar** (Mangalore): As we see the matter is *sub judice*.

**Mr. Speaker:** You can say that you endorse what has been said now.

**Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar:** The matter is already *sub judice*. The Central Government has taken a decision to get the opinion of the Supreme Court. The President of India has already referred the matter to the Supreme Court for getting its opinion.

As we see, there are three faces to this problem. One is the legal issue. The other is the factual side or the facts of the case. The third one is the political issue. My friends from Tamil Nadu are now agitated and more worried about this political face of it. Though the Government of India is in a dilemma either to support the case of Karnataka or support the case of Tamil Nadu. I am very confident that the Hon. Prime Minister—who is a very able leader—will be able to satisfy both the States. He would call a meeting of both the Chief Ministers and he would arrive at a very reasonable settlement. Instead of again and again repeating the same things I would say that it reminds me of the story of Shylock. My friends here have been asking for their pound of flesh and we are bound to give it but without shedding a drop of blood.

**Mr. Speaker:** Do not introduce acrimony into the debate.

**Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar:** We are prepared to abide by the order of the Tribunal, whatever may be the Tribunal's final decision. We are prepared to wait. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar** (Mayiladuturai): If Karnataka is not satisfied with the legality of the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal, it is open to the Government of Karnataka to go to the Supreme Court in appeal. Instead of that, the Government of India has

gone and done the job of the Government of Karnataka. Not only have we been denied the justice that the Tribunal was giving to us on the specific direction of the Supreme Court but now we are also being denied the justice of the Government of India fulfilling its bounden duty. Why can't the good stand on the floor of the House and say that the only reason why it did not think it necessary to notify the interim Award of the Tribunal was because the order of the Tribunal was binding from the day it was given. And until either the Tribunal itself stays its Order or the Supreme Court stays that Order, it is the bounden duty of the Karnataka Government and also of the Tamil Nadu Government to obey that Order. The Government of India is now apparently conniving with the Government of Karnataka in not enforcing this Order. They are also not clarifying on the floor of the House that it is the bounden duty of the Karnataka Government to implement this Order. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee** (Dum Dum): Sir, this cannot be a matter between two States only..... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

**Shri Fam Vilas Paswan** (Rosera): **Mr. Speaker.** Sir, I have stood up to raise a point of propriety. It is a totally different issue. An hon. Minister of the Union Cabinet has issued a statement against the decision of the Union Government.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Paswanji, please... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Rabi Ray** (Kendrapara): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, my point is that the Cabinet has a collective responsibility. You may be surprised to know that a Member of the Union Council of Ministers, Shri Ramamurthy has formally written a letter to the Supreme Court on the Cauvery Water Dispute .....

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** There were contradictory reports in the newspapers on that.

[Translation]

**Shri Rabi Ray :** He has formally issued a statement against the Government's decision, without tendering his resignation. I would like to know from the Government of India, from the Leader of the House, whether Shri Ramamurthy has resigned or not? According to newspaper reports the likelihood of the Minister's resignation is remote. After all, there is something like collective responsibility of the Cabinet. When a Minister has openly flouted that responsibility and issued a statement against a decision of the Council of Ministers, then the hon. Prime Minister should himself come and admit before the House that this is against the spirit of collective responsibility. This is my humble submission to you and I would like to know whether Shri Ramamurthy continues to be a Member of the Union Council of Ministers or not?

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. Paswan and Mr. Kapse, do you also want to raise the same issue?

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already made it clear that I have stood up to raise a point of propriety. Had the Government listened to my counsel that day, there would have been no need for any discussion. Our stand on this issue is the same and that day also, on behalf of the entire opposition, we had called upon the Hon. Prime Minister to convene a meeting of the Inter-State Council and find out a solution to this vexed problem. Members belonging to the ruling party also had agreed with our proposal. However the most important issue, which I have stood up to raise as a point of propriety and towards which Shri Rabi Ray has drawn the attention of the House, is that a Member

of the Union Cabinet has openly criticised the decision of the Government on this issue and today's newspapers have given wide coverage to it. It is for the Government to decide about the distribution of water to these two States, but the issue in question is that a Member of the Union Council of Ministers has openly criticised the Government's policy. Through you, I would like to know from the Leader of the House, whether the said person is still a Member of the Union Cabinet or has he tendered his resignation?

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. Kapse, you too want to speak on this issue?

[English]

**Shri Ram Kapse (Thane) :** Sir, I would like to quote one very important sentence from Kaul and Shakh-dhar's book page No. 586. It says :

"Likewise if the Prime Minister finds that a colleague's view or actions are causing him embarrassment, he can appropriately ask for resignation."

Shri Ramamurthy is creating embarrassment for the whole Ministry. Shri Chidambaram and Shri Arunachalam are all facing the same problem. (*Interruptions*). I do not want to examine the merits of the case. But what about the Minister? He is creating embarrassment. Please ask him to resign. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Manoranjan Bhakta (Audaman-Nicobar) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a press report it was reported that the BKU leader in Uttar Pradesh has contacted the Punjab militant to procure arms. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Basu Deb Acharia (Bankura) :** Sir, we have our views on Cauvery issue. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Lal K. Advani (Gandhi Nagar) :** We would like to know the reaction of the Government on this matter. (*Interruptions*).

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh):** Many people have read reports to that effect. But I think, it will be fair to the House and to the hon. Member himself that first this report is verified and only then we pass comments. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Basu Deb Acharia:** It has come out in all the newspapers and it has not been contradicted. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

(*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Only Mr. Bhakta will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

**Shri Manoranjan Bhakta:** It has been reported in a section of the press that BKU leader has established contacts with the Punjab militants to procure arms.....(*Interruptions*). I want that the Home Minister himself should make a statement in this regard. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

**Shri Rabi Ray:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. Now that Shri Arjun Singh has spoken, I would like to raise this basic question. Over 12 hours has passed since Mr. Ramamurthy issued his statement. Shri Ramamurthy must have issued this statement yesterday night itself, otherwise it would not have made headlines in today's newspapers. Just now, Shri Arjun Singh stated that he is not in possession of any definite information.

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan:** This news item has made headlines in the newspapers.

**Shri Rabi Ray:** Now, this means, that he has, in all probability, issued the statement yesterday. Shri Ramamurthy is a Member of the Council of Ministers, and I believe that he is

still in the capital. The Hon. Prime Minister is not present in the House, and Shri Arjun Singh says that he is not sure whether Shri Ramamurthy has issued the statement, attributed to him by newspapers across the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether Shri Ramamurthy has tendered his resignation from the Cabinet. This is a very important question, I would say it is a fundamental question. You please call Shri Ramamurthy to the House so that the House gets an opportunity to listen to him, so that the entire country gets to know the facts, whether he has resigned or not etc. etc. This is a very important question.

[*English*]

**Shri Lal K. Advani:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members generally use the Zero Hour to express their viewpoints or current issues, but the issue that has been raised today has a direct bearing on Constitutional provisions. This matter cannot be just disposed off with only the Members belonging to the opposition expressing their opinion. The statement made by the Leader of the House too is not satisfactory. In this context, I would like to quote the definition of collective responsibility. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to this House. And the essence of collective responsibility is that—

“A Minister is free to express his dissent when the policy is in the stage of discussion. But after a decision is taken, every Minister is expected to stand by it without any reservation. The only alternative therefore for a Minister, who does not see eye to eye with the Prime Minister in matters of policy or is not prepared to defend a Cabinet decision, is to resign.”

[*Translation*]

That is the only alternative, and in this particular case, this matter was repeatedly taken up for discussion

\*Not recorded.

during the past five days and I am sure, that the Cabinet too has discussed this matter in detail before taking the final decision to refer the matter to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution. The concerned Minister must have expressed his dissent at that time, which is his prerogative but once a decision has been arrived at and the matter has been referred to the Supreme Court, then the Minister, if he has any reservations, about the decision, has no alternative, but to resign. Or perhaps as you said, the news reports (attributing a statement to the concerned Minister) may not be true. Any way, it would be better if the person in question is summoned to the House and made to clarify his stand, otherwise he should resign.

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the Guardian of this House. You are here to ensure that the Constitutional provisions are not violated. Today, one of them is in question. It would have made some sense, had the leader of the house flatly denied that the Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour has made any such statement, but that too, has not been done. The text of the statement has appeared in many newspapers and it is openly critical of the Government's decision. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you being the guardian of the House should summon the concerned Minister and seek clarifications from him. Let him either deny that he has issued any such statement or let the House be informed whether he continues to be a Member of the Union Council of Ministers.

[English]

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha (Pali) :** Shri K. Ramamurthy has committed total contempt by criticising the reference made to the Supreme Court. He has violated collective responsibility of the Cabinet, requiring his resignation. He has committed contempt of Supreme Court. After the

reference to Supreme Court, the matter is *sub judice* and any criticism of it more so by a responsible Minister, tantamounts to contempt of Supreme Court because in such circumstances, the Supreme Court may refuse to answer the reference about Cauvery Waters dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Shri Ramamurthy should, therefore, be sacked from the Cabinet.

[Translation]

**Shri Bhogendra Jha (Madhubani) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has already spent much time discussing this issue. With regard to the statement made by the Leader of the House, I would like to say that if he is not aware of the actual position, as he says, then he should be given time to verify the news reports. However, today itself either the concerned Minister. Shri Ramamurthy himself of the Prime Minister, should make it clear before the House, whether the concerned Minister continues to be a Member of the Council of Ministers or not. It should be clarified today itself, it should not be delayed further. You please give the necessary instructions in this regard and the Government should abide by it. The Leader of the House is present in the House, but as he is uncertain about the facts, let him be given some time, so that he can make a statement in this regard after ascertaining the facts.

[English]

**Shri Basu Deb Acharia (Bankura) :** Sir, the decision to refer Cauvery Waters Dispute to the Supreme Court was taken in the Cabinet. The decision was taken in the PAC which is more than the Cabinet. The decision was taken by the Government afterwards that they are to refer this matter to the Supreme Court. We would like to know as to when this decision was taken. Under the system of collective responsibility, can any Minister differ with this decision and can he make statement publicly? We want to know whether he has

made a statement in this regard. It has appeared in all the newspapers and he has not yet contradicted it. The Leader of the House also said that what has appeared in the newspapers should be verified, as if he does not know. The House should not be treated in such a casual manner. We want that the Minister should come and make a statement. Either he should contradict the press reports or he should resign. This is a constitutional question, the question of propriety. *(Interruptions)*. The Speaker is the Custodian of the House *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Rupchand Pal** (Hooghly) : As a custodian of the House, you should give direction to the Prime Minister to come and make a statement in this regard whether Shri K. Ramamurthy is still in the Cabinet or Shri K. Ramamurthy should be asked by you to come and make a statement and clarify his position today.

**Shri Jaswant Singh** (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have altogether a different clarification to seek and the Leader of the House is present. It is connected, of course, with the incipient civil war that is now taking place. We have read news to the account that whatever function is attended by Messrs. Chidambaram or Arunachalam, will not be attended by Anna DMK Members of Parliament. This too is a function of the Parliament and the Parliament is in Session. Luckily they are not present here at the moment. *(Interruptions)*. Kumaramangalam has been excluded from that. *(Interruptions)*.

**An hon. Member** : Because he has kept mum.

**Shri Jaswant Singh** : But if, for example, Messrs. Chidambaram and Arunachalam were to be present jointly in the House, then would Anna DMK boycott the House? It is a very important question, Sir... *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker** : Please do not enter into this kind of arguments. Yes, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs** (Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad) : Sir, since Shri Ramamurthy is not in Delhi, he is away in Tamil Nadu, it is not possible for him to be present in the House. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Basudeb Acharia** : Where is the Prime Minister?

**Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad** : Sir, unless it is not ascertained, and you cannot ascertain because he is not in Delhi. *(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

**Mr. Speaker** : Mr. Advani.

*(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri** (Saidpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to give me also an opportunity to express my view.

**Mr. Speaker** : I will allow you. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Lal K. Advani** : An important Constitutional question has come before the House and the entire House is concerned about it, but the response from the Government side is that the position would be made clear when the Minister returns from Madras, where he has gone in connection with this matter. Now, the House is not going to be satisfied with this answer. The concerned Minister's opinion in this regard can be ascertained within one hour, because the reply given by the Leader of the House does not contradict the press reports. Had that been the case, the Leader of the House would have stood up and said that the reports are absolutely baseless. But he did not say that, since he has not contradicted the report, it confirms that the Minister has given such a statement. The House should get full information about it within an hour or else it would mean that *[English]*

collective responsibility has been not only violated but the principle of collective responsibility has been abandoned and the whole concept has broken down.

[Translation]

If the Government functions like this, it would be neither good for the House nor for the Government itself.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the Leader of the Opposition that collective responsibility has a significance and all of us are aware of it. I had only said that without ascertaining the facts nothing can be said about it. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** How much time do you require ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Let him complete what he has to say.....

(*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Speaker :** Please allow him to complete.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**Shri Kalka Das (Karol Bagh) :** The entire country is seized of the matter and you have not verified the facts so far. You are trying to mislead the House. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** Please allow him to complete.....

(*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Speaker :** Please sit down. Now, he is making a statement. Allow him to complete at least. Let us hear what he has to say.

[Translation]

**Shri Arjun Singh :** I was saying that it has to be verified. I agree that keeping in view the concerned of the Members on this issue the facts should be verified immediately. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** Please sit down. It cannot go on like this.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** Please, not now.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**Mr. Speaker :** There are other subjects to be discussed. Shri Sonkar is also insisting on a point.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** I want to raise a point in this regard only. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** Please sit down. It cannot go on like this.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**Shri Kalka Das :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the House has not given a satisfactory reply. He has mislead the House. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** Kalka Dasji, please sit down. Please listen to me, first.

(*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Speaker :** What is all this going on ? Let me speak. What is this ?

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** At least hear what I have to say. If for every sentence and for every word you get up, then what can I say ? Now, please hear what I have to say.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** We are listening to you patiently.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is good. Shri Sonkar is a good listener.



[English]

Now there are contradictory reports in the newspapers and the media. The Leader of the House has said that the matter would be verified. The Members want to know the factual position. I hope the Government will take note of it and do the needful.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Mr. Speaker :** Shri Paswan, please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** Please sit down. Don't go on repeating. 'You are custodian, you are custodian'. I have said that the Government should take note of it and do the needful.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Mr. Speaker :** Kindly, sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** Mr. Rao, you will please take your seat first.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Mr. Speaker :** Not like this. When I have said 'do the needful' it means.

[English]

'They should come out with a statement'. Now, if you have heard carefully, you would have understood it.

(Interruptions)

**Mr. Speaker :** If you do not want any other matter to be discussed, I can allow you to continue this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, how much time does the Leader of the House want to verify the facts?

(Interruptions)

**Mr. Speaker :** Not like this.

(Interruptions)

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have directed the Government in this regard keeping in view the sentiments of the Members. I have a constructive suggestion. You ask them to make the statement by 3 p.m. or 4 p.m.

(Interruptions)

**Mr. Speaker :** Is he in Madras or has he gone elsewhere?

(Interruptions)

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** It has been done many times earlier also. A time is fixed for making the statement.....

(Interruptions)

**Mr. Speaker :** OK. I will ask them the time by which they would make the statement?

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** The Government should make a statement before the House adjourns for the day.

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** I would like one more point to be clarified. It seems that all of you are on a very nice point. But let me know from you, supposing a Minister makes a statement which is not in line with the Government's policy. You can ask the Government to proceed against him. Is there anything like this? Let me know it from you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**Shri George Fernandes (Muzaffarpur) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to your questions. (Interruptions).

[English]

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** Yes, I will cite an example. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** We want that either he should resign or he should be dismissed. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are speaking about the other aspect. We just want that when Members express their concern on a particular matter and the Leader of the House said he would verify.... (*Interruptions*). You also directed him to ascertain the facts. I think under these circumstances he should have ascertained on his own and made a *suo moto* statement that the press reports are wrong. He did not contradict the press reports. It would be better if you decide the time by which the Government should make a statement on this issue because the way the hon. Minister rose from his seat and said that the Minister in question has gone to Madras, it seemed as if it is impossible to contact him in Madras. (*Interruptions*). The Members are so agitated that I think you should yourself give reasonable time to the Government to make a statement.

**Mr. Speaker :** I will ask and then let you know.

(*Interruptions*)

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan :** Sir, I would like to know from the Leader of the House, not from you, whether he would ascertain the facts and get us the information by the time the House adjourns for the day. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

**Mr. Speaker :** I think you can do your best.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** I will try to do my best. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** If the Minister denies his statement,

does it require to be attested by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu ? (*Interruptions*).

**Shri K. V. Thangabalu :** Sir, the Minister is not under anybody. He must understand that. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker :** He is on the lighter side of it. Please do not take it seriously.

(*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Speaker :** He wants to reduce the tension.

(*Interruptions*)

**Shri Manoranjan Bhakta (Andaman-Nicobar) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported in a section of the Press that BKU leader in Uttar Pradesh has established contact with the militants of Punjab to procure arms and if it is so, I want a categorical statement from the Home Minister as to what is the truth. He should bring it before the House because, we know, terrorism is engulfing the country. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is here and he should make a statement as to what is the position. You can give a direction. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

**Shri Surya Narayan Yadav (Saharasa) :** Mr. Speaker, I would like to make my submission in the House through you.....

**Mr. Speaker :** Please do that in little time as many other Members are there to make their submissions.

**Shri Surya Narayan Yadav :** Pakistan Army Chief General Baig has been making statements in the presence of military personnel at different places in Pakistan for the last two weeks and frequently talking of growing tension on the borders. He has claimed that the Jammu & Kashmir struggle has reached its last stage. At the same time, he has also warned that due to rapidly changing situation in the areas, war is inevitable.

At Sialkot, General Baig has gone to say even this that when disappointed, India could dare attack Pakistan. Benazir Bhutto has also endorsed this kind of statement. It appears that Pakistan can invade India at any time and this is the proof of the fact that training is being imparted to extremists in Kashmir and arms are being supplied to them.

I request the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister to make a statement in the House in this regard.

**Shri Madan Lal Khurana** (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to raise an issue for holding elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation immediately and restoring the democratic rights to the citizens of Delhi of which they have been deprived.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on February 5, 1983 elections to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for four years and Metropolitan Council for five years were held. Three days before the elections were scheduled to be held, a Sarkaria Committee was constituted by issuing a special notification. Elections were postponed on the plea that they wanted to give a shape to Delhi. Its report was not allowed to be submitted for two years. Shri V. P. Singh's Government had assured the House again and again that they were granting Statehood to Delhi. So, the Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Corporation were suspended. Today, Delhi Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Council are suspended. There is no elected body which is responsible to the people of Delhi. There are numerous problems of Delhi such as electricity, water, housing, buses, etc. and these problems are becoming from bad to worse. The hon. Minister has made a statement in the House today itself that no house has been constructed for the poor in three years during a period of five years. Today when they are talking that they are a big democratic party, I would like to request that

there is a limit of tolerance of the people of Delhi, they should not be put to test any more. Therefore, my submission is that holding of elections in Delhi should be declared at the earliest so that an elected body, responsible to Delhi could be set up. This is my only insistence. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Kalka Das** (Karol Bagh):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have met the Prime Minister in this regard, he has given an assurance but no decision has been taken thereon. Delhi has turned into a city of problems, nobody is responsible. I request you to direct the Government so that the Government may tell us as to when the elections in Delhi would be held. The Leader of the House is sitting here. He may tell us as to when the elections in Delhi are going to be held? (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Tarachand Khandelwal**

(Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Delhi have no Fundamental Rights. (*Interruptions*). This is an impingement upon their rights that they have not been given this opportunity. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri**

(Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had drawn your attention two-three days back to the severe drought in the eastern Uttar Pradesh. The drought is so severe that nothing is left there except tears in man's eyes. Particularly there are three districts—Varanasi, Jaunpur and Ghazipur where my Parliamentary constituency, Saidpur is also there. Drought is so severe in Mirzapur that even wells have gone dry. Drinking water is not available there to the people. The entire Rabi and Kharif Crop has been damaged. I and other hon. Members—Shri Ram Nihor and Satyapal Yadavji—as also all other Members had referred to this situation in this House and you had also listened to us with rapt attentions, but nothing has been done in this regard. I came yesterday from my constituency and I

had seen people there who were in a state of extreme distress. They are not getting food. Sir, I would like to request you to direct the Leader of the House to make a statement in this regard.

**Mr. Speaker :** Every hon. Member is adding to my work.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly take this matter seriously.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh) :** My submission also relates to it.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** A painful situation is prevailing. Shri Chandrajeet Yadav and all other hon. Members had made similar submissions. Serious concern has been expressed. I would urge upon you to direct him to say something in the House as to what would be done here.

[English]

**Shrimati Vasundhara Raje (Jhalawar) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister for Environment has been made very very laudable comments in the newspapers for the last two weeks. He says that he and his Ministry do not want to stand in the way of appropriate projects. He says that development and ecology must go hand in hand. But at the same time, action speaks louder than his words. There are very very wide disparities between his action and his words.

At this very moment of time, there are over forty-nine hydro and thermal projects having a capacity of over 15,000 m.w. lying on various shelves gathering dust. A case in point is, Dholpur Thermal Plant which is going on for the last twelve years. Various clarifications are asked repeatedly and sent back to the State Government despite the clarifications are provided by the State Government. Would you believe it, the project has

been stalled due to supposed crocodile sanctuary where no crocodile exists? But the hon. Minister and his Ministry have stalled this very very prestigious project. Rajasthan is dying for power.

Rajasthan is short of power and we are waiting for this project.

I call it whimsical on the part of the Government. It is a failure on the part of the Environment Ministry to allow the project to be pending in this manner.

Therefore, I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. I would ask you to please direct the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard. (Interruptions).

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Shri Kamal Nath) :** The hon. Member has observed that this Project is pending for the last 12 years. I have just been here for last one month. I do accept that there are a large number of projects. But we must be conscious of one fact. (Interruptions).

Please listen to me if you want to know the facts.

Unless and until these projects are environmentally compatible and unless and until they comply with the various stipulations of environmental and pollution laws, they cannot be cleared.

But I assure the hon. Member that I shall certainly have a look at the Dholpur Project not only with open eyes but with open mind.

[Translation]

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha (Pali) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, our hon. colleagues have drawn attention to the serious problems of Rajasthan, I would like to make a submission especially regarding severe drought in Western Rajasthan as it is such a desert area where

there is drought in every two or three years and rain is scant. The whole of Western Rajasthan and its people always suffer from scarcity of water, electricity and irrigation facilities. I would like to request that the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal Project has not been completed so far. Its construction should be completed with special grants from the office of the Prime Minister because by doing so the construction work of the Rajasthan Canal and the water from Jawai Dam could be supplied to the people of my district Pali, irrigation could be possible at other places and drinking water could be made available to the people. Sir, my submission is that we should rise above party-politics and regional lines. I would like to request to the hon. Ministers, who hail from Rajasthan particularly to Shri Ashok Gehlot from Western Rajasthan and to other hon. Ministers who have said again and again that the problems of Rajasthan should be sorted out by obtaining special grants from the office of the Prime Minister. Therefore, I would like its early completion with special grants.

[English]

**Shri T. J. Anjalose (Alleppey) :** Sir, the State of Kerala is facing acute power shortage. For more than a decade, no new Project has been started in this State. More than 15 Projects are pending clearance by the Central Government.

Kayankulam Thermal Station is the only one Power project which got clearance by the Centre. But, environment clearance for this Project has not yet been given.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps for giving environmental clearance without further delay.

**Shri Pala K. M. Mathew (Idukki) :** Communal violence and killings have been going on unabated in all the States, especially during the last two weeks and there are plenty of

newspaper reports that these happenings are going on every day. The unfortunate fact is that as it goes on unabated, the sense of urgency that is required for solving this problem is not there in the Government. The communal killings are happening these days mostly in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

I would request the Government to take immediate steps to put an end to this violence so that the country may not be put to more difficulties than we are put to at present. This has been going on for the last two years. We have been witnessing a very terrible phenomenon these two years. We have to put an immediate stop to this. The Government must come with a programme to be completed within a time-bound framework.

[Translation]

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri has just raised an issue about serious situation in this context. I would like to mention that 30 crore of people have been affected by severe drought. The whole of Uttar Pradesh, the whole of Bihar.....

**Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara) :** Not 30 crore but 3 crore.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** I am saying, it is 30 crore. 12 crore to 13 crore drought-affected people are there in Uttar Pradesh alone. Likewise, the whole of Bihar is also suffering. Shri Buta Singhji was present here just now. Western Rajasthan and a major part of the country are drought-affected at present.

Sir, the situation there due to monsoon being late by one month. Today farmers are worried not only over the problem of their food, over their economic crisis alone but they are worried because their cattle are on the verge of dying due to non-availability of fodder.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made many statements in the House but no hon. Minister thought it proper to make a statement in this regard. Today the entire country is affected by wide-spread drought, the hon. Minister should at least make a statement mentioning therein the steps being taken by Government in consultation with the State Governments to overcome the crisis.

Sir, Shri Sonkarji was just telling that the people are worried a lot and a starvation situation has arisen and there is fear that cattle would die if the steps were not taken immediately in this regard. Therefore, my submission is that the hon. Minister of Agriculture should at least make a statement in the House. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a situation of severe drought has arisen in the entire Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and some parts of Haryana and almost all the North India. Flood situation is there in some parts of the country. In this way crisis is growing for farmers in two ways. The farmers are extremely worried. Therefore, I make a submission to the Leader of the House to ask the Minister of Agriculture to make a statement in the House about the measures being taken by the Government to overcome the drought and flood situation which are causing crisis for the farmers as well as farm labourers and take the House into confidence.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter. Please urge upon the Government to make a statement and initiate action in this regard. *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker :** I think that this is such an issue as everybody is worried over it. Therefore, I would ask the Government to collect the statistical data of rains from the Meteorological Department and consult State Governments to take action and make a

statement in the House conveniently within two-three days regarding the steps the Government is contemplating to take.

**Shri Arjun Singh :** All right.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** Sir, you have said about the Meteorological Department but that department is also creating confusion. The department's director said on T.V. that rainfall is normal. It has created further confusion. *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Speaker :** Chandra Jeetji, it is not like that. It is not a political issue. It concerns the lives of the people. I know that the Meteorological Department has equipments by which it can forecast the amount of rainfall in the next 15-20 days. Weather maps are prepared on a Daily, Weekly and Monthly basis. This information helps the Government in formulating its policy. The Government can also take precautionary measures in the areas where low or no rainfall has been predicted on the basis of the above maps. The State as well as the Central Government should also chalk out their plan of action on that basis. The Government should give a comprehensive statement within the next 2-3 days keeping all these things in view. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Surya Narayan Yadav :** Sir, the whole of Bihar has been hit by drought for want of rainfall.

**Mr. Speaker :** I am talking of the entire country.

**13.00 Hrs.**

*[English]*

**Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya (Jadupur) :** Through you, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the concerned Ministry the failure of successive Governments to meet the just demands of the five lakh Anganwadi workers in the country. At the moment, Anganwadi work is regarded as a voluntary service with a very meagre

honorarium which in no way compensates for the time and labour that has to be given for it. The question is not just of the subsistence of the workers but also of human dignity. They have been agitating for a very long time. They have placed their demands before successive Ministries. In 1989 when the Indira Mahila Yojana was announced, it was said that the *Gram Sevikas* and *Anganwadis* would be given the status of Government employees. However, nothing has been done. Later on during the National Front regime, the then Minister of Labour and Welfare, hon. Paswanji had agreed that there should be a revision of the rates of honorarium. But he also had not said anything about the minimum wages status. Now, today, when we are hearing of the Indira Mahila Yojana all over again, I would like to urge upon the Government that they should fulfil the promise that had been made by their late leader to the *Anganwadi* workers and either to give them the status of Government employees or, at any rate, for the present, to bring their honorarium on a par with the importance of the work that is done by them. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Manoranjan Bhakta :** This is a very important problem. I support the hon. Member. The Government should take note of this. (*Interruptions*).

**Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya :** Otherwise, they will have to come again to Delhi.

**Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav (Nalanda) :** Sir, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention to the situation of drought and problem of power shortage in Bihar. As Bihar is a backward state there is an acute shortage of power. Due to no rainfall, farmers are experiencing great hardship because their crops have perished. The crops, they have sown have dried up.

Small and medium scale industries have been adversely affected. I would like to draw Government's attention to the economic crisis which has gripped Bihar. Central Government is responsible for aggravating these crises. I want that minimum basic power requirement of Bihar should be fulfilled from the Central Electricity Grid. Bihar and U.P. are the top-ranking States occupying first and second positions in the country. These are recurring problems every year. These problems are national problems. As such, these problems should be considered by taking into confidence all the hon. Members of Parliament from these two States. The Government should take steps to find a permanent solution to them.

[*English*]

**Shri Anna Joshi (Pune) :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice the proposed drastic step by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited of metering local calls originating from electronic exchanges in Bombay and Delhi and I request you to invite the attention of our Minister for Telecommunication so that he can act promptly and put an end to this highly irrational and illogical proposal of MTNL.

I understand from the various sections of the press that MTNL is planning to meter the local calls on a three-minute basis and that too, only those calls originating from electronic exchanges in Bombay and Delhi. This proposal, it seems, is likely to be effective from 1st September, 1991. On the very face of it, this proposal is unreasonable, unjust and irrational and it openly discriminates the electronic exchange subscribers. Technically speaking, this step amounts to putting local calls on par with STD calls.

Sir, discipline apart, how can you have two sets of rules for the subscribers? One set of rules for the electronic exchange subscribers and another for non-electronic exchange subscribers? Sir, take the example of

Bombay city itself where out of 27 lakh telephones only 48 per cent *i.e.* 3,38,000 are connected to electronic exchange and 52 per cent are connected to non-electronic exchange. Why should only 48 per cent subscribers bear the burden? This is indeed a gross case of indiscrimination and goes against the very principle of equality of our Constitution.

Therefore, Sir, I call upon the Hon. Minister for telecommunication to appoint a broad based Committee consisting of representatives of various consumer bodies, like Bombay Telephone Users Association, Member of Parliament, local representative and your own representative. Let this Committee make a study on the economic pricing of local calls and submit a report. Till such report is submitted, the Government should not sanction the new scheme.

**Mr. Speaker :** Now the papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

13.06 Hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Indira Gandhi National Open University for 1988-89 etc.**

[English]

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :**  
I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-177/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the year 1988-89.

- (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-178/91]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-179/91]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council



of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-180/91]

- (8) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee to examine implementation of the recommendations of Guiral Committee for promotion of Urdu.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-181/91]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts, which was laid on the Table on 23-4-1990 (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-182/91]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maintained Institutions of University of Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-183/91]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-184/91]

- (15) A copy of the First Ordinance Governing Academic Matters of Pondicherry University (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1990 under sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-185/91]

Mr. Speaker : Shri Sitaram Kesri.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare (Shrimati K. Kamala Kumari) : Sir, ... (Interruptions).

Shri Somnath Chatterjee (Bolpur) :

When the senior Minister's name is called out and when he is present, he cannot ask his Deputy Minister to lay the papers. The Minister has to explain to you as to why he cannot do it. It is a question of dignity of the House.

Mr. Speaker : You have a point but the Minister is encouraging his junior.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee : Has he taken your permission ?

Mr. Speaker : Yes, he did indicate that.

**Annual Report of and Review on the working of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay and Central Wakf Council, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare (Shrimati K. Kamala Kumari) :** 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 Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-186/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (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-187/91]

- (5) A copy of the Twenty-Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1985 to June, 1986.

- (6) An explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-188/91]

- (7) A copy of the Twenty-Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July, 1986 to June, 1987.

- (8) An explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-189/91]

**Mr. Speaker :** Shri K. Ramamurthy

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar) :** Sir, (Interruptions).

**Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar (Mangalore) :** Sir, I have a point of order. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister Shri K. Ramamurthy has sought the permission of the Chair to remain absent and authorise the other Minister to lay papers on the table.

**Mr. Speaker :** I do not know because I might have received the papers but I have not yet seen them.

**Shri Lal K. Advani (Gandhi Nagar) :** We were told that Shri K. Ramamurthy is in Madras. Normally, if he has to remain absent, he had to seek the permission of the Chair and for authorising some other Minister to lay papers on the Table.

**Mr. Speaker :** At least in the morning, I did not see the papers.

**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 Hon. Member is a senior Member and he knows the procedure of the House. Any Minister can straight-away lay the paper on the Table of the House on behalf of the other Minister.

**Shri Lal K. Advani :** I know that.

**Mr. Speaker :** This is a letter written by someone else saying that Shri Ramamurthy is not able to come to the House and he has sought permission because he could not be here.

**Notification under Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 etc.**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar) :** On behalf of Shri K. Ramamurthy : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 76 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-190/91]

- (2) A copy of the Payment of Gratuity (Central) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 77 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1991 under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-191/91]

- (3) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget for the year 1991-92 (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-192/91]

**Annual Report of [and Review on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi and National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi for 1989-90 etc.**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha) :** I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-193/91]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family

*Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.*

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (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-194/91]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for the Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-195/91]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions)

*by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1989-90.*

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 196/91]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-197/91]

- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding causes and Remedial steps taken on Audit comments on the accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-198/91]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1989-90

under section 19 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon under section 18 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year, 1989-90.

- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in] Library. See No. LT-199/91]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-200/91]

13.08½ hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE

[English]

The Minister of Water Resources (Shri Vidyacharan Shukla): Exercising the powers conferred by Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956, a Tribunal was constituted by issuing Notification on 2nd June, 1990 and the request made by Tamil Nadu Government on 6th July, 1986 was referred to the Tribunal for adjudication.

After the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal issued their Interim Order on 25th June, 1991 there have been various representations against the Order and the Issues involved. Government of Karnataka also promulgated an Ordinance on 25th July, 1991, making certain provisions for the protection of irrigation in the Cauvery Basin areas of Karnataka.

The Government considered the matter carefully in all its aspects and decided to refer the legal questions associated with the Tribunal's Interim Order and the ordinance of the Government of Karnataka to the Supreme Court. On the advice of the Government, the President of India has made a reference to the Supreme Court under clause (1) of Article 143 of the Constitution of India which has been delivered to the Registrar General of the Supreme Court on 28th July, 1991. The following questions have been referred to the Supreme Court of India for consideration and report thereon namely,

- (1) Whether the Ordinance and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;
- (2)(i) Whether the Order of the Tribunal constitutes a report and decision within the meaning of Section 5(2) of the Act; and  
(ii) Whether the Order of the Tribunal is required to be published by the Central Government in order to make it effective;
- (3) Whether a Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute.

13:10 hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

### (i) COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

[English]

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :**  
Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of clause 9(1) (e) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to other provisions of the Scheme and the Regulations."

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause 9(1) (e) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management

of the Properties and Funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with Regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, subject to other provisions of the Scheme and the Regulations."

**The motion was adopted.**

13.11 hrs.

### (ii) COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

**The Minister of Human Resource Development (Shri Arjun Singh) :**  
Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology for a period of three years from the date of their election, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology for a period of three years from the date of their election, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

**The motion was adopted.**

**13.12 Hrs.**

**(iii) ADVISORY COUNCIL OF  
DELHI DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITY**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of Section 5(2) (h) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

“That in pursuance of Section 5(2) (h) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority, for a term of four years, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

**The motion was adopted.**

**13.13 hrs.**

**(iv) RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (Shri M. Arunachalam) :** Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of Section 4(1) (d) of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

“That in pursuance of Section 4(1) (d) of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

**The motion was adopted.**

**13.14 Hrs.**

**(v) EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour (Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar) :** Sir, On behalf of Shri K. Ramamurthy, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of Section 4(i) of the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees’ State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

“That in pursuance of Section 4(i) of the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948, read with rule 2A of the Employees’ State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation, subject to other provisions of the said Act.”

**The motion was adopted.**

13.15 hrs.

(vi) ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, subject to other provisions of the said Act".

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, subject to other provisions of the said Act".

The motion was adopted.

13.16 hrs

(vii) TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vii) (a) of the Rules and Regulations of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India".

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause 3(vii) (a) of the Rules and Regula-

tions of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India".

The motion was adopted.

13.17 hrs.

(viii) INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH, NEW DELHI

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Rule 15 of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, subject to other provisions of the Rules".

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Rule 15 of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, subject to other provisions of the Rules".

The motion was adopted.

13.18 hrs.]

(ix) INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL, NEW DELHI

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 3(1) (o) of the Indian Nursing



Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as the members of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, subject to other provisions of the said Act”.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

“That in pursuance of Section 3(1) (o) of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as the members of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, subject to other provisions of the said Act”.

**The motion was adopted.**

13.19 hrs.

**(x) POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH**

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :** I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of Section 5(g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, subject to other provisions of the said Act”.

**Mr. Speaker :** The question is :

“That in pursuance of Section 5(g) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical

Education and Research, Chandigarh, subject to other provisions of the said Act”.

**The motion was adopted.**

[Translation]

**Shri Dau Dayal Joshi (Kota) :** Sir, I request that the following item may be included in this week's list of business.

Rajasthan is very rich from the archaeological point of view. The Central Government has a number of schemes for the development of these places but the State Government does not have adequate funds to implement these schemes. Development schemes for a number of such complexes are pending with the Central Government for their approval.

It is, therefore, requested that these schemes may please be stated for discussion in this week's list of business.

[English]

**Shri Sobhana Dreswara Rao Vadde (Vijayawada) :** I request that the following item may be included in this week's agenda :

Six packages of works on the Sree Ram Sagar and Srisailem Right Branch Canal projects were sanctioned assistance from the World Bank. Tenders were called for the works whose estimated cost was Rs. 153 crores. There was huge uproar over pre-qualification of five firms for executing these works and the Governments approval of the tenders which are 40 to 100 per cent in excess of the estimates. It was assured that the tenders will be cancelled. But now it is learnt that the tenders have been approved causing nearly Rs. 90 crores loss to the State. In public interest and to avoid wastage of public funds at this

critical period, these tenders must be cancelled. The Government of India and the World Bank must take immediate steps.

**[Translation]**

**Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat (Ajmer) :** Sir, I request that the following items may be included in this week's list of Business :

- (1) Due to the closure of the Krishna Mill in Beawar city in Ajmer district of Rajasthan, thousands of workers have lost their means of livelihood. Therefore, the Krishna Mill should be revived so as to save thousands of workers and their families from starvation.
- (2) A lot of silt has been deposited by rain water in the Pushkar lake situated in Pushkar, the famous place of pilgrimage of Hindus. This silt should be dredged out and the lake cleaned on a war footing so that pilgrims, who throng this place the year round, could get clean water to take holy dip.

**Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava (Jaipur) :** Sir, I request that the following items may be included in this week's list of business :

- (1) Increasing of Central aid to Rajasthan Government for the year 1991-92.
- (2) Reimbursement of expenditure of Rs. 1.46 crores incurred on sending the Rajasthan Armed Police to Assam.

**[English]**

**Dr. Venkateshwarlu Ummareddy (Tenali) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in this week's agenda :

This is a matter of urgent public importance. People have been requesting since long time for the construction of road bridge across Krishna river connecting

Penumudi in Guntur district and Puligadda in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh. In view of the recent strides in brackish water, fish-farming on the east coast, and the increased trade of marine fish and its products, there is an imminent and urgent need for the bridge to facilitate better communication facilities to the entrepreneurs. This bridge will also enable quick transport of huge quantities of aqua-products being produced in this part of east coast. Aqua-products are having high potentiality of foreign exchange earning. This would not only be useful for boosting up the shrimp cultivation on the coastal line but also aid in stepping up the foreign exchange earning to the country. It will also accelerate the socio-economic development of the fisherman community and the weaker sections of the people in the area. This will cut down the road distance between Machilipatnam and Madras by about 100 kms.

Further this facilitates the formation of coastal road in course of time from TADA to ICHAPURAM which is the longfelt need and desire of the people of coastal area of Andhra Pradesh which runs over 975 kms. Government may take immediate steps in this matter on priority basis.

**Shri George Fernandes Muzaffarpur) :** Sir, I request that the following item may be included in this week's agenda :

A large number of labourers employed for about nine years in the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in several islands of Lakshadweep have been removed from service. Removal from their jobs has literally pushed them into a state of starvation. The Home Ministry must immediately take up this matter with the Administrator to ensure employment of

these workers with retrospective effect from the date of their removal.

Sir, I may add that they were removed because they voted against the Congress Party in the last elections.

Shri E. Ahamed (Manjeri) : Sir, I request that the following item may be included in this week's agenda :

The sad plight of 1,20,000 Indian refugees from Kuwait with particular reference to their unending wait for compensation from the Government of Iraq and Kuwait through bilateral talks by our Government.

With your permission, I may add one sentence that it is high time for the Government to prepare some schemes to rehabilitate these people who have earned a large amount of foreign exchange for the country. The Government should make all-out efforts to rehabilitate them either with the UN assistance or by the Government themselves.

So, I hope the Government will take urgent and expeditious steps to rehabilitate them and also to have the compensation either through bilateral talks or through negotiations and solve their problem.

(Translation)

Shri Satya Narayan Jatiya (Ujjain) : Sir, I request that the following items may be included in this week's list of business :

- (1) Setting up of petroleum product depots and a powerhouse based on the HBJ Gas Pipeline project, in Ujjain.
- (2) Providing a stoppage of Bombay-New Delhi AC Express at Nagda. Bringing of fares of Avadh Express between Ratlam

and Kota at par with the fares of Dehradun Express and extension of Ujjain-Nagda Passenger train upto Ratlam.

14.25 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the clock

14.28 Hrs.

(Rao Ram Singh in the Chair).

[English]

Mr. Chairman : In the morning, when submissions were being made, an hon. Member's name was left out. He may now make his submission.

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar.

[Translation]

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar (Bareilly) : Sir, I request that the following item may be included in this week's list of business :

A rural electrification programme is being undertaken in accordance with the Centre's directives. As per the existing guidelines a village will be considered electrified even if it has just one electric connection. As a result of this policy, villages are not in fact being electrified even though the number of villages shown to be electrified is increasing. I urge the Government to seriously consider changing its policy so that rural areas could be fully electrified.

14.29 Hrs.

## **DELHI MUNICIPAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[English]

**Mr. Chairman :** Shri M. M. Jacob may now move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri M. M. Jacob) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in New Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman :** The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** I introduce the Bill.

14.30 Hrs.

## **Statement by Minister**

### **REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY DELHI MUNICIPAL LAWS (AMEND- MENT) ORDINANCE, 1991**

[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) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-291/91]

14.31 Hrs.

## **TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PRE- VENTION) A AMENDMENT BILL\***

[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) : Sir, on behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Terrorist Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

**Mr. Chairman :** Motion moved.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Terrorist Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987."

**Shri George Fernandes (Muzaffarpur) :** Sir, I would like to oppose the motion to introduce the Bill. I have given notice of my intention to oppose it.

This House knows that this particular law was enacted in the first instance for a period of two years and special situation prevailing in Punjab was cited as a reason for introduction of this law. The Government at that time had taken a view that within a period of two years it will be able to deal with the situation that has arisen in Punjab. Though the law covered the entire country, the point was repeatedly made in this House that this law would apply only to Punjab. Sir, after the expiry

\* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-7-1991.

**Shri George Fernandes—Contd.**

of those two years it was sought to amend this law once again. The then Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, who is presently a Member of this House, moved that amendment bill in 1989. At that time, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons which are now being circulated with this amendment bill, a point was made that a further period of two years is needed to deal with the situation that prevails in Punjab.

Now, we have been told that another two years will be needed, and, therefore, these extraordinary and draconian powers which the State had acquired four years ago for a period of two years should now be given for another two years period; thus taking the entire tenure of this law to six years.

Sir, I am opposing it because of two reasons. One is that they have gone through this experience of such draconian laws being introduced in the first instance to deal with a specific situation and then these laws getting extended in terms of time for an indefinite period. One can go back to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act. If my memory does not fail me, that law was enacted in 1956. It was supposedly enacted for a special situation which was at that time prevailing in a place called Nagaland.

The then Home Minister was to make a statement that he would need this only for six months. It was because, at that time, in this House, the Members from both sides—the Congress Party was then the ruling party—the ruling party as well as the Opposition, opposed the extraordinary powers which the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act was going to confer on the security forces. So, the then Home Minister said that they need this only for six months. He said that this draconian law should not be there in the Statute Book but even then, in an extraordinary situation that prevails in Nagaland, where there is an insurgency, let us have this for only six months.

Sir, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is there in the Statute Book for the last 35 years after those six months have elapsed. Today, that law is applicable not just to Nagaland or to the North-Eastern part of India but the provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act have been applied to many other parts of the country and we know with what consequences. That is one reason why I am opposing this because there is no end to this kind of a draconian law being introduced in the first place for a specific period of time and then the State coming forward with extensions.

From a Welfare State, which we are supposed to be, we have now become a National Security State. You rule with guns. You rule with Police. Your Budget for employment is going down but it goes up for the Police and you are now trying to convert the whole country, by extending this particular law, into a kind of prison house. This is where I am citing the second reason why I am opposing the introduction of this Bill. It has nothing to do with the terrorists any more. The terrorists are taking care of themselves and the State is taking care of them. This law is applied today on most trade union activists. I can cite a very special case in which, in certain respects I was involved—I was fortunate that the law was not applied to me. In Ahmedabad, there is a textile mill which is owned by one of the largest industrial houses in this country, the Reliance Textiles. I do not want to name the gentleman who owns it because a lot of people are obliged to him. This mill was not prepared to implement a statutory decision of an Industrial Tribunal, saying that the textile workers working in that mill should be given an interim wage benefit that had been given to all other textile workers in the State. The workers went on a strike. I happened to be associated

**Shri George Frenandes—Contd.**

with their Union and I am still associated with their Union. For three months the employer fought back and they fought back with the goons and they fought back with the State Police and finally when everything failed they picked up 18 of our active workers under this particular law—the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act. This decision was taken after the man who owns Reliance Textiles called on the Chief Minister. The next day, when the newspaper flashed on the front page that the Proprietor of this industry calling on the Chief Minister and exchanging pleasantries and that night this particular law was applied and 18 workers were picked up.

As the House is aware and I am sure, you yourself would be particularly aware of this designated Court where you will not get any bail. Whatever be that designated Court, it does not give you bail. You go before the Court and the Court will say, 'sorry, there is nothing we can do'. Then, you cannot go to the High Court also. So, these poor workers of Ahmedabad have to come to the Supreme Court here and literally run from pillar to post, spent a fortune of the workers and finally they were released by the order of the Supreme Court. The State did not compensate those workers. Those who are responsible for this law had said that this was to apply only to a very specific situation that prevail in Punjab. So, they did not compensate those workers. It is not just one instance. At this particular moment as I am standing here, there are hundreds of social activists, there are hundreds of trade union workers, there are hundreds of political activists, who are not terrorists, who have not taken a stone in their hand in their life, have been detained under this law in different States of the Union—Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and so on. We can name a

whole list of States which are utilising this law today as a preventive detention law. There are instances where this law has been used even to settle political scores.

With the kind of experience that all of us have had, I believe that this law should not any more continue to be in the statute book. The Ordinance that has been enacted should be allowed to lapse. I, therefore, oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam (Inner Manipur) :** I want to oppose this Bill.

**Mr. Chairman :** I don't think we have received any notice from you. You should have given a prior notice as Mr. George Fernandes has given.

I would request the hon. Minister to relpy to the debate.

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** First of all I am thankful to Mr. George Fernandes for going through the substantial part of the Bill. The way in which he visualised the things at the moment, I thought these things we can debate when the Bill is really introduced and when we are debating the whole thing. There should be no technical objection at this stage to be raised. However, this is actually to make the Ordinance not to lapse, because by replacing the Ordinance, we thought that we had to introduce it.

The terrorist menace still continues in the country; it has spread to many areas ; and specially during the last two years, it was necessary to extend it again for two years, because the assessment was that the terrorist virus had spread to other areas, other than Punjab. Even a Notification was made at that time. Of course, I was not handling this. But, at the same time, it was not wholly meant for Punjab even at the second time when it was brought, when Mr. Buta Singh was the Home Minister. I think it was notified area; it must have been mentioned as

**Shri M. M. Jacob—Contd.**

notified area; that means any area notified, which is actually affected by the terrorists menace.

It is the duty of every Indian citizen to protect ourselves and the nation from any terrorist virus. We are making every effort to that extent. So, the purpose now is very limited. I am not going to argue with my hon. colleague on the merit of it because that is an area where we have to go into it in depth; and I am not opposing to any of these points. But, at the same time, an opportunity should be given to this House to debate this Bill in this House and examine the various aspects of it; and that will be possible only when we introduce it and you accept the introduction; and then we will debate the whole thing. This was for a limited purpose. We extended it for two years. That period was lapsed. So, the President had to promulgate an Ordinance; within six weeks from the commencement of the Parliament, we have to again approve it. Otherwise, naturally, the problems will arise. That is precisely the reason why I have brought this Bill before the House. And the terrorist menace still continues and more so is spreading to various areas, many other areas; and it has to be contained by strong measures and forceful measures with the cooperation of all parties and all people concerned. That is why, I was welcoming even the suggestions made by Mr. George Fernandes at this stage. I hope this Bill will be allowed to be moved and passed.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.”

**The motion was adopted.**

**Mr. Chairman :** The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** I introduce the Bill.

14.43 Hrs.

## Statement by Minister

### REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY TERRORIST AND DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1991

[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) : On behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 202/91]

14.44 Hrs.

### JAMMU AND KASHMIR CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (SECOND) AMENDING BILL\*

[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) : On behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Jammu & Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.

**Mr. Chairman :** Motion moved.

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Jammu & Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.”

\* Published in Gazette India, extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-7-1991.

Mr. George Fernandes has given a notice to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Shri George Fernandes (Muzaffarpur) : I do not want to deal with all the issues involved in this Bill in great length again because I believe that this is also one more draconian law ; and I am not surprised that such draconian laws are now proliferating in our country.

Shri P.C. Thomas (Mavattupuzha) : I am on a point of order. At this stage, a Bill can be opposed only on certain grounds. Mr. George Fernandes has opposed not only this Bill but the previous Bill also on the merit of the Bill.

It can be opposed on the question of jurisdiction or on questions of technical aspects which are stated at the time of objecting the Bill at the introduction stage. So, I think that objections of this type on the merits cannot be allowed at this stage.

Mr. Chairman : He has been allowed to make a statement when he gave notice to oppose the Bill.

Shri P.C. Thomas : At the introduction stage it is very limited and the point on which a Member can oppose at this stage is limited to the jurisdictional or the constitutional aspects.

Shri George Fernandes : No.

Shri P.C. Thomas : But the Member has to point out on what constitutional aspects he is objecting.

Shri George Fernandes : Let him read the rules.

Mr. Chairman : According to Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, and it says :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the

member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question".

Therefore, permission has been granted to Shri George Fernandes to make his brief statement in opposition of the introduction of the Bill.

Shri George Fernandes : Thank you, Sir.

In the case of this Bill also, my point is that apart from the fact that it is a draconian bill, we are again trying to cover the same ground as in the case of the other Bill.

Here, the State had asked for six months in the first instance in order to identify the organisations that it wanted to declare as unlawful and to give time to a Tribunal to take a final view on the opinion of the administration of the State as to whether the order was justified or not. Then the State came for a first extension of another six months, and when it came for an extension for six months, which was in December last year, an Ordinance was issued because Parliament was not in session. And in January 1991, on the 10th of January, 1991 to be precise, this Lok Sabha discussed this matter. The Hon. Shri Yashwant Sinha who was then the Minister of Finance introduced this particular Bill in this House and while it was debated this is what he had to say :

"Since the State of Jammu and Kashmir is under President's rule and Parliament was not in session the Governor promulgated the Jammu and Kashmir (Criminal Law) Amendment Ordinance, 1990 on the 17th December, 1990, for extending the period of six months to one year to enable the Tribunal to complete its proceedings in relation to such declarations. The Tribunal is yet to take a final decision in



the matter and the present legislation is to enable them to decide on the notification referred within the additional time limit of six months."

So, the additional time limit of six months within which they were supposed to complete their work, and I am sure the State knew what asking for, and the Tribunal when it sought additional time of six months knew what it was asking for, that time has expired. And there is no earthly reason that I can think of unless it be to continue with the repression that the State has taken recourse to in certain parts of the country, including Jammu and Kashmir, unless it be for this one reason, I see no other valid reason why this particular extension should now be sought and that this House should give that extension. It is on these grounds that I am opposing the introduction of this Bill.

**Mr. Chairman :** Will the Minister make a reply?

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** Again, in the case of this Bill also, I do not want to go into the merits of the Bill as the hon. Member himself has mentioned. But, at the same time, the hon. Member himself admitted that the extension was granted by this House for a Tribunal which is constituted under Act IV of the Criminal Procedure of Jammu and Kashmir State, to determine the organisations or institutions which work against the interests of the country. There were certain organisations and institutions and movements that tried to spread violence, hatred and also a sort of religious fanaticism at a stretch. It created a panic. It created problems in the State. So, naturally, it was necessary to ban certain organisations and Shri George Fernandes knows it very well. Those organisations were banned. The question arose, what is to be done about these organisations? We have to find out whether they are defaulters by asking for an explanation. To ban these organisations, we have to

ask for explanations and let the Tribunal decide. And the Tribunal with three members, Mr. Chairman, went on examining these things. The real reason now is that this Tribunal could not collect all the necessary information because there were defaulters. The conditions prevailing in those areas were not very ideal or conducive for them to get all evidences and to collect all information from all those agencies and the people concerned. So, the Chairman of the Tribunal had expressed that they got the intimation from the Government at a later stage and they did not have sufficient time to examine all concerned about this and give a report and so they needed extension of time. That was precisely the Chairman's request and that was the State Government's request. Now the President's Rule is in vogue in Jammu & Kashmir and there is no Assembly. Naturally, Parliament is the custodian and the determining authority now. That is how, this extension is sought now and replacement of ordinance is sought.

**Shri George Fernandes :** Mr. Chairman, may I seek a clarification from the Minister?

Is he sure that the Tribunal is not trying to get into an act of self-perpetuation because all Tribunals generally have this tendency? Before the Minister coming to this House, has he made sure that someone is not trying to get into an act of self-perpetuation?

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** Shri Fernandes, you know better than I about those points because you were there. At the same time, that is precisely the reason we have allowed time for debate in the House. Let us debate that issue whether the Tribunal is trying to escape or not during the debate.

**Shri George Fernandes :** So, you have come to the House without ascertaining the reason. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** As far as the information available with me, I believe that the Tribunal has got a genuine reason to come before the Parliament for extension.

**Mr. Chairman :** What Shri George Fernandes means, I think is that there is a genuine requirement for amending the Bill and is it only for the benefit of the Tribunal ?

**Shri M. M. Jacob :** This Government never comes for non-genuine things. We are always for genuine things.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.”

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman :** The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

**Shri M.M. Jacob :** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.52 Hrs.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY JAMMU AND KASHMIR CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1991

[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) :  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an expla-

natory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No.  
LT 203/91]

## \*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT(GENERAL), 1991-92

[English]

**Mr. Chairman :** Now we shall take up item No. 23—Submission to the vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1991-92.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 28, 30, 31, 33 to 89, 91, 93 to 98”.

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

## LOK SABHA

*List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1991-92  
submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account submitted to the vote of the House (inclusive of the amounts already voted by Lok Sabha on 11th March, 1991)	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE</b>			
1. Agriculture . . . . .		1731,23,00,000	2,24,00,000
2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Co-operation . . . . .		47,47,00,000	60,06,00,000
3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . . . .		182,00,00,000	
4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying		102,62,00,000*	24,45,00,000*
<b>MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS</b>			
5. Department of Chemicals and Petroche- micals . . . . .		6,22,00,000	10,70,00,000
6. Department of Fertilizers, . . . . .		3041,38,00,000	47,35,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM</b>			
7. Department of Civil Aviation . . . . .		21,41,00,000	13,92,00,000
8. Department of Tourism . . . . .		32,00,00,000	13,20,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUB- LIC DISTRIBUTION</b>			
9. Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution . . . . .		4,91,00,000	1,75,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COAL</b>			
10. Ministry of Coal . . . . .		20,80,00,000	371,50,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>			
11. Department of Commerce . . . . .		1215,78,00,000	787,29,00,000
12. Department of Supply . . . . .		15,72,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
13. Ministry of Communications . . . . .		5,79,00,000	
14. Postal Services . . . . .		762,55,00,000	31,45,00,000
15. Telecommunication Services . . . . .		2115,74,00,000	1318,00,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>			
16. Ministry of Defence . . . . .		554,60,00,000	56,38,00,000
17. Defence Pensions . . . . .		874,84,00,000	

\* Amount Voted on Account on 11th March, 1991 was against Demands "Agriculture" and  
"Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Co-operation".

1	2	3	4
18.	Defence Services—Army . . . . .	4182,15,00,000	..
19.	Defence Services—Navy . . . . .	457,93,00,000	..
20.	Defence Services—Air Force . . . . .	1060,39,00,000	..
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories . . . . .	350,00,00,000	..
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	3087,46,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS</b>			
23.	Ministry of Environment and Forests . . . . .	166,12,00,000	3,73,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>			
24.	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	259,08,00,000	33,42,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE</b>			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs . . . . .	211,39,00,000	81,31,00,000
26.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . . . . .	183,03,00,000	94,93,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions . . . . .	279,58,00,000	2701,68,00,000
28.	Pensions . . . . .	274,42,00,000	..
30.	Transfers to State Governments . . . . .	2227,02,00,000	62,50,00,000
31.	Loans to Government Servants etc. . . . .	..	110,40,00,000
33.	Department of Expenditure . . . . .	4,22,00,000	1,97,00,000
34.	Audit . . . . .	134,68,00,000	..
35.	Department of Revenue . . . . .	40,49,00,000	87,00,000
36.	Direct Taxes . . . . .	124,99,00,000	60,00,00,000
37.	Indirect Taxes . . . . .	200,98,00,000	73,57,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD</b>			
38.	Ministry of Food . . . . .	1374,87,00,000	68,20,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES</b>			
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries . . . . .	15,21,00,000	6,38,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>			
40.	Department of Health . . . . .	279,82,00,000	92,85,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare . . . . .	425,01,00,000	43,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>			
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	159,50,00,000	6,50,00,000
43.	Cabinet . . . . .	5,90,00,000	..
44.	Police . . . . .	886,19,00,000	164,82,00,000
45.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	179,57,00,000	57,39,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments. . . . .	48,50,00,000	26,71,00,000
<b>MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>			
47.	Department of Education . . . . .	899,42,00,000	30,00,000
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports . . . . .	56,10,00,000	1,10,00,000

1	2	3	4
49. Art and Culture . . . . .	62,27,00,000	..	
50. Department of Women and Child Development . . . . .	218,82,00,000	50,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY</b>			
51. Department of Industrial Development . . . . .	73,47,00,000	6,00,000	
52. Department of Heavy Industry . . . . .	15,05,00,000	137,72,00,000	
53. Department of Public Enterprises . . . . .	71,00,000	..	
54. Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries . . . . .	157,74,00,000	141,43,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING</b>			
55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	50,68,00,000	2,80,00,000	
56. Broadcasting Services . . . . .	406,96,00,000	178,61,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b>			
57. Ministry of Labour . . . . .	205,68,00,000	37,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS</b>			
58. Law and Justice . . . . .	107,45,00,000	..	
59. Department of Company Affairs . . . . .	4,99,00,000	1,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF MINES</b>			
60. Ministry of Mines . . . . .	70,85,00,000	9,90,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS</b>			
61. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs . . . . .	65,00,000	..	
<b>MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS</b>			
62. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . . . . .	26,09,00,000	57,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS</b>			
63. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas . . . . .	51,06,00,000	85,00,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING &amp; PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
64. Planning . . . . .	27,14,00,000	8,45,00,000	
65. Department of Statistics . . . . .	26,18,00,000	..	
66. Department of Programme Implementation . . . . .	36,00,000	..	
<b>MINISTRY OF POWER &amp; NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES</b>			
67. Department of Power . . . . .	227,91,00,000	1,030,96,00,000	
68. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . . . . .	72,73,00,000	2,50,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
69. Ministry of Rural Development . . . . .	1,760,01,00,000	25,00,000	

1	2	3	4
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>			
70. Department of Science and Technology . . . . .	97,52,00,000	12,48,00,000	
71. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . . . . .	134,29,00,000	1,70,00,000	
72. Department of Biotechnology . . . . .	24,97,00,000	3,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF STEEL</b>			
73. Ministry of Steel . . . . .	6,78,00,000	320,18,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT</b>			
74. Surface Transport . . . . .	■ 14,04,00,000	69,18,00,000	
75. Roads . . . . .	201,78,00,000	271,22,00,000	
76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . . . .	64,24,00,000	126,39,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF TEXTILES</b>			
77. Ministry of Textiles . . . . .	389,46,00,000	89,90,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
78. Urban Development and Housing . . . . .	85,86,00,000	61,16,00,000	
79. Public Works . . . . .	126,31,00,000	44,76,00,000	
80. Stationery and Printing . . . . .	48,33,00,000	1,90,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES</b>			
81. Ministry of Water Resources . . . . .	169,25,00,000	11,36,00,000	
<b>MINISTRY OF WELFARE</b>			
82. Ministry of Welfare . . . . .	227,24,00,000	9,52,00,000	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY</b>			
83. Atomic Energy . . . . .	241,97,00,000	276,33,00,000	
84. Nuclear Power Schemes . . . . .	173,85,00,000	68,25,00,000	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS</b>			
85. Department of Electronics . . . . .	45,52,00,000	21,68,00,000	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
86. Department of Ocean Development . . . . .	19,42,00,000	3,44,00,000	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SPACE</b>			
87. Department of Space . . . . .	191,20,00,000	50,99,00,000	
<b>PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>			
88. Lok Sabha . . . . .	10,12,00,000	..	
89. Rajya Sabha . . . . .	4,50,00,000	..	
91. Secretariat of the Vice-President . . . . .	13,00,000	..	

	2	3	4
<b>UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE</b>			
93. Delhi . . . . .	546,58,00,000	433,15,00,000	
94. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	84,40,00,000	92,81,00,000	
95. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	15,83,00,000	8,43,00,000	
96. Lakshadweep . . . . .	20,00,00,000	6,20,00,000	
97. Chandigarh . . . . .	95-50,00,000	25,77,00,000	
98. Daman & Diu . . . . .	12,09,00,000	6,94,00,000	
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>31,836,60,00,000</b>	<b>13,087,71,00,000</b>	

**Shri Jaswant Singh (Chittorgarh) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make one submission on this.

We have consented, the collectivity of the House, to pass these Demands for Grants without debate purely as a procedural matter for the convenience of the Government and to ensure the good health of the good Finance Minister so that he sleeps well tonight.

**Mr. Chairman :** I am sure you are very co-operative.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** Let it be clearly understood that this is without prejudice to whatever stand we might take subsequently on matters of detail or of substance and this is also without prejudice to whatever differences we might have with the Government on the totality of the Budget or the specificity of the Grants that we are now passing without discussion.

**Mr. Chairman :** I am sorry, I do not understand because you are not opposing this but you are helping the Government to pass it. It does not debar you in future from opposing anything that the Government does. Why do you want an assurance from Government that you can oppose it in future?

**Shri Lal K. Advani (Gandhi Nagar) :** I would like to add to what my colleague has said viz. that ordinarily even Vote on Account is discussed and then passed. It is not a precedent for the future also. It is only because of the limited time. We started the budget session late and there is a certain time frame within which the whole process has to be completed. Therefore, all sides have agreed that we will pass Vote on Account without discussion and debate. This is not a precedent for the future.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is : "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the order paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 28, 30, 31, 33 to 89, 91, 93 to 98".

**The motion was adopted**

14.56 Hrs.

# APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) NO. 2

BILL\*, 1991

[English]

The Minister of Finance (Shri Manmohan Singh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1991-92.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1991-92.

The motion was adopted

Shri Manmohan Singh : I introduce the Bill.\*\*

Mr. Chairman : The Minister may now move the Bill for consideration.

Shri Manmohan Singh : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1991-92 be taken into consideration”.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1991-92, be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted

\* Published in Gazette of India extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 29-7-1991.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Mr. Chairman : Now we take up clauses.

The question is :

“That clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Mr. Chairman : The Question is :

“That clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1. the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manmohan Singh : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

15.00 Hrs.

## GENERAL BUDGET, 1991-92 GENERAL DISCUSSION

[English]

Mr. Chairman : The House will now take up the discussion on the General Budget. The time allotted, I believe, this must have been discussed in the Business Advisory Committee, is 15 hours.

Shri Jaswant Singh (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister when moving the Budget for 1991-92 did many unusual things. But, there was one particular unusual remark that I was struck by. The hon. Finance Minister dedicated the Budget of 1991-92. It was, of



course a very unusual step. Then upon reflection I concluded that as so many other things about the Tenth General Elections were unusual and that as we are living in extraordinarily unusual times, that as this Government itself is an unusually improbable arrangement at governance, therefore, I too must start with something unusual. And as in all honesty, I am not unlike the hon. Finance Minister overpowered by any strange feeling of loneliness when rising to make my intervention, therefore, I choose to dedicate this intervention to that common citizen of India, that unsung man and woman of India, who for the past 44 years of our Independence has put up with at least 40 Congress Budgets and has remarkably survived.

On the day the Budget was presented which purports to be a statement of fiscal policy, the Government also came forward with a statement on the Industrial Policy. The BJP considered the Industrial Policy and went along with the broad thrusts of the Industrial Policy that the Government had come forward with.

So far as the Budget is concerned which, as I said, is a statement of fiscal policy, an impression thereafter was created that because we had broadly approved of the Government's thrust on the Industrial Policy, therefore, in like fashion, we were approving of the Budget also. Late me, at the very outset, correct that mis-impression. The BJP opposes this Budget. And let me explain, at the very outset, why in principle we oppose this Budget. I have some five or six points which I will elaborate during the course of my intervention.

Our first difficulty with this Budget is that it compromises or fails to preserve the economic sovereignty of the country. Our second difficulty in supporting this Budget is that this Budget does not sufficiently address itself to what we believe are the permanent priorities of India. And the permanent priorities in our

thinking of the country are poverty elimination, reducing unemployment, containing population growth and enhancing the purchasing power of the poor so that they are able to spend little more money than they are at present spending ; in sum to improve the quality of life of the common Indian. We have a difficulty with this budget that in our reckoning, it does not sufficiently address itself to these tasks.

We have a third difficulty. We believe, the budget, as a statement of fiscal policy, ought to have addressed itself to reversing a high-cost economy which, in our reckoning, will become higher and more costly by some of the measures introduced in this budget to reverse a high capital-output ratio, a situation of high unemployment, combined with high industrial sickness. This package, we believe, is not sufficiently addressed to by the budget and, therefore, we are persuaded to oppose it.

The next difficulty which we have with this budget is that we believe that it is going to be inflationary. I shall go into some analysis of why I feel it will be inflationary. Let it suffice for the moment to say that with roughly Rs. 6,600 crores of additional imposts, of which details I will go into subsequently, I cannot but help reflecting that there will be, in the short and medium-term, a cost-push inflation, and that cost-push inflation is combined with no additional money in the pockets of the citizens higher costs of everything and, therefore, inevitable difficulty. We are hence led to a position where we find that on account of inflation, we oppose this budget.

The final point why we feel that we have difficulty with this budget is on account of insufficient attention to infrastructure, and that infrastructure being largely energy and transport.

All budgetary interventions are difficult intervention. They are difficult because they are full of figures,

some of them incomprehensible. The sums spoken of are in thousands of crores. It is difficult to conceive what a thousand crore looks like. Also, budgetary interventions are never easy because they lack political sex appeal. My difficulty in this intervention is compounded by the high regard in which I hold the hon. the Finance Minister. I think the hon. the Finance Minister is a man of great integrity. He has a palpable, and on obvious enough, and a passionate love for his nation. He is a man of formidable learning and experience. I am, in comparison, only too aware and mindful of the inadequacies that I suffer from. My approach is not that of a learned Professor of Economics; I am a practitioner, as you are aware of that currently disreputable trade of political activism. But whatever observations I have to make, I make on the basis of something like twenty-five years of public life and political activism. I would therefore beg of the hon. the Finance Minister to bear in mind that whatever observations I make are not individual. Whatever criticisms that I have to make are institutional criticisms; they are not individual criticisms.

I had reflected a great deal on this and then because the budget got postponed by the weekend, I reflected as to what are the yardsticks that ought to be applied and what are the methodologies that I ought to adhere to when intervening in this debate or when making my observations. The hon. Finance Minister has taken frequent and unusual recourse to the Congress (I) manifesto. I recognise that he is a new convert to Congress ideology.

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel (Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev) :** A Congress Minister should do it.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** Yes. There is something about.

[Translation]

A newcomer showing more interest.

[English]

But this is as a phrase. I think the hon. Finance Minister will recognise that my intervention will therefore have to be against the litmus paper test of the BJP manifesto because it would be a fair application. Wherever we find that your utterances are in harmony with our manifesto....

**Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev :** That is left to the Prime Minister.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** Having applied the criteria I do not know why my friends on the treasury benches find excitement in comparison of manifestos. But however having applied that criteria....

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee (Dum Dum) :** They are excited over agreement.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I think that I would be obliged and it will only be proper that wherever we feel that he steps taken by this Government are to be commended unhesitatingly I will commend them. Where we feel, in our thinking, that caution is necessary, we will caution this Government. Where we feel that criticism is merited, we will criticise you. I will combine these three Cs—commendation, caution and criticism—with the fourth one when seeking clarifications of some of the aspects of your Budget.

**Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev :** Give compliments wherever it is possible.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I will come to the first commendation and combine it with the first caution. This troika of the Budget, the trade policy reforms and the industrial policy statement—and I call it a troika with a deliberate purpose, because the way the Budget as an instrument of fiscal policy not being there or the industrial policy statement and the trade policy reform being there, just by themselves, then the two by themselves—that is trade and industrial

policy-would have been orphaned without the overall umbrella or canvas of the fiscal policy that the Budget is Nott having received that the other two would have been orphaned. But having now got a larger picture, I must make one observation while commending the Government for doing so. I think that this troika is the most total, the most comprehensive and the most wholesale rejection of the Nehruvian model, the Nehruvian legacy, the stifling inheritance of Nehruvian economic philosophy and thought that we have come across in the past forty years. I commend the Government for this total and wholesome rejection of that legacy.

Why do I say this ? This is not a small debating point. Why do I say that this is a total rejection of Nehruvian economic thought ? And for that I only have to quote the hon. Finance Minister himself.

**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury (Katwa):** Still you do not support ?

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I said that we will commend them, support them where we can. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech, and these are his own words, said : "The origin of the problem". He is taking of our economic problem, obviously, "are directly traceable to large and persistent macro economic imbalance and the low productivity of investment in trade, poor rates of return on past investment" and he goes on the talk about unsustainable increase in Government expenditure", talks about Budgetary subsidies with questionable social and economic impact, "tax system with many loopholes", "public sector not managed in a manner so as to generate large investible surpluses ...." "excessive and often indiscriminate protection provided to industry thus weakening the Centre to develop a vibrant export sector, accentuated disparities in income and wealth, disadvantageous rural economy," "difference between the income and expenditure

of the Government has led to widening of the gap between income and the expenditure of the economy as a whole"

Sir, I do not think I am mistaken in the observation that I have made about the rejection of the Nehruvian legacy, and further I don't think there could be a stronger or a more accurate denunciation of that very legacy which otherwise you see now as part of your political management to pay a lip service to. Then why do I caution? My friend said, "If you commend, then why are you opposing?" I am opposing, Sir, because we find some considerable disharmony between action and utterance.

The other day the Leader of the House talked, as he is given to, of the continued relevance of socio-economic thought of Nehru, and there is a line here which the Prime Minister must have introduced, because the phrase belongs to him and he talks of "change with continuity". It is a perplexing thought because you fall between two stools. You neither change nor do you continue. But we understand the political compulsions of this Government, the political management of economic reform unfortunately is left in the hands of a man of integrity but of total political innocence which is what the hon. Finance Minister is. This was an act of considerable disingenuity on the part of the Prime Minister and I would like to share a thought here. I think, if I am not mistaken, it was Callaghan who, when he lost his job as the chancellor of Exchange, said, "There are only two kinds of Finance Ministers — those that leave before their time or resign before their time or resign before they are found out. and those that are thrown out. Now, the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, is a man of integrity. I would not wish him, because he is being thrown to the wolves in the political management of this total package of economic reforms. We understand the compulsions of political management, but we expect much a greater political honesty from the Government in the political management of that reform.

It is dishonest of the Government to *insult* the intelligence of India by *suggesting* this whole Shibboleth of "change with continuity". We can understand, Sir, that you do also hold the intelligence of the Congress (I) itself in considerable contempt, but that is a matter of some indifference to us. What I am referring to, Sir, is the inherent danger of obfuscation because if you obfuscate for too long, you obscure the original and the larger purpose, and the original and larger purpose is concerned with economic reform because in his own words, Sir, the Finance Minister has himself said :

"The crisis in the economy is both acute and deep. We have not experienced anything similar in the history of India".

These are his own words. If the crisis is as deep, and I believe that the crisis is deep, and I totally agree with the honourable the Finance Minister, if the crisis is deep, then we want coherence from this Government; coherence between action and utterance. Why do we require coherence? It is because the reforms that you are contemplating will not succeed unless you attain credibility. And the first requirement of credibility is coherence because coherence in a situation of crisis, which you say there is, and of deep uncertainty, which we know there is, is the one pre-condition for credibility. No social group in India, leave alone agencies abroad, will commit themselves to non-credible strategy and without such a commitment you cannot succeed. And you cannot receive such a commitment if there is no coherence between your thought and action.

Sir, this being a general discussion on the Budget proper, naturally I will not go into details. But I will outline the contours of the crisis as drawn by the hon. Finance Minister himself. He had spoken eloquently and tellingly of the crisis of the fiscal system ; he had spoken of the crisis of balance of payment he had

spoken of the problems of price situation; he had spoken of the crisis of debt both internal and external and the resultant problem of interest payments. It is against this agenda of crises that I have to apply my methodology of four 'Cs', "commendation", "caution", "criticism" and "clarification". In the containment of the crises, having drawn the contours of them, the very first is the fiscal and economic macro management that the hon. Finance Minister has addressed himself to. We would unhesitatingly commend the hon. Finance Minister for the reduction of deficits whether fiscal, budgetary, revenue or monetary, whichever phraseology he might wish to use. I would like to quote the hon. Finance Minister himself very briefly.

We agree with the following thought of the hon. Finance Minister :

"Macro-economic stabilisation and fiscal adjustment alone cannot suffice. They must be supported by essential reforms in economic policy and economic management, as an integral part of the adjustment process...."

Then, he goes on to say :

"The policies for industrial development are intimately related to policies of trade".

We agree with this thought also. Then, he further says :

"The past four decades have witnessed import substitution which has not always been efficient and has some times been indiscriminate".

We agree with this thought also.

Sir, I commend the hon. Finance Minister for the courage with which he has at least pointed out the difficulties. While commending him on this, when I talk about harmony between action and the utterances, I will cite to you the example of President Gorbachev who has had

the courage to say that my inheritance has been at error, that the though I had inherited by way of Communist thought or Marxist creed has been at the root of the present difficulties that the Soviet Union suffers from. We expected some such can did admission by you, much more open. Unless you do that, you cannot address yourself to the totality of the economic reforms that you are talking about.

Sir, the other aspect that the hon. Finance Minister, as part of the troika, has referred to also in his Budget speech is the reform in the industrial policy and the trade policy. Inevitably, in a general discussion on the Budget like this, a brief reference to them is necessary. But, a detailed discussion on that is yet to take place. I would let that particular reference rest here by saying that this is neither a proper occasion nor the proper opportunity for me to comment in detail on the other two aspects of the troika.

We come to the vexed question of balance of payment and it is indeed very vexed. Our trade balance is adverse. Our invisibles are low. We have a high debt service ratio, but about the exact percentage of it there is some controversy. Plus, we have a low credit rating. We have low foreign exchange reserves combined with a general loss of confidence about India, and a more specific loss of confidence by the Non-Resident Indians. We have low foreign investment in the country which in the past, we have actually actively discouraged.

Further, as correctives to these, this Government and hon. the Finance Minister have applied correctives of devaluation, of pledging gold as a kind of collateral security for the need to raise short-term or immediate money, plus the IMF loan. These are some temporary facilities. Now this is a very large and complex basket. I am not competent to cross swords on the technicalities of this

particular theme with a man of such experienced and competence as the hon. the Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is. This can only be done after a more detailed examination of the total subject. Perhaps the present time is not the occasion either. But there are certain areas which have left me extremely worried. Firstly, about the external debt itself. I would not repeat all, because it has already been said that our current account balances are adverse because the trade balance and the invisibles themselves are adverse. This is compounded by low foreign exchange reserves leading to external borrowings in which context the IMF—whatever the other aspects of the IMF loan is merely stop-gap arrangement. The IMF, loan, other or facilities that we might draw from the IMF or we might already have drawn in the past are not an answer to our problem. We would be mistaken if we thought that by itself would cure the economy of all the ills that presently ail us. Of course, the Gulf war has compounded our difficulties and we have a situation in which some figures have been cited by the Ministry of Finance, from time to time, and from earlier estimates as to what the war in the Gulf-I referred to Iraq in actual terms would mean for India.

I want three clarifications from hon. the Finance Minister. My first question is, the figures that I have are at the old rate. The last figure I have is only for 1989-90. What is the estimated total external debt that the country has, at present? These figures that I am citing are the figures of 1989-90 and are based on the rupee-dollar rate for 1989-90. At that time, it was roughly Rs. 80,000 crores. Some figure suggests that external debt has currently gone up to Rs. 120 thousand crores. I do not know the correct figure. But I would like the hon. Finance Minister to tell us what sort of external indebtedness does the country have. Then, the question of external commercial borrowings and outstanding debt comes. Now there are various accounts like IDA account, IBRD

account, IMF (EF) Account. I have some figures as on 31st March, 1990, estimated figures. The external commercial borrowings were almost Rs. 22,000 crores. Just purely commercial borrowings are Rs. 21,912 crores as at the end of March, 1990 which I am rounding of to Rs. 22,000 crores. The IBRD Government Account as on March, 1990 was Rs. 9,691 crores, non-Government Account was Rs. 1,083 crores. IDA Account was Rs. 21,038 crores, IMF Rs. 2,362 crores and the Trust Fund was Rs. 164 crores.

We would like to have the correct figures as of date now.

I have a related worry about external debt, and doubts about the guarantees that the Government of India, over a time has either provided or continues to provide. This is not anything that Budget papers contain, to my knowledge. I do not think guarantee figures have ever been contained in any of the budgetary papers. I would, therefore, like the hon. Finance Minister to take this House in confidence and tell me whether my figures that I am now stating are wrong. The maximum amount of guarantees for which the Government have entered in agreement I have figures unfortunately only of 1988-89—stood at Rs. 40,000 crores. The Government was standing surety, at the end of 1988-89, for around Rs. 40,000 crores. Of this sum, at that year, the sum guaranteed and outstanding was Rs. 33,200 crores and in the period 1984 to 1988-89, the country paid almost Rs. 90 crores, principally on account of surety given by the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Industry. So, over a period of about five years, the Government and the country has paid Rs. 90 crores purely on guarantee which the Government has provided. I am given to understand that these are guarantees relating to the Ministry of Railways and, surprisingly, the Ministry of Industry. You could well say that when we are talking in terms of Rs. 1 lakh crores or Rs. 1,50,000 crores, a sum like Rs. 90

crores is not a very large sum of money for a country like India and very easily we can pay that sort of money. Yes, we can perhaps. The hon. Finance Minister has gone through the finances of the country with a fine tooth comb and has tried to eliminate fat, to use his own phraseology. I would be grateful if the hon. Finance Minister enlightens the House on this question of guarantees which continue.

I am now on this vexed question, which is part of the totality of our concern with external debt, of details of committed but unutilised external loans.

I have figures of 1989-90 here and I would be happy if the hon. Finance Minister corrected my figures and also brought them uptodate. The total commitment of external loans at the beginning of 1989-90 was Rs. 36,594 crores. Disbursement during that year was only Rs. 2,757 crores. The percentage therefore, works out to something like 13% of the total committed external loan, only 13% was utilised in the year, 1989-90. Unutilised total commitment at the end of the year because the loans keep on accruing, grants keep on accruing, was Rs. 43,000 crores. It could well be argued theoretically that when it is a question of deciding between loan grant and equity, it is not an academic decision as to which is preferable. My question is somewhat different. How is it that in a situation of low foreign exchange reserves, adverse trade balance etc., large sums of money like Rs. 36,000 crores or Rs. 43,000 crores of external loans remained unutilised and our utilisation percentage in that particular year was only 13%? I am entirely mindful of the efforts that the Finance Minister is making in setting right the country's economy. But these are aspects that he has left unsaid or untouched and they worry us. What is even more worrisome are details of committed but unutilised external grants as separate and distinct from unutilised loans. At the beginning of the

year 1989-90, these grants were Rs. 1900 crores, disbursement was around 35 per cent and at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 2640 and odd crores remained undistributed. I would like to have the exact figures of the current year and the reasons why this didn't happen during earlier years.

There is a much more worrisome aspect i.e. regarding external assistance as part of our total concern with external debt. All nations have to pay commitment charges of unutilised portions of external assistance. The figures that I have are as follows : These are commitment charges that the country has paid on unutilised portions of external assistance. I have the figures from 1987-88 to 1989-90. In 1987-88, we paid a commitment charge of Rs. 81.91 crores. In 1988-89, we paid a commitment charge of Rs. 95.37 crores and in 1989-90 of Rs. 81.37 crores. In the three years, therefore of 1987 to 1990 we paid an amount of Rs. 258.65 crores merely as commitment charges because the Government of India, or whatever agency were unable to utilise the assistance which was lying. it is a double bind. Not only you do not utilise the assistance but you actually pay out of scarce money to leave it unutilised. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to explain to us this profligacy and explain to us also the latest position in this regard.

There is a further worry. It is about the commitment charges paid to the World Bank. Again, it is a question of non-utilised loans. In this case, I have figures from 1985-86 to 1989-90. I will not read out the annual, yearly figures. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister has access to these figures. Between IBRD and IDA, the total charge from 1985 to 90 comes to Rs. 355 crores. Therefore, in this period the country has paid Rs. 613 crores—may be around Rs. 614 crores — as commitment charges on unutilised loans and grants. The hon. Finance Minister has done

an admirable job in telling us what is the wrong with the economy, how the past Governments have been profligate. But a part of this past that I have read out relates to 1985-87, to 1988, it relates to Government whose praise the hon. Finance Minister was lyrical in singing. Would he therefore explain all this profligacy? Would he also give us the exact figures? Would he give us the latest figures and why they remained unutilised?

I come to the question of Non-Resident Indian Account. I don't have to go into the two accounts that exist—the Rupee Account and the Foreign Currency Account, for the total is something like Rs. 17,600 and odd crores. The hon. Finance Minister has taken various steps to encourage Non-Resident Indians to invest more in the country whether in housing or other bonds or through gifts or whatever it may be. I think this step is a commendable step that the Government has taken. But as I said earlier I will, wherever necessary, add caution to the commendation. I would caution the Government and the hon. Finance Minister regarding the inherent brittleness of this support of the NRI that you are banking on. As I started by saying that you have to have coherence leading to credibility. And the NRI support that you are banking on is inherently a brittle support because it is directly related to credibility. And if it is directly related to credibility, the NRI support can abandon precisely when most needed. I am sure the hon. the Finance Minister is aware of all this. But I would value his....(Interruptions).

**The Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel (Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev) :** What about defence?

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I am coming to defence in a minute. My dear friend, an hon. Member from Tripura with whom I have often broken lot of bread is impatient for the anomalies of the Defence Budget.

On this question of opening the country to foreign investment, I think, *we should avoid academic discussion between loan, grant or equity participation.* One would go along in saying that "Yes, you must ask people to come and join you in venture capital because then they are joining you in the risk inherent in a venture." But when the hon. the Finance Minister in the Budget speech talks about 50 per cent or 51 per cent ceiling on investment and then he leaves the precincts of this parliament and goes and makes a statement outside saying that it would well be hundred per cent also, it worries us. Mr. Finance Minister, I did start by saying that unfortunately the Prime Minister has been bit disingenuous in entrusting this responsibility to you because there is an aspect of parliamentary propriety also involved in this and I am not going to push this matter too much. But when the .... *(Interruptions).*

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Manmohan Singh) :** Sir, even under the existing policies, in certain cases, hundred per cent of foreign equity can be allowed in an exclusively export-oriented ventures.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I am aware of that. But I was cautioning.... *(Interruptions)*

**Shri Indrajit Gupta (Midnapore) :** Has it been allowed ? It can be allowed.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** It is permissible under the existing policy.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta :** Has it ever been permitted ? Please give me an example.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** I do not have the figures.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta :** It will never be. *(Interruptions)*

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I am aware that you can, if the hundred per cent export comes up. I do not know

whether they have actually been given or not given. But I was really referring to what the hon. the Finance Minister in a statement or a discussion said outside, "we could give hundred per cent also".

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** That is what I said.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** That is right. Some others who will intervene subsequently in the debate on the General Budget might not be equally considerate of what you have said outside.

Now take the IMF and its conditionalities etc. Between July-September 1990—please correct me because some of these figures are in the Budget papers also—to July 1991, we had two major transactions of Rs. 1173 crores or 22 per cent of our quota between July-September 1990 and the other one of Rs. 3334 crores under CCFF. Now we have drawn almost Rs. 5000 crores from the IMF. And the last we drew was on 22nd of July when we drew, I think, Rs. 220 crores. I am sure, all these were with conditionalities.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** No. *(Interruptions)*

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I would like the hon. Finance Minister to say that or the 22 per cent of the quota, and then to Rs. 3344 crores which was under CCFF and, now Rs. 220 crores which came on the 22nd July, I am sure, there were the conditionalities. And when we talk of conditionalities, we accept and we understand that. If I were to go to a bank today and ask for a loan, for example, to buy a car or something, the bank will firstly not grant me that loan. But if it were even to consider granting me that loan, it will ask for a collateral security and it will impose conditionalities depending on who you are.

Thereafter, for the Finance Minister on behalf of the Government to assert that we are maintaining our economic sovereignty; we are



not letting it be coloured; and there are no conditionalities. I am afraid Sir, it is really insulting the intelligence of the country. It is certainly insulting the intelligence of all of us. I have here a paper with me—I do not know whether these are correct, I do not know whether you will admit it then—but, I do beseech you Mr. Finance Minister to let us know—which says that a former senior official of the Reserve Bank of India, I do not want to take his name, as having said that the Government of India is committed to the adjustment process in 1991-92 as part of the conditionalities. The Fund has apparently laid down the following conditions. Now, it is entirely possible that the Fund has laid down conditions, which you yourself believe sincerely are the conditions or are steps that you want to take. But that is not my question. My question is about economic sovereignty. Has the Fund laid down any of the following conditionalities?

- (1) scaling budgetary deficits and reducing the subsidies to the minimum;
- (2) ceiling on external and internal debt;
- (3) liberalisation of policies to expand exports;
- (4) to reduce imports;
- (5) contract trade gap;
- (6) rationalise public sector by weeding out inefficient units; and
- (7) strict control of the flow of credit to the private sector.

Similar conditions have been imposed on the loans given to other countries. These conditionalities have come to light in 94 sample cases, reviewed by the IMF, as also that of India's own experience with regard to the loan taken in 1981. When examined, it would highlight that some of these conditionalities are

repeating themselves. I, therefore request the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten us on this score.

I come to the question of prices. It is our greatest worry. At the very beginning, I said that we are opposing the Budget on five or seven grounds, one of the grounds was inflation. Your strategy, and I think you have subsequently in your Press Conference and other discussions defined it, is that you wish to manage deficit, thus the money supply and depress the prices in the long run. But what about the short term thereby or the immediate revisions? We already have a consumer Price Index of 13.6 per cent and I think 13.6 per cent is perhaps, yesterday's figure. I think a realistic figure of the consumer Price Index would be about 14 per cent. Now, when you have a situation of an existing inflation rate of 14 per cent, I will come to the figures in a minute, when you have done what you want to do in regard to Railways, fuel, fertilisers, sugar, and power, inevitably, you will in the short and the medium term, cause a cost push inflation.

I am not a student of Economics and I started by saying that I certainly cannot match the hon. Finance Minister's knowledge and experience on the subject, but, I have enough experience of public life, so as to be able to tell that the atmosphere in the country, so far as prices go is brittle. It could break at any moment. What it requires is the pouring in of the cement of confidence.

I am sorry, Mr. Finance Minister, that the steps that you have taken in regard to these, however worthy or unworthy they may be and I am not applying any value judgement here and have not poured any confidence into the price situation. On the other hand, they have eroded the confidence in the short and medium term and in the stability of prices. Why is it such an important factor for us—the emphasis—while saying that we

are opposing the Budget. Because, simultaneously, you have not enabled the common Indian to have any additional paise in his pocket. The middle class or the poor has not been enabled to have additional money. You have raised prices but you have not given any additional money. How are you going to cope up with the situation, however commendable your long term policy about containing deficit might be.

On the public sector I am very worried because I think the hon. Finance Minister has been extremely timid in two areas of his economic reforms and extremely timid in his total budget speech and those two areas are public sector and Planning Commission.

There are 98 central public sector establishments which as a whole are incurring heavy losses. I do not want to name them—the hon. Finance Minister knows them. Every possible kind of activity is included in these 98 establishments from Airlines to FCI to Fertilizer to Transport to Coal Fields to Papers to Chemicals to Textiles to Hotels to Pharmaceuticals—they are all making losses. Those public sector units—some sixty and odd—have a rate of return of less than 8% compared to the capital employed. They are also responsible for reducing the overall return on investment. Computed on the ratio of net profit to capital employed, the overall return on investment in public sector undertakings for 1988-89 is barely 4.4%. The Department of Public Enterprises or the Planning Commission have never undertaken any exercise for calculating the net incremental output ratio with reference to capital formation and the gross domestic product of the PSEs. The most critical sector of this which consists of trading, marketing, transportation services and Finance in fact does not significantly affect the overall performance of the enterprises as there is no relationship between capital employed and the value of the productive services.

The clarification therefore that I seek is that it won't suffice merely to offer two thousand and odd crores worth of their equity to whoever wishes to sink his money into a deep well from where he would not recover it. You might recover Rs. 2000 crores for spending when you badly need it; but that will not lead to a reform of the public sector enterprises as such. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to share his thinking but with less timidity on this particular subject.

Secondly, what has been the outcome of the various memoranda of understanding that were attempted to be signed with various public sector enterprises in the period 1985-90?

I come to the much more worrisome aspect of the entirely public sector undertakings—an aspect which is commonly not referred to in the Parliament, an aspect, in fact that goes largely unreported because a number of these units are unaudited, they are the public sector units of the various State Governments. This is truly an horrendously frightening situation.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** This is precisely what I said to the hon. Finance Minister of UP when he came to call on me. The largest number of them are in the UP.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I am glad that when reminded the hon. Finance Minister shares his views with me. But I have to remind him as to what is wrong with the State units. Look at it. The total investment by way of capital and loan to the public sector units of the various State Governments is a horrifying figure. It is Rs. 11,21,890 crores. I do not know what eleven lakh crores look like. I am not saying this lightly. This is a figure computed by the Comptroller and Auditor General. And the CAG says that they face a great difficulty in the public sector units belonging to the State Governments because they have never been audited and when the CAG goes and makes all

that effort and audits those wretched enterprises, the States do not clear those audits.

Now, I really want to know this—here is a figure like Rs. 11,21,890 crores. Out of these companies, 206 showed a cumulative profit of Rs. 131 crores. Out of nearly Rs. 11 lakh crores, it is Rs. 131 crores. 514 companies or State units showed a cumulative loss of Rs. 2,01,965 crores. Thus, the total loss to-date is Rs. 86,834 crores. The return on investment is of course, negative. As of 31st March 1990, there are 807 companies involving a paid up capital of Rs. 62,27,000 crores and a loan of Rs. 7,000 crores.

The hon. Finance Minister has tapped all sources. I will come to that later. He talked about loan waiver to farmers of Rs. 1,500 crores. Repeatedly he spoke of what damage this amount of Rs. 1,500 crores has done. (*Interruptions*). I understand the point. I will relate that loan waiver to the fields to which it ought to be related.

Now about banking and financing sector. I think, the hon. Finance Minister has to be commended on some of the steps that he has taken here. I would have expected from the hon. Finance Minister a much more candid admission that the banking sector is really in its death-throes. If the real picture of the banking sector were to be revealed, a large number of these public sector banks today will go the way of BCCI and I do not know what we would be faced with.

It is a view that I hold and I am sorry because the totality of the banking sector will not lend itself to correction merely by what you have suggested here, though we commend the steps you have taken.

I would like to know what reform you are conceiving ; what it is that you wish to do; that you wish to appoint a high level committee to consider all relevant aspects is good

but would you also entrust to this high level committee to see the exact state of these banks—the public sector banks.

I think the step that you have taken on interest rates is a commendable step. We would go along with it. We would also go along with you in lifting the interest rates on debentures—both convertible and non-convertible—and also of raising of interest rates on small saving. That your wish to give statutory powers to SEIBA is a welcome step. As you yourself said, the Security Contract Regulations Act will have to be amended. There should be a reform on stock exchanges—that is a step which we welcome.

So far as throwing open the whole field of mutual fund to investment and not leaving it State monopoly is also a welcome step. About your wish to review comprehensively the policies and procedures about Non-Resident Indians, I have already spoken of. That you wish to restructure the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and convert it into a Tariff Commission is also a welcome step.

So far as banking and finance goes, I have already talked about them. About labour and industrial sickness, I am afraid, the Budget speech is silent. I do not want to repeat what you have said about National Renewal Fund. Am I correct in assuming that what you have said about National Renewal Fund is a kind of enlarged BIFR with Labour interest thrown in? If my understanding of it is incorrect, I would be happy if in your reply, hon. Finance Minister, you let us know what exactly the National Renewal Fund would be doing? There

16.00 Hrs.

is one aspect of the honourable the Finance Minister's speech with which we in the BJP are totally in agreement. It is part of our manifesto. We have consistently subscribed to that thesis. We are opposed

to the arid consumerism of the West. I think, the honourable the Finance Minister — I might share a thought on a personal note with him — was very eloquent, touchingly eloquent, when he spoke of that small drought-prone village now in West Panjab from where he has now reached the high office of the Finance Minister of India. I too am born in a village. It is not merely drought-prone but it is actually a part of the Indian desert. And I understand without having to be explained what the honourable the Finance Minister was talking about when he said about where life has reached him and where life has brought him. Therefore, when he talks about the sheer vulgarity and aridity of consumerism, we are entirely in agreement because it is this consumerism which proliferated in the period 1985—90. When the honourable the Finance Minister talks of trusteeship, we entirely agree with him because you cannot eliminate poverty unless you first produce wealth, unless you create wealth. That wealth, or ownership of wealth or possession of wealth, merely from the point of view of empty soulless consumerism is not an end that the BJP subscribes to. We do believe. It is part of our manifesto that the concept of trusteeship which Gandhiji so eloquently spoke of and which the honourable the Finance Minister also in eloquent words spoke on, is something that we entirely agree with.

I have already taken a lot of time. But I think I do have a point about interest. The honourable the Finance Minister has himself spoken at a great length about interest. I think, he has already underlined the fact that if the correctives had not been applied, today virtually 47 per cent of our revenue would have gone in merely interest payments.

I just want to know one thing like I wanted to on the question of external debt. What is the total internal debt that we currently suffer from? There is just one additional

aspect so far as interest goes. I am speaking as a Member of Parliament—of course, as a representative of a State, but equally mindful of the interests of the Union. My problem lies with subsidised rates of interest to State Governments. Am I correct—please correct me if my figures are wrong—that against an average cost of 11.5 per cent to the Union Government, interest charged from the States generally is only 10.25 per cent? Where does the balance come from?

In respect of loans out of small savings, interest paid by the State Governments is 13 per cent. The cost to the Union Government is much higher because the States repay over 25 years whereas the Centre is to repay over a six-year period.

Further, when foreign loans are passed on to the State Governments, the Union Government bears the exchange fluctuations. Now will you reconcile this thought because you talked about interest rates and you said that a great deal needs to be done? This is a very major problem, but you left unattended the question of interest subsidy. I will call it interest subsidy to the States.

On the question of defence, both the honourable the Finance Minister and the Union Defence Minister have spoken, and in very brave words about defence preparedness—that is the usual—‘cliche—word—‘that we will not let our defence preparedness suffer etc. We will maintain our defence preparedness at the highest, etc., etc., and so on’.

Now, I would like the honourable the Finance Minister to explain to me how he is going to do this? I am not talking about the revenue budget of the Ministry of Defence because the revenue budget is really the establishment costs’ and roughly 65 per cent of the defence budget, in any case, are establishment costs.

Sir, you have allocated Rs. 5211 crores in the current year for the capital Budget of the Ministry of

Defence. Now, please reflect for a moment on the figures, Sir. The Budget estimate on this account for 1990-91 for the Ministry of Defence was Rs. 4892 crores and the revised estimates came down to Rs. 4738 crores for the same year. So, the capital Budget of the Ministry of Defence, in any case, came down in addition to inflation. I am not going into the BE; I am going into the RE for 1990-91. You have gone from Rs. 4700, odd crores to Rs. 5200 crores. The hike in the capital expenditure of the Ministry of Defence is around Rs. 500 crores. If the inflation is at 14 per cent and if the rupee devaluation is at a conservative estimate of 20 per cent, then these Rs. 500 crores have gone in only one account. The capital expenditure of the Ministry of Defence takes care of modernisation, weapons upgradation and keeping them up, wherever necessary. The capital expenditure is also inclusive of things like barracks, storage facilities and housing for soldiers to live in. There is an acute housing shortage. So, on that account, you have actually brought down the Defence Budget. And if you have brought down the Defence Budget, please explain to me Sir as to how are you going to maintain what you call "full defence preparedness". I would be very happy to be reassured on this score.

Next come the subsidies. I am sorry that I will be taking a little more time. But it is necessary for me to cover this aspect. I would not go into the subsidy that has met with the hon. Finance Minister's axe. He has taken something away from sugar and about Rs. 2000 and odd crores from fertilisers. I am not, therefore, on explicit subsidy. I am on some of the quasi subsidies and some of the hidden subsidies. I think some of the quasi and hidden subsidies are extremely frightening. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has already taken Rs. 2000 and odd crores out of Rs. 4000 and odd crores from fertilisers. On export subsidy, he has taken away the CCS and replenishment licences. If I am not

mistaken, he has taken about Rs. 1300 and odd crores on that account. Some of these have been necessary. I am not, however, convinced whether the fertiliser subsidy could not have been handled by taking away some of the other subsidies. For example, I cannot understand the default in payment of interest and principal by public sector enterprises and if they are to continue to run as they are doing now, then to my mind, it is subsidy. Just look at these figures.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** How do you abolish these things overnight?

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is asking "how do you abolish?". I would like to know how you abolish earlier? What you have done in the case of Coal India and DESU is that you have actually written off hundreds of thousands of crores. And you wrote them off between March 1986 and March 1989. The Hon. Finance Minister has now asked as to how to actually do away with them overnight.

Sir, against Coal India the loan outstanding amounting to Rs. 3700 crores the default of principal is about Rs. 500 crores and the default of interest is about Rs. 830 crores. I would like to give you just three other examples. The Delhi Electricity Supply Union has a loan outstanding of Rs. 125 crores; the default of principal is Rs. 125 crores and the default of interest is Rs. 154 crores. I am glad that my friend, Mr. Khuranais not here. Otherwise, he will get very angry with these things.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** You should have consulted Mr. Khurana before you speak on that subject.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** He would protect the interests of Delhi. But I am obliged to point this to you. He does very well to protect the interests of Delhi.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** Do you know Mr. Jaswant Singh that if what you are saying is done, then

there has to be a further sharp increase in the prices of coal and electricity in Delhi and then there will be the concern of cost inflation that you have been talking about.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I think the hon. Finance Minister is missing the point altogether, because he has taken away Rs. 2000 crores from the farmers. Here is the position of the Coal India. The loan outstanding against Coal India is Rs. 3319 crores. This is as on March, 1989. I don't have the latest figures. I must admit that and perhaps he could give us the latest figure. The default of principal is Rs. 310 crores. Default of interest is Rs. 604 crores. Now, certainly Coal India is not something which my honourable colleague, Madan Lalji Khurana is greatly excited about. It is only an illustration DESHU is only an illustration of the profligacy that you have shown all around. I have got some figures about the Delhi transport, which I do not want to repeat. You just look at the amounts of money that have been written off by the Government. DESU, despite this has dues outstanding to Badarpur Thermal Power Station, as on 31st March, 1989 of Rs. 1430 crores. The point, Sir, is not whether power supply will become more expensive. The point is of managing what is in your case. You cannot take recourse; you cannot say that it is all right for DESU to keep on having their debts being wiped off; for them to run up debts like Rs. 1430 crores after everything has been wiped off and yet continue to persist with the profligacy in the case of Coal India.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** I will take your advice seriously in this matter.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I would not persist with this point. I am not trying to score debating point with the Finance Minister. But you have this kind of financial situation where repeated amounts have been written off in the case of Coal India. An interest subsidy is being given to

Mazagon Dock; to Coal India, to Khadi and Village industries and to Bharat Gold Mines. I would like to know why are you giving an interest subsidy of Rs. 230 crores annually to National Textile Corporation. Rs. 4000 crores subsidy to the farmers on fertilisers worried this Government. Loan waivers of a pittance, when you talk of what has already been waived to Coal India and all these people, worried this Government. In the case of Coal India loans amounting to nothing less than Rs. 5000 crores have been written off. I would like the Finance Minister to correct me on this.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** Are you suggesting that the coal prices should have been raised? I would appreciate your answer to this question.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** Sir, I am referring to the hon. Finance Minister finding fault with previous Government in saying that they waived the loans of the farmers. And I am simultaneously finding fault with the Finance Minister when he finds nothing abnormal in Rs. 5000 crores being written off for Coal India. Sir, I find fault with the hon. Finance Minister when he finds difficulty with the subsidy being given to the fertiliser segment of the Indian economy, which goes directly to the farmers, on the contrary he finds nothing wrong with the profligacy of Coal India.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** That also goes to the farmers. If you have higher coal prices, it will raise the price of electricity. Because of this farmers would also suffer.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** It is a feeble economic point. In large parts of India the farmers have the lowest priority when it comes to power supply. A farmer does not get the power supply at all, and when he does get that power, he gets it when it is the coldest part of the night. He stands in the cold to water his field. I don't want to enter into this point. The point that

I do wish to make is that the Hon. Finance Minister finds fault with the loan waivers but he does not find fault with the Loan Melas. He finds fault with the subsidies to the farmers but he does not find fault with the.....

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** I am sorry that you are mixing up the issue. Please give me a chance. Why do we have Loan Melas? People complain about corruption in the banking system. People say that when a small farmer goes to the bank, the Bank Manager exploits him. We wanted to end that situation. We said let this whole thing be done in a broader day light so that these poor people acquire some bargaining power. Therefore, there is no comparison between Loan Melas and Loan Waivers. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I will come in a minute to a recent example of Loan Melas. I did start by saying that hon. the Finance Minister is a political innocent.

**The Minister of Health and Family Welfare (Shri M. L. Fotedar) :** He is politically a conscious person.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** Therefore, when he stands up to defend an indefensible thing or when he attempts to cross swords with us on terms which are purely political and when he wishes to justify the wholly unjustifiable, like the Loan Melas, then I will tell him not to do this. I have very high regard for him. There is no question of my being able to match his expertise, economic expertise but please not on politics. There was another difficulty that I had with the Budget. That difficulty was with the infrastructure. We have said that this Budget does not give sufficient attention to infrastructures like fuel and transport. Look at the situation. Our power generation is low. Subsidies are high. Oil exploration is unsatisfactory plus Oil exploitation is also unsatisfactory. And crude and refinery throughput is even lower. Combined with higher cost of oil, higher consumption and

everything—despite your 20 per cent—how are you going to break this chain? The Budget is silent on this. We would like to be informed and that is why I had said that we oppose this Budget.

Regarding tax measures, we will have more and better occasion, to speak on this aspect. Of course Finance Bill is there. But the revenue measures disturbs me somewhat. I will give you the details. You have raised Rs. 6600 crores, through fresh taxes. You have taken around Rs. 2000 crores from the farmers. You have raised Rs. 1600 crores on petroleum. 1,000 crores of rupees in a full year would be the amount which the Railways would met. So, it comes to Rs. 6600 crores.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** You are complaining about infrastructure. How can the Railways do, that you want them to do if they do not get the infrastructure ?

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I understand the difficulties. I really wish that you had been the Principal Advisor to the Ministry of Finance and not entrusted with the political management of it. Because then the Government would have benefited both ways. They would have benefited from your great expertise as they ought to have been doing. Secondly they would be then standing in the front line here and taking the fire from us. Instead, they have fielded you and you quite rightly said : “How will I manage this”. Because the response is that of an Economist. You have been a civil servant all your life. But my response is that, you have taken Rs. 6600 crores and you have imposed it on the common Indian and you are saying that the prices will not go up. Please tell me, how will they not go up ?

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** I will tell you.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I am not an Economist. So far as the reforms in taxation systems are concerned—the time for the various tax measure

and all your suggestions that a civilised country does not have more than 45 per cent direct taxes, a thought with which BJP is very much in harmony—we are waiting for that day when you will be able to implement them. I have one very great difficulty.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** You can help me in that. You have lot of things with the trading community.

**Shri Lal K. Advani (Gandhi Nagar) :** He is not responsible for the last forty years. You should defend that.

**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury :** You have so many difficulties.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I have one very great difficulty. The hon. Finance Minister, in a situation of great financial stringency, he has called it as a crisis of the kind that the nation has not ever encountered.

In a year, when he has allocated only Rs. 76 crores to food, Rs. 43 crores to food processing, Rs. 74 crores to youth and sports, Rs. 74 crores to art and culture, etc., he has found it fit to denote Rs. 100 crores to a foundation that is yet to demonstrate its existence.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** I would like to do more if I could.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** In an interview, the hon. Finance Minister has said that he would like to give more. It is not a question of scoring a small debating point. However worthy the aims of this foundation and however commendable the virtues or worthy the name that is being commemorated through this foundation. I find it difficult to reconcile myself to this extremely unusual step of donating Rs. 100 crores to a private foundation, which is virtually, I am told, a family foundation.

**Shri Manmohan Singh :** That foundation has got very distinguished persons. Who can be more distinguished than the Vice-President of India? Who can be more distinguished than

the Prime Minister of India? That foundation has got very distinguished trustees.

**Shri Jaswant Singh :** I also read the statement by the hon. Finance Minister in which he has said that sentiments have also got a place in the life of a nation. But the sentiments in perpetuity or for ever cannot really be focused only in one direction. I think the hon. Finance Minister has really made a very feeble point when he says that the Prime Minister or the Vice-President of the country is invited to join a private foundation to which Rs. 100 crores have been denoted. I find the argument that he has put forward in support of what he has done, as very very feeble. I am afraid, I would like to make my intention very clear here ; and I have sought the permission of my leader before saying so. I oppose it. With the consent that I have taken from my leader, I am going to move a cut motion on this very Rs. 100 crores. I would appeal to my friends in the Opposition to please reflect on this because this is a kind of dual face and profligacy to which I certainly cannot lend support. By all means you have foundations. There are many foundations with many worthy Indians, with many worthy aims, perhaps equally deserving. But if I had anything to do with this foundation, I would find myself actually embarrassed to receive this money in this time of national crisis. I would be greatly disturbed about it. I would, therefore, make it very clear that on this particular issue I am going to move a cut motion ; and I would request the support of good Indians, good fellow Members of Parliament to reflect on the inherent wrong of the step that has been taken, contemplated or already taken by the hon. Finance Minister.

Through the Budget, what is being attempted, and simultaneously is both crisis management and economic transformation, it is a very large canvas ; and I commend the courage and the integrity of the hon. Finance



Minister for undertaking that task. Because, I do believe that only a man of integrity and courage would be able to simultaneously take on the responsibility of crisis management and economic transformation.

I wish you well, Mr. Finance Minister, and I hope that your endeavours will meet with success, because on that will depend the well-being of many millions of Indians. Should you, Heavens forbid, fail, it will not delight me personally. Because, we want you to succeed, we want the nation to prosper.

There is, however, one concluding thought that I leave with you, as a caution. In the kind of economic reforms that you are attempting, many factors other than mere good intentions or goodwill will come into play in India. I think, keeping your permanent priorities in mind, we have to recognise the relevance of your quotation of Victor Hugo about the idea whose time has come. That is why I agree with you that we have to change the focus of our political economy. However, we will neither succeed nor will we be efficient, if we drew a dividing line between economics, sociology and politics. When considering the kind of political economy that you or we aspire to, Mr. Finance Minister, I am filled with some worries. Decentralisation both political and economic is a creed to which the BJP has been committed for a very long time and is something that we now believe is inevitable in India. But we also recognise in the BJP what your Party does not : that whoever calls for decentralisation has to simultaneously be in favour of competitive markets. These, however, will function only if there is mass consumption, which means if you have given the poor of India the poor of our land money to spend for that, you have to first provide money in the pockets of the poor of India and much more important, you have to simultaneously ensure, not just sufficient local production but an efficient local distribution.

I am worried because the instrumentality—No, not your intention—with which you wish to do all this remains the same. Where are you getting that new energy, that new enthusiastic bureaucracy, that new enthusiastic political party from?

In other words, that the key at the heart of all this lies the challenge of productionising the creative genius of India. That is where my second worry lies, Mr. Finance Minister. On account of long term processes of political, economic and social deformation, which you yourself have pointed out, going back to the past forty years in our country, such competitive markets will not be created by market forces alone, or through political mobilisation like, for example, this Budget alone. They require complex strategies, characterised by eclecticism. Do you or your Party possess that kind of eclecticism ? I do not believe you to do. That is why I oppose this Budget.

**Prof. K. V. Thomas (Ernakulam) :** Sir, before I participate in this discussion on the Budget, with pain and anguish I would like to comment on the reactions of the BJP for allocating Rs. 100 crores for the Rajiv Gandhi Trust. There should be no debate on this point. Rajivji was a person, who was loved and respected not by the Congress members alone. The sacrifices made by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi cannot be forgotten. Even if the Opposition succeeds in cutting out this proposal of giving Rs. 100 crores to Rajivji's Trust, I am sure that thousands and thousands of people, who loved Rajivji will donate more than Rs. 100 crores to this Trust.

Sir, usually when a Budget is presented in the House the Opposition throws brickbats and the ruling party gives bouquets. But this is a Budget which has been welcomed by the people in different walks of life. The fourth estate of this country has widely welcomed the Budget and the new industrial policy.

Sir, I would like to quote an editorial captioned "Truly historic" appeared in *"The Times of India"* on 25-7-91.

It says :

"India is going to join the global economy but at its own pace and its own terms. That is the principal message of the Budget and the new industrial policy . . . ."

It say again :

"The industrial policy opens a new chapter in India's economic history . . . ."

Sir, never in the history of pre-independent India, we have faced such an acute foreign exchange deficit as we face today. We have to get through this period of crisis without jeopardising our national interest and national pride.

Sir, economic stability and political stability are the two parts of the same coin. We cannot achieve one without achieving the other. When I say that the economic situation in the country is deteriorated to the present state from the end of 1989 onwards, I am not accusing or I am not pointing an accusing finger to the Opposition parties. But look at the bare facts. From 1989 onwards, we had three general elections. Three Governments come to power. Sir, in 1989, all the anti-Congress parties in the country united together to unseat Congress from the seat of power. They won in that attempt. Shri V. P. Singh became the Prime Minister.

16.34 Hrs.

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya in the Chair]

But this alternate political conglomeration to Congress Party lacked vision and direction. It fell within 11 months. Another Government came to power. Shri Chandra Sekhkar became the Prime Minister. And that was a comic interlude which lasted for four months. Again the mantle of power is bestowed on the shoulders of the Congress Party.

Congress has to restore political and economic stability that has slipped out of hand during the last one-and-a-half years. This is not a simple task. It needs political will, political wisdom and political courage. It was proved during the last 44 years that the Congress is the only political organisation which has this wisdom, this will and this courage. The path opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which has been followed by Shastriji, Indiraji and Rajivji, will be followed by Narasimha Raoji.

The present industrial policy has a global vision. The licence-permit raj which has been roaming through the corridors of power and which has been hampering our development, is held in captivity for ever. At last the entrepreneurs have seen the dawn of freedom. Again I quote the editorial from *"The Times of India"* which says :

"Entrepreneurs are free to decide what to invest, where and how much."

Liberalisation has helped Indian companies to compete in the world market. The door for modern technology is wide open.

Some of our friends accuse that liberalisation will only help the world monopolies. They accuse that the multi-nationals will invade our industrial sector and like a virus will finish our economic and political structure. My question is, is our industrial, economic and political structure which is alive for the last 44 years, is so fragile that it will be crushed and finished off by the multi-nationals?

Let us look into the political background of our nation. In 1857 when the great mutiny took place 215 million Indians were subjected to 1000 share holders of the East India Company. When the East India Company was replaced by the British Crown the political and economic power was used as an instrument of oppression. This is what happened before independence.

In 1947 when we became independent and when our population was just 40 crores we had to import rice, wheat, pulses, edible oil, cloth and so on.

Now, after 44 years of independence, we are self-sufficient in food-grains and we can even ship the surplus food-grains abroad. Our beautifully designed textiles are competing in the world market. In 1947, we had to import even the paper, Sir, we had to import the printing machine. Now, what we find the printing machines which we manufacture in HMT are being exported even to West Germany. We have moved ahead, we have gone ahead. Our literacy rate has improved. The infant mortality rate has declined. The longevity has increased. The road and the railway lines have already been doubled or even trebled. So, this is the fast progress we have made. So, from the initial stage of 1947 our economic structure, our industrial structure have grown to a matured stage and this is the time we have to put into test the strength of our economy, the strength of our industrial structure. I am not arguing that everything has gone well. I am not arguing that we are very strong. We have to move ahead. Sir, in this connection, I would like to compare our economic position with the position of our neighbouring countries to know where we are. When we look at the industrial output from 1960-1988 when India was 5.5 per cent our next door neighbour Pakistan was 10.8 per cent. Thailand was 11.5 per cent. Taiwan was 13.2 per cent and South Korea was 16.5 per cent. Similarly, when you look at the volume of farm output from 1970-89 when India was 2.1 per cent, Indonesia was 3.4 per cent, Malaysia was 4.7 per cent, Philippines was 3.7 per cent and Thailand was 4.5 per cent. This shows even though there is a considerable improvement in our agricultural sector, in our industrial sector, our neighbours have moved far ahead. So, we have to cope with the development that has taken place in the neighbouring

countries which can be done only by opening our doors to modern technology.

I would like to read out the comments made by one of the economists. Indian economy is like an elephant, immense cautious, slow moving but also sure footed, strong and purposeful. It has to get the fastness of a tiger. Sir, I quote from *London's Economist* of 4th May 91.

It says :

"India is a tiger caged. This tiger, set free, can be as healthy and vigorous as any in Asia. Releasing it will, however, be immensely difficult. What needs to be done is quite clear—which makes India's misery all the more heart-breaking. The challenge is political."

Again it says :

"India has huge economic strengths ; its comparative advantage is cheap and well-trained labour could make it a global source for many sorts of manufactured goods. Everything you see in a humming centre of business such as Bombay tells you that India would thrive on greater competition, astonishing itself and the rest of the world."

So, this shows where we are. Should we be afraid of the monopolists, or foreign technology to have a free walk into our industrial structure ?

When we change our industrial structure, when we change our economic structure, we should look also at the world scenario. What is the present world scenario ? The communism is collapsing in Eastern Europe and the period of the battle of slogans is over. In Soviet Russia, which is one of our very closest friends, "Perestroika" and "Glasnost" have changed their political structure and the economic face.

So, Sir, when the entire world moves, when the entire world changes, can we say that we are bound to close our doors? We have to open

our doors much more wider. So, with this perspective in mind, I would like to put some questions to the hon. Finance Minister. One is on devaluation. I am not an economic expert but I am asking the question as a layman. I come from Cochin from where we export fish. Before devaluation, for one particular type of prawn which is called the tiger prawn, we were getting \$ 10 per kilogram, which means about Rs. 140. After twenty per cent devaluation, for these ten dollars, we are getting about Rs. 168. So, many of our sea products exporters who had a good stock, minted money to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. one crore. But what is the situation now? The foreign buyers know the market position in India. What they have done is that they have brought down the price of this tiger prawn—which had been fetching ten dollars—to eight dollars or nine dollars...

(Interruptions). This is wide open. What I am telling is that this decision for devaluation has been taken so that our exports increase. What we find is that the foreign buyers know the actual position of our Indian market. We have to compete with other countries like Thailand with regard to sea foods. So, I think the hon. Finance Minister should again give his mind to this problem whether the devaluation itself is going to help our Indian economy.

Then I come to the banking sector. I do not want to go into an argument. But, there is a feeling in this country that our banking sector is like an egg shell. It may crack at any moment. An in-depth debate or discussion should be on the effect of loan mela as well as on loan waivers on the Indian banking sector. We should have an in-depth discussion on this matter, without prejudice to anybody.

Coming to the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers, I have got my own doubts. The Indian farmers are a group of people who make use of fertilizers to the least

and their percentage of use of fertilizers is the lowest in the South Asia. I am not talking of any particular State. By and large, our use of fertilizers is the lowest in South Asia. Now when you are removing the subsidy, that means the price of fertilizers will go up. I am coming from Cochin where FACT is manufacturing Ammonium Sulphate, Urea and other fertilizers. The price of Ammonium Sulphate has gone up from Rs. 1,650 per tonne to Rs. 3,500 per tonne. The price of Urea has gone up from Rs. 2,350 per tonne to Rs. 3,290 per tonne. It is more than double. So, the price of fertilizers is going up. It means that the Indian farmer, who is using lesser percentage of fertilizers compared to his neighbours, will again reduce the use of fertilizers resulting in the retardation of the production of our agricultural product. This is my idea.

Secondly, please look at the world price of the fertilizers. The world price of the fertilizers—even when the subsidy was available in India—was 10 to 15 per cent less than the price of Indian fertilizers. Again our farmer is put to trouble.

Sir, an assurance has been given on the floor of the House that even though the fertilizer subsidy will be withdrawn, the procurement price of the food-grains will be enhanced. Then my question is how are you going to help the cash crops. I am coming from Kerala where we produce rubber, spices and other cash crops. How are you going to help us? You will be able to help foodgrain-growers by increasing or enhancing the procurement price. How are you going to help the cash crops? I want an answer for this question.

Another problem, the fertilizer industry is going to face is the ten per cent increase in the price of petroleum products. Many of the fertilizer industries are using Naphtha as the basic raw material. Ammonia is produced from it. But, when you have increased the price of petroleum products by ten per cent, naturally

the price of Naphtha will increase and again the price of fertilizers will go up.

Another issue is that a number of raw materials like phosphoric acid, rock phosphate etc. have to be imported by us. Due to the devaluation of the rupee, again the price of these raw materials will go up. So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is that he may look into the entire fertilizer set up in this country on the basis of its effect on the farmers and on the fertilizer industry.

Sir, the cash compensatory subsidy has been withdrawn and in that place you have allowed the REP licence. What is this REP licence? An exporter who exports articles of the value of Rs. 100 is getting Rs. 30 as a REP licence and what is the position of the REP licence now? Your export target for this year is Rs. 43,000 crores of exports and 30 per cent of this target means roughly Rs. 12000 crores and out of Rs. 12000 crores, Rs. 6000 crores goes to jewellery export and gem export. So, another Rs. 6000 crores is available as REP licence and the exporter has got 40 per cent premium and it becomes another parallel black money. How are we going to control this? Out of this Rs. 6000 crores of REP, when the premium is 40 per cent, altogether it becomes about Rs. 9000 crores and this amount of Rs. 9000 crores is going to become a parallel black money for another 18 months. So, we are to find it out how best this can be controlled.

Another point is how the Export Promotion Councils are going to function in the present context. When you have liberalised everything, the functioning of the E.P.C. becomes irrelevant. I have got some suggestions. One is, the EPCs are to merge with the respective industrial organisations which they represent. And these EPCs have to raise their own resources instead of getting the chunk from the respective Ministries.

Now, every one of us is concerned with the price rise of the essential commodities. In this connection I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister a simple experience that I have got. In 1984 when I came to this House from South Avenue to the Parliament House, I was paying Rs. 4/- for an autorikshaw. Now after Shri V.P. Singh presented the Budget, it become Rs. 5/-. Now it is Rs. 6/- to Rs. 7/- So, this is the steep increase. This is what I have experienced. Sir, it is something which is going to percolate throughout the country.

Coming to the prices of essential commodities, everybody agrees that whatever may be the assurances that are given, the prices are slowly increasing. For example, the hon. Minister has assured this House that even though the subsidy given to the sugar industry will be withdrawn, the price of levy sugar will increase only by 85 paise per Kg. But what is the actual position? The actual position is, the price has increased by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. I am pointing out only in respect of one issue. If the prices of essential commodities are to be brought down, then we should have an effective public distribution system. I am proud to say that I am coming from one of the States where we have got a very effective public distribution system.

17.00 hrs.

We should distribute the ration cards to those people at a particular financial level; those who are above that level should not be entitled for the ration cards and through the Public Distribution System, either the State Government or the State Government by getting adequate help from the Central Government should distribute all the essential commodities that are needed for the common man. So unless we take adequate steps to have an efficient Public Distribution System, we will not be able to control the price rise. When I look at the general Budget allocation for strengthening the Public Distribution

system, it is very meagre. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make adequate financial provision for having an effective Public Distribution System.

**Mr. Chairman :** May I please ask you how much time you will need ?

**Prof. K. V. Thomas :** Madam, I would like to continue tomorrow.

**Mr. Chairman :** The hon. Member will continue tomorrow. Now, we will start the discussion under rule 193.

[Translation]

**Shri Madan Lal Khurana** (South Delhi): Madam Chairman, an assurance was given in the morning that a clarification on the statement made by Shri Ramamurthy would be given in the evening before the House adjourns. We would like to know from the Leader of the House or from the Home Minister whether such a statement was given. This assurance was given. No Minister is here to reply.

(Interruptions).

[English]

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav** (Azamgarh): Madam Chairman, this is a very relevant point. It was demanded by all sections of the House. The Speaker gave a direction and the Leader of the House said that he would try his best to inform this House today. Now, today's sitting is coming to an end. Somebody should come and tell as to what efforts have been made and what is the position. They cannot take the House for granted. Once a categorical assurance is given here, the House must be taken into confidence. We would like to know as to whether the Leader of the House is coming to make the statement or not.

[Translation]

**Shri Rabi Ray** (Kendrapada): Madam Chairman, I raised this issue in the House. It was discussed here for nearly 40 minutes. The ruling given by the Speaker was that the Government would make a statement before this sitting of the House comes to an end. Observing the mood of the House, the treasury benches did not raise any objection. It shows the failure of the Government, if it is unable to obtain information from a Minister who has gone to Madras. If they do not make the statement, it means that they knowingly want to mislead the House. The entire country is waiting to know whether Shri Ramamurthy is a Member of the Council of Ministers. It is very important. Shri Chavan is present here.

[English]

He is a Senior Member of the Cabinet. He is also the Home Minister. The Home Minister is sitting here. I think, he can send for Mr. Ramamurthy, can contact him and ascertain his views. This is very simple. (Interruptions).

**Shri Anbarasu Era** (Madras Central): In the absence of the Minister concerned, let us wait for his coming back. Let him come and give his personal explanation. What is the hurry ?

**Shri Rabi Ray :** I have never heard such an incident before. A member of the Council of Ministers who is holding an independent charge of Labour has categorically stated that he does not agree with the Government view of referring the Cauvery dispute to the Supreme Court. That means he differs from the Central Cabinet. That is the reason why the House should know. My point is, you may direct the Government to tell us what is the situation before the House rises for the day.

**Shri A. Charles** (Trivandrum): I would plead with you to check up the proceedings. My information is

that no such assurance was given that it will be given today. He said, "as far as possible". There was no assurance.

[Translation]

**Shri Madan Lal Khurana :** It is known to the entire House that an assurance was given....(Interruptions). It was said that they would do "as far as possible" before the sitting of the House comes to an end. What has been done? Was he contacted...

(Interruptions).

My submission is that the Government should officially state what efforts have been made. The House should be told whether contact was made with Shri Ramamurthy. Why the House is being taken so lightly? The Speaker had said that a statement would be made before the sitting came to an end. It was the mood of the House at that time....(Interruptions). would like to know about the further progress.

[English]

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha (Pan):** The action of the Minister is total contempt of the Supreme Court because the matter is *sub judice* and no Member can make adverse comment on the issue. This is a very serious matter. If the Minister can go and condemn it, the Supreme Court judge will say, "We will not go into the matter, if some of the Members in the Council of Ministers themselves are against this." It is contempt of the Supreme Court.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** He is concerned with the court. I am concerned with the people's court.

There was a promise made in the morning. We are not exactly sure how far Madras is from New Delhi. Mr. Chidambaram can enlighten us how long it takes us to reach Madras either by radio or by telecommunication or by FAX. (Interruptions).

In the morning after a good deal of discussion, the House took a consensus view that urgent steps would be made and in the course of the day, contact would be established and a statement would be made in the House.

Now we are taking up an issue which also relates to Tamil Nadu but we have not heard from anyone from the Government what efforts have been undertaken up to now and with what kind of consequence. We do not still know whether the Minister has made a statement contradicting the decision of the Council of Ministers. Is it true that he has the support of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu unlike Mr. Chidambaram whom she has decided to boycott and he is rather sorry for that?

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee (Bolpur) :** Mr. Chidambaram is not sorry.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** Madam, the Ministers are there and a very Senior Cabinet Minister is here.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri S. B. Chavan) :** May I say something? Madam Chairman, you have heard the views from both the sides and you are pleased to state that you will check up the records and find out as to whether the statement is to be made before the House rises for the day or after sometime when the information becomes available. If the information is not available, then certainly Government will have to make a statement after the information becomes available. But unless you check up the record, I do not think that we can possibly debate the same thing. This discussion under 193 is going to take some time. Before that, if the information becomes available, certainly they will make a statement.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee :** After one hour, we will try to know the position from you.

**Shri S. B. Chavan :** He said that he will try his best to get the message.

**Shri K. V. Thangabala** (Dharmapuri): If the hon. Leader of the House gets the message, certainly he will come to the House. Mr. Ramamurthy is not here in town. It is well known. He is away in Madras. The moment he comes, he will be allowed to make a statement on his own. That is better. The Government have very clearly said that they will do their best.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** It is not a question of record or something like that. I do not know whether you were present in the House at that time or not. The whole thrust of the debate was that a Minister has made a public statement, has abandoned his collective responsibility as a Minister. I would like to know whether he can make a statement without resigning from the Government on such an important issue which is a very great national sensitive issue. Even the Leader of the Opposition intervened three times and everybody including Mr. Raj Ray said that this is an urgent matter. This is an important issue. Madras is not far away. You have many other ways to reach your Minister. Please find out and make the statement today. The whole thrust was that today at the earliest the statement should be made. In reply to that, the Leader of the House said "I will try my best". Now, let him come and say at least whether he has tried, whether he could not reach him or whether he has got some information. Let him come and tell the House. It is a question of taking the House seriously. This is what we demand before the House rises. That is all.

**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) :** Madam Chairperson, let me have your attention for a moment. The issue is that in the morning the Leader of the House categorically stated that he would try his best to get the information and report to the House, if possible, today. The information which we have at the moment is that the hon. Minister of Labour is on his way to Delhi by the evening flight. He has already started from Madras. I think the normal landing is at 6.40 PM. If the House is going on when he comes, we will inform the House. Otherwise definitely tomorrow.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** I think that is enough.

**Mr. Chairman :** I think that is enough.

**Shri A. Charles :** Some hon. Members of the Opposition have stated that a categorical assurance was given by the hon. Speaker that the information available will be given to this august House today. If my memory is correct, no such assurance was given. So, some of the hon. Members have tried to mislead the House. I would request the hon. Chairperson to check up the proceedings and let us know the correct position.

**Mr. Chairman :** No more time should be spent on this. If the other side is satisfied with the statement made by the Minister, I think we should proceed to our next item. Before that, there is a message from Rajya Sabha. I call upon the Secretary-General to convey that message to the House.



17.15 Hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA  
SABHA

[English]

**Secretary-General :** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th July, 1991, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

17.16 Hrs

DISCUSSION UNDER  
RULE 193

**Escape from the custody and subsequent death of Shri Shanmugam, an accused in the Rajiv Gandhi Assassination case**

[English]

**Shri Anbarasu Era** (Madras Central): Madam, it is not merely that India having a population of 85 crores of people mourned the tragic death of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The people of the world felt that they have lost their kin in the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. To quote the former President of the USA, Mr. Ronald Reagan, in tears he said that Rajiv Gandhi was like a son to him. The President of the USSR Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev bemoaned that he has lost his bossom friend. The

French President Mr. Mitterand expressed in unequivocal words that the world had lost its dynamic champion of democracy and the down-trodden.

Madam, it is in the history of the world that for the first time, the United Nations passed a Resolution paying glorious tributes to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The rose has been plucked but then the smell, he fragrance will go on for ever.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi's love for the people was higher than his love for his life. Shri Rajiv Gandhi epitomised the concern for India of Shri Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Madam, without casting any aspersion on the investigating agencies, I would like to raise certain questions regarding the episode of the escape of Shri Shanmugam. This episode of the escape of Shri Shanmugam is a very simple one. It is not a complicated one. On 17th July, he volunteered, surrendered himself before the police, before the Court with an advocate that he was ready to reveal certain facts about the plot that has been hatched in respect of the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Then, he was arrested and brought to Vedaranyam. Shri Shanmugam was brought to Vedaranyam and then at Kodikarai reserve forest he revealed certain facts about the concealment of transmitters, high explosives including pertol cans and all these were dug out. After finding out all these arms and ammunitions, he was taken back to the Inspection Bungalow where the SIT officials were staying. He was given food at 9.45 P.M. in the same Inspection Bungalow. After taking his food, under the guise of washing his hands, he escaped from the Inspection Bungalow. He went for washing his hands and then he escaped.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Midnapore): Where did he go to washing his hands —to the bath-room?

**Shri Anbarasu Era :** He was stated to have escaped. Here, I would recall that on 17th he was arrested. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Sudarshan Raychaudhary (Serampore) :** The Police have washed their hands off. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Anbarasu Era :** Three days were left. When he himself volunteered, surrendered naturally he would not have any mind of escaping from the police custody. We should find out this aspect. When he himself volunteered, how could he have escaped? Within these three days, who met him, under whose instance he made his bid to escape? Or, who instigated him to escape from the custody of the police? It is not only that. There were two constables guarding him when he went for washing his hands and one DSP was there. We do not know whether they chased him or not. But the next day his body was found hanging from a tree, that too, fifty yards away from the Inspection Bungalow. It is really very strange.

Another question here is, had he made up his mind to run away from the police, he would have ran away and hidden himself somewhere: had he decided to kill himself, he would have consumed some poison or cyanide cubes: or had he got into the hands of somebody, they would have murdered him there itself and his body would have been thrown. But the police say that his body was found fifty yards away from the Inspection Bungalow hanging from the tree. It is really a very strange thing. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Sudarshan Raychaudhary :** From where did he get the rope?

**Shri Anbarasu Era :** That is also there. I am coming to that point also. Were the police not vigilant

throughout the night? What were they doing? Who gave him the rope?

Another thing is about the dress. When he ran away he was having a white shirt and a *dhoti*. But when his body was found hanging, a *lungi* was found below him and he was having an underwear. How did he change the dress? That means, within three days, somebody would have advised him, somebody would have instigated him to escape from the police custody. And they would have been waiting there to take him. It is probable that they would have taken him to some house or some other place of abode and killed him and brought the body there and hanged him to the tree. It is probable that this man had this in connivance with the local police. It is admitted that Shri Shanmugam was a well-known smuggler and was a friend of LTTE people. It appears that the entire Thanjavur police was under his control. If you go through the history of that man, God only knows, how many times the Superintendent of Police of that particular district was transferred. Whenever Shri Shanmugam wanted SP to be transferred he would have transferred him. That is how he had the control and even the influence over the then DMK Government. The then DMK Government was responsible for the LTTE menace in Tamil Nadu. I know the hon. Minister Shri Chidambaram is here, he was very vociferous time and again in warning the DMK Government about this. The Labour Minister Shri Ramamurthy was warning time and again that the LTTE menace was spreading in Tamil Nadu. Nobody cared for that. So the DMK Government patronised the LTTE people. You can look at the history of the police and see how many were transferred during that period. Police force was kept as per the whims and fancies of Shri Shanmugam. Who brought the body? These facts have not been properly explained by the hon. Minister.

And again what were the police doing at that time? When he made that escape, did they chase him? I would like to know whether all the roads were blocked; whether the police force—SIT and other CBI force—which were staying in the Bungalow were sleeping or were awake. All these facts are to be properly probed into.

Again, immediately the police force or the CBI could have caught hold of the wife of Shri Shanmugam. The wife of Shri Shanmugam might be knowing all the facts with whom he had talks. Who were the accomplices of Shri Shanmugam?

These facts were also not known. Soon after his arrival at Vedaranyan, Mr. Shanmugham had called some of his persons—his henchmen—and he had instructed them to go and show the places wherever these arms and ammunitions were hidden. In fact, I was told, even Shanmugham did not know the places where all these arms and ammunitions were hidden. Only his henchmen, his accomplices were knowing all the facts. Whether all these persons were arrested; were these persons under custody or not; what is the information they have received from them? It is not yet known to this august House.

Another thing I would like to ask is who are the political party leaders; or the persons; or the local political party people shielding Mr. Shanmugham? That question should also be gone into. It may be DMK; it may be DK or it may be even Congress. I do not want to shield anybody here. Even if it is the Congressmen, they should be properly interrogated and they should be booked. Because I loved my leader than anybody else here. I was told there were also some congressmen here, who were shielding him. Therefore, I once again request our hon. Home Minister to investigate as to who are the persons involved, who

were shielding and helping Mr. Shanmugham. This should be enquired properly and it should be brought to light.

I do not want to cast any aspersions or I do not want to question the integrity of the Chief of SIT, Mr. Kartikeyan. I know him personally. I do not want to accuse. I know, he is a man of integrity, a man of high order. Because of his strenuous efforts, I know, so many facts were brought to light. But the pity is that such a man of high integrity, under whom investigation is being carried on, how come this lapse had happened. How did Mr. Shanmugham escape? This is really strange. I cannot believe, how a man who volunteered himself to disclose certain facts and personalities who were associated in the plot of the assassination can escape himself. It is really a strange episode.

Further, Sir, I understand that there is no coordination between the CBI and the local police. The local police give one version regarding the escape of Mr. Shanmugham, the CBI and the SIT gives a different version. I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister, through you Madam, to set right the House first, so that the real culprit be booked.

I am of the opinion that when Mr. Shanmugham escaped somebody would have been waiting there to take him. Perhaps, it may be LTTE men; it may be some DMK people; or his own accomplices or may be any man from Congress. What I feel is that probably some LTTE people would have been waiting for him to catch him and they would have taken him and strangled him to death. It is definitely not a suicide. It should be a strangulation to death.

Therefore, what I demand from the Home Minister is that a special investigation team headed by a sitting Judge of the High Court should be appointed exclusively for the purpose of investigating this Shanmugham episode. This episode should not be

clubbed with the main issue of the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi; otherwise the main issue will be side-tracked.

I would like to point out here that the State police claimed that they were able to nab all the LTTE people from Tamilnadu; but still I have information that area as like Vedaranyam, Muthupettai, Adhirama-pattinam, Mallipattinam and Kottai-pattinam and Mimisal are all not free from LTTE movements. Therefore, I want to request our Home Minister that these areas also should be brought under the control of military besides the coastal areas.

Another fact about the main issue which I would like to bring to the notice of the august House is that on the day of the assassination, the State police was very careless in providing security for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. You are aware that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was classified as a 'Z' person who was facing imminent danger of life from terrorists. When such a personality goes to a meeting, every individual should have been frisked; they should have been checked properly and a list of those who wanted to garland him should have been prepared and they should have been arranged in a row. I have my own information that nothing of the sort was conducted. Nobody was checked. Simply whoever came there were allowed to stand in the row.

It is really strange that the assassin lady was wearing a *kurta* and *pyjama*. In Tamilnadu, to identify such person is very easy. Normally in Tamilnadu ladies wear sarees. But this lady was wearing a *kurta* and *pyjama*. Very easily the police could have picked her up. It is due to the sheer carelessness and colossal carelessness of the State police that this assassination took place. I do not know why the IG of Police who was in charge of security arrangement on that particular day was spared. He should be taken to task. Till

now no action has been taken. I do not know who is shielding him further. It was such a bad arrangement; only half barricade was there near the dais; backside there was no barricade. These are all the factors which should be taken into consideration.

I was so dear to him and I also liked him so much. Even when I was taking part in the debate on the Railway Budget, I insisted that the place Sriperambathur should be connected to Madras with an electric train. Because it has now become a pilgrimage centre rather than a tourist centre. Once again I demand and the Home Minister should also recommend that the place should be connected by an electric train from Madras to Sriperambathur.

Another factor is that Sriperambathur is such a small place where there are only three roads. Soon after the incident took place if all the three roads had been blocked definitely we would have arrested the culprits. One road leads to Thiruvellavur, another road leads to Bangalore and the third road leads to Madras. If all the three roads had been blocked, naturally we would have arrested Sivarasan and Subha. But the police did not take any interest in carrying out such a security arrangement. Therefore it is really a pity and a national shame that even after the assassination of such a leader, the police force have not taken sufficient interest to arrest the culprits. Even in the Shanmugam episode it has happened only due to the carelessness of the investigating agency—maybe the local police or maybe in connivance with some political bigwigs.

So I demand that a judicial enquiry by a sitting judge of the High Court should be held. A proper enquiry should be conducted in respect of all the aspects that I have narrated just now.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

**Shri Ram Naik** (North Bombay) : Madam Chairman, some people were caught after the assassination of former Prime Minister **Shri Rajiv Gandhi**. After the arrest of **Shanmugam**, it was said that he was one of the 14 people arrested.

[English]

He was the kingpin in **Rajiv Gandhi** assassination case.

[Translation]

After the arrests, some of them were taken to **Vedarnayam** and from the information in the newspapers and from the statement made by the hon. Minister, it is known that 121 boxes of explosives, 50 handgrenades and 20 wireless sets were recovered. It is very shameful for the Union Home Ministry or the State Home Department that person escapes from custody like this, when he has fully co-operated in finding these ammunitions. Why there has been so much "Sloppiness" ?

[English]

I do not know.

[Translation]

Was this a police custody or a friendly custody ? When such a dangerous criminal gets away after being caught, it appears to me that the Home Minister owes an explanation to the country.

[Translation]

But what is this ?

The statement made by the hon. Minister gives no explanation. Another thing, which has been mentioned in the statement, appears to me quite serious. In the para 3 of the statement, it has been mentioned who was **Shanmugam** ?

[English]

As per information received from the CBI, **Shri Shanmugam** was a well-known smuggler and was found to have been helping **LTTE** elements with shelter etc., etc.

[Translation]

Is a smuggler well-known ? A statement is being made by the Home Minister.

[English]

I can understand and you can say that he was a notorious smuggler.

[Translation]

It appears to me.

[English]

Do not take it that lightly.

[Translation]

The graveness of the issue was not taken into account at the time of the drafting of the statement. The Home Minister should revise this statement, as it will go in the record. It is not good for the Home Minister to say such a thing in the **Lok Sabha**. Therefore, some change should be made in it. This should not happen in the future.

It appears to me that some incidents have taken place after this statement was made on the 24th. If the Home Minister had given some information earlier, more details could have been known at the time of discussion. I have to say something on the basis of the information gathered from the newspapers and from his statement in the **Rajya Sabha**. We should have known earlier whether those policemen have been suspended, from whose custody he escaped ? Two constables were suspended. Has his work finished by just suspending the two of them ?

I still remember that during the tenure of **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri** as Railway Minister, there was a train accident and so, he resigned.

He was not at fault for that accident, but, being the Railway Minister, he resigned. He immediately owed the responsibility of that accident. I don't know who is responsible for this incident—the State Home Minister, the Union Home Minister or the Incharge of the C.B.I.

[English]

Do not leave it only to the two constables.

[Translation]

Only two constables have been punished. He has said that an enquiry had been ordered and a Magistrate would inquire into it. It has been mentioned in this Statement that (English) "A Magisterial inquiry has been ordered."

[Translation]

And an Additional Director of C.B.I. has been ordered to inquire into it. Therefore, it appears to me that there will be no proper inquiry.

[English]

The country wants to know because the case about assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is concerned.

[Translation]

We certainly had political differences with Shri Rajiv Gandhi, but after all, he was the former Prime Minister of the country and therefore, this inquiry should be done by a person equal to the Judge of the High Court. Otherwise there is no difference between a thief and an assassin of Rajiv Gandhi so far their escape is concerned.

[English]

We are treating the both on par. In this way it will serve no purpose. I demand that this inquiry should not be just a Magisterial inquiry, but a High Court Judge should be ordered to inquire into it. It has also been given to understand.

[English]

I do not know how far it is true.

[Translation]

At the time of the cremation of Shanmugam, the people of neighbouring villages had warned the police not to attend the cremation, fearing which some quarrel might take place. The police was threatened like this. Is it true? If so, I would like to know whether the police had attended the cremation?

There is an editorial in the 'Indian Express' of today, the 29th (English) under the heading "Utterly Irresponsible". I would just read only two lines: "Mr. S. B. Chavan's theory about certain forces in super power countries conspiring to kill Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is so utterly preposterous at this stage in the investigation that one must wonder about the Home Minister's capacity about logical thinking."

[Translation]

I do not want to cast aspersions, the way they have been cast in it. However, I would like to know whether the Government have decided as to how the enquiry ordered by it, who would be conducted.

[English]

Let him find out. If the Home Minister in-between says.

[Translation]

That they have come to this conclusion, then I think, the enquiry may not be continued. You must have made a statement outside, you should make it clear to the House also whether the Government suspect the involvement of any International power in it and also elaborate the words used—

[English]

“Super power countries are involved.”

[Translation]

The number of super power countries is not large.

[English]

To whom are you hinting at?

[Translation]

You should make that point also clear. If this is done the country would be assured that the rest of the investigation in regard to the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi will be carried out properly. I would like the Minister of Home Affairs to clarify the situation. With these words I conclude.

[English]

**Shri K. V. Thangabalu** (Dharmapuri): Madam Chairperson, this country has witnessed a great deal of violence from the day of our Independence. The great leaders, who were responsible for bringing this nation up, sacrificed their lives. The first one, as we all know, Mahatma Gandhi was murdered by the bullets. Subsequently, during the recent years, we lost another great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Again in the recent past, we have lost one of the greatest statesmen and dynamic leaders of our country—Particularly the Congress—Shri Rajiv Gandhi by violence. An act of this kind is a regular occurrence in this country today. Everyone feels that it should not have happened. But such acts are happening continuously. Our Home Minister is sitting here and of course he is going to reply this point. But today's discussion is pertaining to the incident which had taken place in Tamil Nadu. We know that there was an announcement of the CBI's investigation particularly under the dynamic leadership of Shri Kartikeyan, a well-known disciplined and outstanding officer of the police cadre. After his induction

and stewardship, we heard and we are also knowing that effective steps are taken to get the culprits of the assassination. What was surprising Madam, with regard to Shanmugam's case is that, as may honourable colleague also has said, a person was in police custody and he was allowed to go out and the next morning, he was seen hanging near the guest house where he was interrogated. This is a strange incident. Madam, I would ask the hon. Home Minister as to how was it possible for him to escape. We want to know whether the officers who were involved in this incident belong to the CBI or the State Police. Under whose custody was he able to go out of the tourist bungalow?

Secondly, the police and the CBI version say, that in the next 24 hours, they were searching for him. He had escaped and they were searching him. Who was on the search? Who is responsible for this and what was their responsibility? And they are saying that the next morning, he was found hanging near the same premises of 50 meters. This is not only mysterious but the people who were having lot of hope in the CBI are now losing hope. That very hope is destroyed. I would like to know whether such kind of officers who were involved in the incident are a party to the conspirators or the persons who made Shanmugam to be killed. Who was the real instrumental behind this scenario? This is to be found out.

Madam, another point is that, which appeared in the Press, Shanmugam was supposed to go out of the house to wash his hands after having food. When there was a wash basin within the guest house, where was the necessity for him to go out and wash his hands? It means that somebody, in connivance with the Police or the officers in charge, allowed him to go out of the guest house. This point is very clear. Only the Home Minister will be knowing as to what had happened truly. The investigating agencies, the

vigilance agencies and so many other officers are also trying to find out the truth. But so far no information is known to the public or the people concerned.

Another point is that he went out at night and in the next morning, he was hanged to death or supposed to be hanging. Everybody's understanding is that while one is hanging to death, his feet will certainly be above the ground level. But Shanmugam's feet was touching the ground. So, certainly he must not have hanged himself. Certainly, he was made to die and after he was dead he was brought to the tree and was hanged down. That must have happened. The common sense says that if someone hangs himself to death then his body will always be hangnig above the earth. But the photo clearly shows that he was hanging with his feet touching the ground. I think the Home Minister knows it and we wish him to clarify this point.

Then there is another news in the Tamil Nadu Newspaper. I would like to quote from a Tamil Nadu evening Daily, the Makkai Kural. It says that one Superintendent of Police was not allowed to go inside the bungalow where the investigation was going on and also that the police authorities are supposed to help them to coordinate with the CBI. So, the S.P. was not allowed to go into the guest house. The C.B.I. authorities now say that the two police constables who are now suspended clearly shows that they are responsible for the escape of Shri Shanmugam. If that is so then the action is right but the State Police says that the two constables were responsible to help the C.B.I. and they were not responsible to guard Shri Shanmugam.

SIT, that is the Special Investigating Team consisting of the CBI officers, the I.B. officer and the State Police. The Hon. Home Minister may be knowing the composition of this team exactly. Contradictory versions

are being given to the Press and public and this shows that they are not going in the right direction ; that there is some confusion and they are thus accusing each other. It appears that they are not going in the right direction in which they are assigned to go.

I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister that if this is the fate of the case of a leader of the great stature like Shri Rajiv Gandhi then what will happen to the case of an ordinary common man of this country. I remember that when Shri Rajiv Gandhi died everybody in this country wept as if he was their own brother or a family member. The way this case is being handled, I very much doubt whether we will be able to do justice or whether we will be able to reach to the culprit who was behind his assassination. Whosoever he may be, whomsoever they may be supported by, the Government's duty is to bring them to light and punish them. This is the duty of the Government.

In Tamil Nadu, everyday, a number of people are being nabbed in the guise of militants. The militant activity is going on.

I would urge upon the Government of India to come forward with a concrete plan to curb the menace of militancy in the State of Tamil Nadu. This is not only happening in Tamil Nadu but also in many other States. Unless and until you curb this, the very purpose of governance will be defeated.

Madam Chairman, I would urge upon the Government and the Home Minister to take firm steps to nab the culprits of this episode along with the culprits of the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case. It should be dealt with by the honest officers and they should be given free hand in order to bring the culprits to book.

**Mr. Chairman :** The time allotted for this discussion under Rule 193 is 2 hours. It is already over. So, I



would now seek the consent of the House for extending the time of the House till 7 o'clock.

**Several hon. Members :** Yes.

**Mr. Chairman :** The time for this discussion is extended till 7 o'clock.

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav (Azamgarh) :** Madam Chairman, this is one of the saddest comment on the security of our country. In a situation when a lot of violence was growing in our country, when terrorist activities were increasing day by day and it was a well-known fact that the risk on lives of many of our political leaders is there and it was also very well-known that there are certain forces which were planning to kill some of the leading personalities, political leaders of our country, in such circumstances, the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi is such a big shame to our nation that we could not save his life.

Whatever facts that have come to light, it seems to be a very well planned conspiracy to kill Rajiv Gandhi. It was not the act of a mad man. It was not the act of some one who had had some ideas on the spot to kill him. It was a very well planned conspiracy.

**17.59 Hrs.**

**(Rao Ram Singh in the Chair)**

I have lot of doubts in mind regarding the way the investigation is going on. It is going on in a hapazard manner, in a most irresponsible manner. The persons comprising of the Special Investigating Team are coming out openly by making allegations against each other and holding one another responsible for this kind of negligence. This act only proves that we will not be able to catch the culprits and we will not be able to unearth the real conspirators who were responsible for killing Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Over and above—I have not heard the statement of the Home

Minister in Rajya Sabha but I had read it in the newspaper—the Home Minister did make a statement in the Rajya Sabha saying that there is a possibility of foreign hand in his assassination. He said it very categorically.

**18.00 hrs.**

I would like to know from the Home Minister what is the basis of his statement that he has made in the Parliament? The Home Minister is a very senior Minister. He is a responsible person. He cannot make such a statement on the Floor of this House without having some concrete proof. He should take this House into confidence. Once he has made this statement, he must reveal what are the sources of making this statement or how he has come to this conclusion that foreign hands are involved in it? If foreign hands are involved in it, then it becomes more serious. Then a Special Investigating Team cannot do that. After making this statement, what the Home Minister is going to do?

This Shanmugam, who was killed or escaped from the police custody, was not an ordinary culprit or accused or witness. He was a very vital link in the entire episode, a person who revealed certain very important things, a person who was likely to reveal much more important evidence in future. It means that it was not just an ordinary escape; because there was a lapse on the part of two Constables that he had escaped; and the mysterious condition in which he was found hanging. If he escaped that night and the next day, as my friend Shri Anbarasu Era says, his body was found hanging and the police went for all-out search; it means that the police must have searched that whole area and he must have gone may be one km or two km to some hiding place for changing his clothes; he was found hanging the next day within 15 km of that bungalow. It means the whole thing

is much more mysterious. And according to the statement of the Home Minister, DIG police, if I remember correctly, SP and many other high police officers and CBI officers were sitting in the next room. What a carelessness in the case of such a very vital witness, who was involved in the assassination of the former Prime Minister, on the parts of the Special investigating Team? He was such a vital witness who revealed so many important things. And by that time, his background must have been known that he was, if not a well-known notorious person, at least a well-known notorious smuggler. That person was handed over to the care of two ordinary Constables and all officers are sitting very merrily in the next room. That person was escaped and he was found dead the next day.

Any person with a little intelligence should have known that in such cases the vital witnesses always tried to liquidate the things, eliminate the witnesses. What happened in Kennedy's case? What happened in many other cases of important persons? Therefore, at least, they must have used some common sense to take necessary steps. That happened in the night; it was night when the gentleman was taking his dinner; and then he escaped.

I think the whole episode is a sad commentry on our administration. It could have rocked the whole country had it happened in another country. We are taking it so lightly that just by suspending two Constables, we seem to be fulfilling our great national responsibility. After this episode, does the Home Minister still have confidence in the same SIT? Or has he taken any steps to change the team and appoint some other responsible senior officer for the further investigation? That is one.

Secondly, I would like to know whether any officer has been held responsible for not making proper arrangements to see that this kind of witnesses are well guarded, when there is a history behind them. We have

seen that history of LTTE people. They carry poison. They carry weapons, they commit suicide. They are so desperate and they are like a suicide squad. After knowing all this history was it enough that he was given so much freedom? He was not even hand-cuffed! Nothing. There were no guards in front of the bungalow and there were not even enough lights at least for them to see in front of the bungalow! How does this gentleman escape when all those officers were sitting? He was not a very young man who could go on a race and nobody could chase him.

All this creates a very serious doubt. My serious doubt is that this is all part of a bigger conspiracy. Of course Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, he became the victim of a well-planned conspiracy. Fortunately or unfortunately, there was President's rule at that time. Otherwise any State Government would have been held responsible for that. But the State happened to be under President's rule and therefore the Government of India is itself responsible for running the Central administration and they cannot go scot-free. They also have a responsibility.

**Shri Anbarasu Era:** Do you mean the Governor of Tamil Nadu?

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav:** Everybody. Tamil Nadu Governor, the President of India, I do not know, who else? Because it was the President's rule.

Another thing I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister is this. Has he received the *post-mortem* report by now? What does the *post-mortem* report say? If the gentleman was killed and hanged the *post-mortem* report would very clearly say that it was not a suicide by hanging and that he was killed and hung and by this time the *post-mortem* report must be in hands of Home Minister. I hope that the Home Minister when he replies, would place the *post-mortem* report before the

House, so that the House could know, really speaking, as to how he died and what was the position.

**An Hon. Member :** Is it not a classified document ?

**Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav :** Certainly not. It is not.

Now, while concluding my intervention, I would like to know from the Home Minister, how he wants to assure the country that in this case of Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, the culprits will be found and will be punished ? At least it should not go on for a long time because the Home Minister's statement gives some scope for the investigating agency to say that because foreign hands are involved, they had to send their teams to foreign countries and other places to find out the foreign hands etc

Also there is a danger and there is a serious doubt that all this can unnecessarily delay the investigation and the investigators would say that they were not able to procure proper evidence because certain foreign hands and their elements were involved and they had no access to reach them, and, therefore, really speaking, they could identify the culprits.

Another thing I would like to know is, whether the Government had taken up this matter at the political level with the Government of Sri Lanka. I am asking this question because many people are connected with all these things and particularly that organisation and their main base is another country, i.e., Sri Lanka. I want to know from the Home Minister whether at political level the Government of India, for investigation purposes and to reach to the right conclusion, has approached the Government of Sri Lanka so that they can get help in mobilising the necessary steps to reach to the right conclusion.

These are certain things, which I would like to know from the Home Minister.

**Mr. Chairman :** Before I call the next name, I request Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandey to present the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.11 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRD REPORT

[English]

**Dr. Laxmi Narayana Pandeya (Mandsaur) :** Sir, I beg to present the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Escape from the custody and subsequent death of Shri Shanmugam, an accused in the Rajiv Gandhi Assassination case—Contd.**

[English]

**Mr. Chairman :** Shri P. G. Narayanan.

**Shri B. Rajaraviverma (Pollachi) :** I would like to speak.

**Mr. Chairman :** Now I call the next person, Shri V. S. Rao. Shri Rao is also not here.

Now I call Shri Ramanna Rai.

**Shri B. Rajaraviverma :** Sir, the leader of my party sent a note to you.

**Mr. Chairman :** I can only call the names that have been forwarded to me by the Chief Whips of the parties concerned.

**Shri B. Rajaraviverma :** My name is also there. I have sent a note.

**Mr. Chairman :** Okay, I will try to fish it out. Now Shri Ramanna Rai will speak.

**Shri M. Ramanna Rai :** (Kasargod) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very serious matter which we are now discussing.

This matter was discussed in Rajya Sabha also and the Home Minister gave a reply to the discussion in Rajya Sabha. In reply to the discussion he said :

"I sincerely feel that it is not only the LTTE but there are other forces also which, in fact, are very deeply involved. It is not so easy to point out which exactly is the agency."

It is very clear. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri A. Charles** (Trivandrum) : May I know whether the proceedings of the other House can be quoted here ?

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee :** (Bolpur) : The Minister's statement can be quoted. That is the Government's view. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Chairman :** Unless there is some particular objection, I feel that there is no harm in quoting it.

**Shri M. Ramanna Rai :** It is very clear that foreign hand was involved and there is suspicion about that. We are not only having suspicion in Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination but even prior to that, we had such kind of doubts about Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination also.

The report of the inquiry conducted by the Judges about the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not placed before the House. As per the report placed before the House, it made very very clear and pointed out that particular individuals are involved and further investigation is necessary to fix the real culprits. But that report was suppressed from this House. There also the hand of foreign agency is suspected. Had that report been made available to the Members of Parliament and the public we would have definitely understood the real hand which was behind the assassination of Indira Gandhi and also Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Since that report was

not acted upon, the tragedy i.e. Rajiv Gandhi's assassination had happened. Now my submission is that it is very very necessary to widen the scope of inquiry in the present case. Only by that process the country will be able to know the real hand behind the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.

In the other House, the Home Minister made a statement and said :

"An attempt was made to see that the Congress was being defeated and in order to defeat the Congress everybody in the country and outside thought that if Rajiv Gandhi was eliminated then, of course, the Congress would not have any future in the country."

I do not agree with this statement because it is contrary to the facts. We know that one instalment of polling took place in the country prior to Rajiv Gandhi's assassination and two instalments of polling took place after his assassination. If the Home Minister is correct, then in that case, in the polling that took place prior to Rajiv Gandhi's assassination Congress (I) must have won. But actually what happened was that in the polling that took place prior to Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, the Congress (I) Party was routed and it is only in the polling that took place after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi that Congress (I) had a surprise victory. It shows that Rajiv Gandhi's assassination favoured Congress (I) because of the sympathy wave.

**Mr. Chairman :** That has hardly any relevance with the present discussion.

I request you that the discussion is on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 24th July, 1991 regarding escape from custody and subsequent death of Shri Shanmugam, an accused in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case. I would, therefore, request you to restrict your discussion only to the statement made by the Home Minister.

**Shri M. Ramanna Rai :** Shanmugam surrendered on 17-7-91. He was

remanded and handed over to police on 18-7-91. On 19-7-91 he escaped. On 20-7-91 his body was found hanging and on 21-7-91 he was cremated. This is the position. Now, whether actually *de facto* arrest of Shri Shanmugam was there? That is a real point for consideration by this august House because even according to the Home Minister and Police also. Shanmugam was a powerful and a notorious man, and he surrendered. He was not arrested but, he was not chained. My suspicion is that the investigating authorities intended to make him approver. So, he was given all the freedom because actually they got hold of Shanmugam to make him an approver. That is why he was not actually handcuffed. That is why there was no police guard. He had a free movement throughout. The report of the police also is that his uncle's house is very close to the bungalow where the police officer was conducting investigation. Probably Shanmugam was allowed to go and sleep or spend the night in his uncle's house. Something had happened there. That is why his *Dhoti* and *Banjan* was found somewhere else. He happened to wear a lungi. Otherwise, from which place from where his lungi came. All these things go to show that actually Shanmugam was brought to help the investigation as an approver. That is why he was given full freedom. Otherwise, the police have to explain how he escaped. (*Interruptions*). In this connection, my own experience in my Constituency is very very relevant. As you know on 21st May, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, on 22nd and 23rd onwards, the Congress (I) people in their election propaganda said the first accused is Shri V. P. Singh, second accused is Shri Karunanidhi and the third accused is Shri EMS Namboodripad. This was the approach of the Congress immediately after the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. This is the real thing. Now, Congress (I) did not want to come to the truth about Indira Gandhi assassination and Congress (I) does not want to find the truth regarding Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. This is my point. (*Interruptions*).

So, my submission is that in the death of Shanmugam, everything is fishy and Home Minister should come forward to clear the doubts in the minds of the Members. With this submission I suggest that the scope of enquiry must be expanded to find out the real truth.

[*Translation*]

**Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav :** (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very unfortunate matter for the country and the manner, in which the Central Government is conducting the investigations, shows that they are not as much serious as they should have been in this regard. The most conspicuous example of it is the way the enquiry into the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was handled. People of this country were kept in the dark as to who were the real culprits behind the assassination and what did the report reveal.

**Mr. Chairman :** Sir, common people cannot be involved in the murder of the sitting Prime Minister or the would-be Prime Minister of a country or even of great leaders like Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The policies pursued by the Government of this country have also do something with their assassination. Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi carried on a struggle for adherence to certain basic principles, especially in respect of foreign affairs to the utter dislike of a cast super power and every citizen of this country knows that super power which wanted to let down Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, but could not succeed in its mission. It won't serve any purpose by merely saying that some super power or an external agency is involved in it.

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated the Congress Government had issued a similar same statement. I don't know why does the Congress feel afraid of giving correct information to the people. A pertinent question that arises is that when Shanmugam had a history of being a notorious smuggler and had high contacts in police quarters, why was he kept in

the bungalow. I think that the investigating agency cannot escape their responsibility for the lapse. Generally the criminals are kept in handcuffs and shackles. Therefore, it was not proper to keep free such a notorious criminal, who was involved in the assassination of such a great political leader, in a bungalow. Anybody would escape in such a situation. In view of the fact that he had links even in foreign countries, contacts with influential people, it was not very difficult to get him out of the police custody. Therefore, the question is why the CBI and the other agency which were entrusted the work of conducting enquiry were careless. It is also clear that the Chief of the CBI is responsible for the negligence in this matter and therefore he should be removed. I doubt very much if an enquiry can be conducted properly till such people are there.

It was said that Shri Kartikeyan is an efficient and sincere officer. He may be an efficient and sincere officer but in view of the negligence committed in this case, the enquiry can not be conducted properly, unless he is removed from his post. The culprit was kept in a Dak Bungalow. I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs whether police force was deployed all around the Bungalow as a precaution any measure to thwart any possible attempt by him to escape; if not, who is responsible therefor and what action has been taken against him. When the Government says that he was arrested and the court granted police remand, it appears that he had divulged some information on the basis of which a large number of incriminating articles were seized. It is but natural when he was arrested the elements with whom he had links must have realised that if the man lives, many more culprits would be apprehended. It is very unfortunate that the CBI officials could not anticipate this. I think that the plot as to how to get him out of the police custody and clear him of the way, must have been prepared the day he surrendered.

His body was said to have been sent for post-mortem, but no reference has so far been made regarding the report of the post-mortem. In the last report, the Minister of Home Affairs had stated that the body was sent for post-mortem. We have yet to know its findings. In these circumstances, I would like to know when a powerful gang, a big power is behind the incident which wanted to erase all evidence what happened to the post-mortem report, who conducted the post-mortem, one or more than one person. Was any precaution taken in this regard? I suspect that we may face the concocted report corroborating the concocted story in this case. All the Members of this Parliament, as well as the whole of the world know that CIA is such an agency as has been involved in assassinations of a number of Prime-Ministers and Presidents. In these circumstances, the Minister of Home Affairs should make it clear as to which foreign hand is involved in it and what precautions will be taken in this regard in future.

[English]

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde (Vijayawada):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people of this country are to bear the tragic assassination of the former Prime Minister. Close on the heels of it, the people have to bear another surprising incident where a very important accused in this assassination case was able to escape from the police custody.

Though the Special Investigating Team of the C.B.I. has done a commendable work to a great extent in unearthing the plot, the manner in which the plot was implemented and the culprits who have taken part in that most heinous crime, this is a very very serious lapse. One cannot really believe—more so understand—how this has happened. The hon. Home Minister himself has stated in his statement that “this Shanmugam was a well known smuggler”. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, during his reply, as to what concrete

action has been taken against this well-known smuggler who had been in the smuggling operations since a very long time and got enriched so much with these operations. It appears that he was a very key personality in continuing the links of the LTTE with several people in that part of our country.

It is told that two police constables were suspended. I wonder very much. While a DIG, a SP and a DSP were all there, these petty small police constables only were penalised for their lapses; because they are just constables, these higher-ups could lay their hands on them.

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee** (Dum Dum): It could never be underestimated. They rocked a Ministry—two constables only.

**Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde**: The DIG who was very much present and the SP who was very much present in that bungalow, are they not responsible for these lapses? It is because of this carelessness or laxity that person was able to go out from that Inspection Bungalow, and the next day he was found hanging from the tree. I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Home Minister that after Shanmugham had left the Inspection Bungalow whether attempts were made to find out from his father-in-law's house whether he had been to that place. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when a sniper dog was utilised in this search operation, it went to the father-in-law's house first and from there it went to that mango tree where his body was found hanging. Let the hon. Home Minister clarify on this during his reply.

Sir, it is not the first time that such a very very serious lapse has taken place. I will recollect a very very serious lapse which had taken place on 2nd October 1986. When the present Rashtrapati and the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and several other dignitaries went to Rajghat to pay their homage to our Bapuji on that day, a person by name Karamjit Singh tried to assault the Prime Minister

by using a country-made gun. You will remember that in spite of all the very very elaborate security arrangements, there were so many special cadets or black cats and what not, there were so many cadets in these security forces, but none of them tried to find out whether somebody was there in the bush. He had hidden there and he tried to kill the then Prime Minister. When he was interrogated as to why he had done this thing, he said, 'So many of our Sikhs, thousands of our Sikhs, were killed after Madam Gandhi's assassination in Delhi. I wanted to retaliate'. That was the reply given by Karamjit Singh. What I want to bring to your kind notice is, this type of very serious lapses are taking place now and then which are costing very dearly. So, Sir, I would seek a clarification from the hon. Minister on this. Mr. Shanmugham, as my friends have said, surrendered himself to the police. He was not caught by the SIT or the police. He himself surrendered and he expressed the apprehension of danger to his life and to the lives of the members of his family. When that is the situation, how this man was allowed to go out singlehanded? And, Sir, if he really wanted to commit suicide, he would not have surrendered himself to the police. If it was a homicide or somebody killing him, then there must be a very big reason for that because this man was a very pivotal person. Sir, he was given the title of 'Commander' by Shri Pirabhakaran and the LTTE. There were some instances when Shri Pirabhakaran addressed some letters to this man Shanmugham calling him as 'Commander'. When that was the vital role played by this Shanmugam, how careful was SIT or CBI team that was there with him? So, I would like to have a clear clarification from the hon. Home Minister to take this House into confidence and please come out with the facts and let this country not have an agony that already we lost the former Prime Minister and now it appears there are very strong hidden hands who are able to even deal with this investi-

gation, and people have lot of doubts about what will be the outcome of this investigation.

So, I request the hon. Home Minister to come out clearly and clarify all the doubts that have been expressed.

**Mr. Chairman :** The time of the sitting was extended till 7.00 p.m. and still a number of Members want to speak on this subject. As only 20 members are left, I will have to ask the Home Minister to reply now, unless the hon. Members want to extend the time further.

**Shri E. Ahamad (Manjeri) :** Sir, all the parties should be given an opportunity to speak on this subject. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha (Pali) :** Sir, the time may be extended. *(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

**Shri Dan Dayal Joshi (Kota) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, no member of the Bhartiya Janata Party has got a chance to speak, hence, I may be allowed to speak.

**Mr. Chairman :** A member of the Bhartiya Janata Party has already spoken. How do you say that none has got a chance. Shri Ram Naik has spoken and one member of each party has done so.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri (Saipur) :** This is not the question of one member of each party to speak. This issue is a very important issue, so all those, who want to speak, should be given a chance. If there is no time to-day, you may postpone it for to-morrow.

**Mr. Chairman :** I cannot say about tomorrow's programme but I am prepared to sit as long as you want to sit.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** We may sit late if it is required.

**Shri Dan Dayal Joshi :** Please postpone it till tomorrow as it is an important discussion. The hon. Minister may reply tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

**Mr. Chairman :** Shall we extend the time by 15 minutes or half-an-hour ?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri S. B. Chavan) :** Sir, I have got an appointment at 7.30 p.m. I cannot force the House because of my appointment, but at the same time, I am expressing my difficulty.

**Mr. Chairman :** All I can say is that the hon. Home Minister will make his reply sharp at 7.00 p.m. Will that suit you ?

**Shri S. B. Chavan :** Yes *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha :** Sir, till now, he has not placed the post-mortem report on the Table of the House; the inquest report is not available and we do not know whether it is a suicide or homicide.

**Mr. Chairman :** Leave it to the Home Minister. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Pius Tirkey (Alipurduar) :** Sir, I am on a point of order. I want to share this information which has come from the Prime Minister's office. I want to read the letter. *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Chairman :** There is no point of order. *(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** Are you not going to permit us to speak, Sir ?

**Mr. Chairman :** Within the scheduled time limit. ...*(Interruptions)*.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** The time has just been extended by the Chairman who was presiding prior



to you. The whole House is requesting you to extend the time because each of us has to submit some new points about this important issue and you are not allowing us.

**Mr. Chairman :** Mr. Sonkar, you may say whatever you like. But do not attribute thing, to me as I am saying that I am ready to sit here upto 10 p.m. But the Home Minister has to attend an important meeting at 7.30 p.m. And for tomorrow, I can only request the hon. Speaker.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri :** The hon. Home Minister should listen to our submissions first. He should give his reply only when all of us have spoken. ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

**Shri Basudev Acharia (Bankura) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the inquiry report and the post-mortem report should be placed on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Chairman :** Kindly sit down. The Home Minister has got the floor.

**Shri S. B. Chavan :** If you agree, you may allow the Members to speak up to 7-30 p.m. I will give the reply tomorrow. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Chairman :** Whosoever's name is there, I will allow to speak. But I will go according to the list up before me.

Kindly restrict your time to 5 minutes each so that everybody gets the time to speak. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Chairman :** No. Please sit down. You are only wasting the time of the House. Shri Rajaraviverma.

**Shri B. Rajaravivarma (Pollachi) :** Mr. Chairman, the statement of the hon. Home Minister made in the House on the issue of the death of Shri Shanmugam is totally unbelievable. Shanmugam, an accused in the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and he surrendered voluntarily to the police

on 17-9-1991. It was not that the CBI or SIT caught him. Therefore, it is not at all believable that he escaped on 19-7-1991 and committed suicide just two days after surrender. If he wanted to escape from the issue, there was no question of his voluntary surrender and then escaping and committing suicide. So, we want to know whether it is a suicide or homicide.

When Shanmugam was washing his hands, the constables were not around him. They were supplying food for the CBI and SIT officials. I would like to know that the State police who had been posted there were meant to keep a watch on Shanmugam or to serve food for the CBI and SIT officials. The services of our State police had been misused by the CBI and SIT officials.

It is stated that Shanmugam escaped under the cover of darkness. The question of darkness could come only after Shanmugam escaping from the building. Therefore, I strongly suspect the role played by the CBI and SIT officials behind this issue.

The Tourist Bungalow at Vadaranyam in Thanjavur district where the accused Shanmugam was under arrest is having all facilities like wash basin and bath rooms within the premises. Then, how had Shanmugam been allowed to go outside to wash his hands ?

We feel surprised that how an accused under the custody could have a 15 feet rope with him with which he was reported to have hanged himself?

By the by, he was not accustomed to wearing *lungi*, even then how *lungi* was found at the site ?

Sir, is it true that his feet were touching the ground while hanging ? If so, how can anybody hang himself like that ?

I want to ask the hon. Home Minister, through you, why the post-mortem was done at Nagapattinam General Hospital instead of teaching

medical institution at the Tanjavur Medical College which is equi distant from Vedaranyam and where there are latest sophisticated instruments and forensic experts available to pronounce an expert opinion ?

Has the post mortem concluded that asphyxiation is due to hanging or otherwise ? Moreover, is it true that the place in which he was found hanging also belongs to a private individual who is in any way connected with the smuggling activities ? The Home Minister says that he himself is not satisfied with the replies and the reports furnished by the officials of SIT.

What is the nature of the suspicion ? Will you take this House in confidence by informing the same ?

The officials who are responsible for this incident should be identified and they must be enquired first, before Shivarajan.

With this I conclude.

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha (Pali) :** Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry to say that our debating this matter in the absence of a post-mortem report and inquest report showing the cause of death, is just like constructing a bridge where there is no water and where there is only sand. (*Interruptions*).

The first important bedrock for such a matter to be discussed is that the Members must know what is the cause of that, according to the medical report in the post-mortem report and the inquest report which is done, under the Cr.P.C., immediately after death. Both these documents are very vital and are the bedrock for any inquiry or discussion or debate or dialogue. Unfortunately, in spite of time being granted, in spite of the fact that a statement has been made by hon. Home Minister, both these documents are missing and unless they are seen, it cannot be said whether it is a case of suicide or homicide.

It is a very important matter again which requires examination. In

the statement which was given by the hon. Home Minister, it is written

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

There were some stains of semen. What is this ? It gives very new dimensions. The whole thing is mysterious. What is this semen in the underwear of the deceased ? What does it hint at ? Was it superimposed under mysterious circumstances ? The whole thing is shrouded in mystery that it appears that there is a great conspiracy to kill him and to remove evidence so that the actual conspiracy is not unfolded.

According to the experience of the persons who are here, hon. Members have remained in jail for a long time. I have remained in jail half-a-dozen times or more. Nowhere in the night, an under-trial or a person is taken out of the barracks or place even for having urination or for answering the call of nature. There is a place provided inside for this purpose. How can such a dangerous person who was the prime suspect, who came with a confession, such a serious witness, be left out and there also, they say in the darkness he just went out.

**Mr. Chairman :** Probably there was no urinal inside there.

**Shri Guman Mal Lodha :** They say nearabout this bungalow or guest house, there was a dry canal in which two clothes were found of the deceased. What is this ? Near about the guest house, two clothes were found, a dhoti and a banian. What does this mean ? That particular incident of murder took place inside the dak bungalow or the guest house or immediately after, outside it and in a very planned manner, by persons who were serious criminals or experts in the case of murder and in eliminating evidence.

My submission is that the whole thing is shrouded in great mystery and it is a very serious matter. It must

be talked about, discussed, debated and dialogued in the House after these two documents, the inquest report and the post-mortem report are disclosed.

I would also request that a Medical Board should be set up in order to find out what is the implication of this chemical report about the semen, whether it was taken or not and, if so, what is the relevance of it.

Similarly, the first important thing to be ascertained is whether it was a case of suicide or a case of homicide. This must be done by experts of Medical Board who must be detached and independent persons. Unless that is put before the House, my respectful submission is that our entire debate is just like constructing a bridge where there is no water.

**Mr. Chairman :** Next, Shri Pius Turkey to speak.

**Shri Pius Turkey (Alipurduar) :** Sir, I have got a very important letter addressed to the then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar, dated the 23rd November, 1990. The address of the letter reads : 49, Western Court, New Delhi. It was addressed to the Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar, New Delhi.

**Mr. Chairman :** Shri Pius Turkey, what are you reading from ?

**Shri Pius Turkey :** This is a letter written to the Prime Minister. It is exactly related to this case. I have received this letter.

**Shri A. Charles :** Will you give a copy of that letter ?

**Shri Pius Turkey :** Yes. *(Interruptions).*

**Mr. Chairman :** Shri Pius Turkey, this letter is from whom ? Who is it addressed to ? Is it an authenticated one ?

*(Interruptions)*

**Shri Pius Turkey :** I am going to read it out. It is well connected with this case. It says : Dear Prime Minister, Yesterday I went to the Indira Gandhi International Airport...

**Shri A. Charles :** Sir, I am on a point of order. Unless a paper is laid on the Table of the House, how can he quote ? It should be authenticated. I want a ruling on this. He has to authenticate it.

**Shri Pius Turkey :** I am going to quote only three or four lines. That is all. *(Interruptions).*

**Shri Basu Deb Acharia :** Your name is not there. Don't worry.

**Shri Pius Turkey :** The letter reads like this : Dear Prime Minister, Yesterday I went to the Indira Gandhi International Airport to receive a friend from Birmingham. Among the VIPs, one was Shri Musurath Iqbal. I knew him from my Birmingham days. *(Interruptions).*

**Mr. Chairman :** Shri Pius Turkey, please listen. If you are reading out from some documents, you must authenticate that document and give a copy before you quote.

**Shri Pius Turkey :** I am quoting it to find out whether it is true or not. The Home Minister is here.

**Mr. Chairman :** Some document you are reading out which is addressed to Shri Chandra Shekhar. How can the Home Minister say whether it is correct or not. You have to authenticate that as to whether from your knowledge you can say that that document is a correct document or not.

*(Interruptions)*

**Shri Pius Turkey :** It has been written here and the signature is also here. It has been informed that the same gang was involved in the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. *(Interruptions).*

**Mr. Chairman :** You must know one thing. Please sit down when I am

on my legs. I would request hon. Members that if you read out a document, it is not up to the Home Minister to authenticate that document. You know the source of the document. You know from where you got it. You know whether it is an authenticated one or not. If it is true or if you have doubts about the correctness of that document, the person who is reading it out can only say that. You have to know that. You cannot expect the Home Minister to authenticate the document. So, it is your responsibility to authenticate that document. If you are convinced that it is a correct, true document, then by all means I allow you to read it out. Now, you have to say that you are satisfied about the correctness of the document.

**Shri Pius Tirkey :** I will lay it on the Table of the House.

**Mr. Chairman :** You have to say whether you are satisfied or not.

**Shri Pius Tirkey :** Yes, I am satisfied. *(Interruptions)*.

**Shri S. B. Chavan :** Let him first authenticate it, put it on the Table of the House. Without that, I don't think merely because he is saying that it is correct, he can quote it. *(Interruptions)*.

**Mr. Chairman :** Please sit down. Hon. Members, I will read out the concerned rule from the 'Directions by the Speaker', Rule 118A which says :

"When a Member seeks permission of the Speaker to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House under direction 118, he shall record thereon a certificate in one of the following forms, as the case may be :—

- (a) 'I certify from my personal knowledge that this is the original document which is authentic.'
- (b) 'I certify from my personal knowledge that this document is a true copy of the original which is authentic.'

**19.00 hrs.**

If you are prepared to give one of these certificates and lay it on the Table of the House, then you can read out that document. Otherwise, I am sorry. I cannot allow you to read out this from the document.

*(Interruptions)*

**Shri Ram Naik :** I am on a point of order. It is 7 O'clock. The time of the House should be extended.

**Mr. Chairman :** There is no point of order. Time has been extended. Extension of time is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

**Shri Pius Tirkey :** The then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar was informed on the 23rd November through a letter by somebody that the Birmingham gang, the most notorious gang, was being supported by some sections of the police and the Government. And it has been apprehended that the same gang was involved in Shrimati Gandhi's assassination also. It is very much likely that the same gang has arrived now. This information was given to the Prime Minister through a letter cautioning him to beware of this Musrut Iqbal Gang. This gang was given a VIP treatment from the Airport onwards. And those who were looking after the gang were some police officers and Ministers. We suspect that this gang has done this repeated killing of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I do not know why the Government is so much afraid of this gang when they are having so much of military and police force. I do not know what kind of arrangement this Government has with this gang. They have not caught even a single member of this gang. This gang is perhaps, still operating in India. In the case of Shrimati Gandhi, poor sikhs were killed and sikhs were suspected to be involved in the case. In this case, LTTE is suspected to be involved. I say that the LTTE should not be found guilty and accused of on this count by saying that LTTE has done it. I want to know whether the Home Minister is aware of this Musrut Iqbal

Gang of Birmingham who is operating in India. I would like to know whether the Minister will take stringent step from today onwards itself in this regard.

**Shri S. B. Chavan :** What is the name that you mentioned ?

**Shri Pius Tirkey :** It is the Mus-rut Iqbal Gang, Birmingham.

**Shri E. Ahamed (Manjeri) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for calling me to speak. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's murder case is a heinous, gruesome crime of the century. This can be compared only to the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and that of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Much has been said about Shri Shanmugam's alleged custody and escape and later his suicide or homicide, whatever we may call it. But I might say that Government should view the entire case in its totality. There were lapses. There were omissions and commissions on the part of several agencies. I may just invite the attention of the House to the lapses which I can put into three categories; one is the disgraceful behaviour of the policemen at Sri-perumbudur on the fateful night. It was reported that the policemen have fled away from the scene. To them life was dearer than duty. Had the *khaki* heroes remained there the "*kurta* villains" would not have escaped and they could have been apprehended. It was a serious lapse on the part of the police who were on duty and taking into consideration of the fact that they were in charge of the security of a 'Z' category personality.

Secondly, the laxity on the part of the police from taking care of the camera left behind by Haribabu, the photographer who was killed in the incident at the scene. Thanks to *Hindu* newspaper and *Frontline* magazine, the people were able to see those photographs after it has been seized by the CBI. It will not be fair to make a wholesale blame on the CBI. Some of the breakthrough that the CBI has achieved, as rightly pointed out by my hon. friends, were really

commendable which cannot be lost sight of. But at the very same time some of the actions taken by the local police and also the subsequent events have led us to believe that there were lapses, commissions and omissions on the part of the investigating agencies.

The third and the most surprising lapse according to me is the Shanmugam case. Many of my friends have dealt with it in detail; so I don't go into the details. One factor I just would like to remind the Home Minister is that Shanmugam is reported to have given the names of some of the police officials who were hands in glove with the persons involved in some undesirable and illegal activities that were taking place in Tamilnadu. That might be one of the causes for what actually happened there. We are not the only people concerned about Shanmugam's escape. The very enquiry ordered by the Government according to me is a matter of concern for the people of the whole country. May I just invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the notifications issued on 27th May, 1991 appointing the Verma Commission? Later our Prime Minister has assured in Hyderabad that the scope of the enquiry will be widened. The reports appearing now, as a matter of fact, are all very much appalling for a citizen of this country. One report says that a judge has said something and later it has been denied by another report. Therefore we want to know, the people want to know and the country wants to know as to what is that the Government going to do in the matter of Verma Commission of Inquiry.

The two matters in the terms of reference mentioned are that :

- (1) whether the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi could have been averted and whether there were lapses or dereliction of duty in this regard on the part of any of the individuals responsible for his security; and

- (2) deficiencies, if any, in the security system and arrangements as prescribed or operated in practice which might have contributed to the assassination.

The most important things according to me have been omitted in this. In this respect I would invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister as to what happened after the assassination of Kennedy wherein the Executive Order issued by the then President of America, Lyndon Johnson on November 29, 1963 appointing the Chief Justice of America Earl Warren to head the Special Commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy says :

"The purposes of the Commission are to examine the evidence developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any additional evidence that may hereafter come to light or be uncovered by federal or state authorities; to make such further investigation as the Commission finds desirable; to evaluate all the facts and circumstances surrounding such assassination including the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination..."

The Government should also take the contents of this terms of reference into consideration which would definitely be a guiding principle for the Inquiry Commission which enquires into the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case.

All these controversies about the appointment of the Commission and the reservation reported to have been stated by the Judge of the Supreme Court will be a matter of much concern.

**Mr. Chairman :** Please wind up.

**Shri E. Ahamed :** I just want to quote the Warren Commission's findings.

**Mr. Chairman :** You have taken more than your time.

**Shri E. Ahamed :** Sir, a portion of Warren Commission of Inquiry will be very much useful for good in deciding the Commission of Inquiry in this case.

The Commission says :

"The Commission has functioned neither as a Court presiding over an adversary proceedings nor as a prosecutor determined to prove a case, but as a fact finding agency committed to the ascertainment of the truth. In the course of the investigation of the facts and rumours surrounding these matters, it was necessary to explore hearsay and other sources of information not admissible in a Court proceedings obtained from persons who saw or heard and others in a position to observe what occurred".

In the light of these facts, I submit before this House that what quoted here is the pat case and this is the apt observation : it will be very much useful in going through the circumstances which led to the death of the great Indian, undisputed leader of millions of this country. Therefore, I hope that the Home Minister will make a mention about this in his reply.

[Translation]

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri (Saidpur) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this incident is as shocking as Shri Rajiv's assassination. The hon. Home Minister's statement regarding the escape of Shanmugam is very irresponsible one. Sir, as we all know and this is obvious from the Home Minister's statement also that he was a notorious smuggler. He had a huge stock of weapons and he owned crores of rupees. A parallel Army was working under him. Not only this, he was one of the important LTTE men and he had contacts with many political figures. These matters have already come to light, so I would not waste time of the House by referring to these things.

A woman went there to garland Shri Rajiv Gandhi and she assassinated him. This very person, Shanmugam was present there, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was killed. And later on Shanmugam surrendered to the police. Now we would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to whether the C.B.I. or the Government was not aware that he was coming to them for surrendering himself or with some other motive. It has been said that he escaped on the pretext of washing his hands. Why the Police did not arrange adequate security for such an important criminal, an assassin. Our friend Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has asked whether such a dreaded person was handcuffed or not. If not, what was the reason therefor? It has been said that his Baniyan and Lungi were recovered from the embankment of the canal near which he is said to have committed suicide. Now the question does arise as to wherefrom he managed to get a rope to hang himself on the tree? Thus a suspicion arises that the C.B.I. personnel, who are investigating the case, might have deliberately murdered him to serve their own interest. Thereafter a drama was enacted. I want to know many things from the hon. Minister but due to shortage of time I would like to ask only one thing. I am putting only one query before the hon. Home Minister that post-mortem of Shanmugam's body was done on 20th and the hon. Home Minister reached there on 25th. I would like to know as to whether that post-mortem report was submitted to you or not. Why that report could not be submitted to you even when five days had passed? Why was post-mortem performed by an ordinary doctor in an ordinary hospital. It was a gruesome assassination. When the country's sovereignty, democracy and security is at stake then why was the post-mortem of such a conspirator done in an ordinary Hospital. I would like to request the hon. Minister to give details of that post-mortem report here in this House.

Sir, one more thing, this House witnessed uproarious scenes over the Bofors issue and ultimately the for-

mer Prime Minister constituted a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the issue. This issue is in no way less important than that of the Bofors. So, will the hon. Home Minister constitute any such Parliamentary Committee to enquire into this issue? Sir, a few days ago I had gone to Varanasi where I came to know that Sivrasan who was wanted in this case had stayed there for two days and the local police was very much aware of it. There is a South Indian Hotel at Bhelupura where he stayed for some time. The police knew about this but they did not take any initiative and he got a chance to flee. He got down from the train at Raipur Station of Madhya Pradesh but the local police did not take any interest. He could not be apprehended by the police at any of the places i.e. Varanasi, Karnataka, Raipur where he was seen. Is there no possibility of our police being involved in this particular case? We do not like to suspect our police but such sordid incidents compel us to think in that direction?

**Mr. Chairman:** I think you should not level charges against the police.

**Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri:** I demand constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into this case and the progress in the investigations should be closely monitored leaving no chance for any laxity. Does the C.B.I. not come under suspicion as despite there being so many senior officers he succeeded in committing suicide? If the role of the C.B.I. is under cloud, why can we not doubt the action of the provincial police. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to give clearly all the details in this regard in the House. He should pay attention to this issue which is concerned with the unity and integrity of our country so that there is no recurrence of such incidents in the country.

[English]

**Mr. Chairman:** I have received a request from honourable Dr. (Mrs.) Padma that she belongs to the same place as of Shanmugam.

**Shri Manoranjan Bhakta (Andaman-Nicobar):** I have also sent a request.

**Mr. Chairman:** Your name is much down.

(Interruptions)

**Mr. Chairman:** I have gone according to the list. I have made a deviation only in the case of Dr. Padma because she belongs to the place from where Shanmugam came. Now, Dr. Padma, please finish your speech in five minutes.

**Dr. (Smt) Padma (Nagapattinam):** Mr. Chairman Sir, since all other hon. Members have spoken much about the death of Shanmugam, I do not want to waste the time of the House by repeating the points made by them. Moreover, I am told that the Minister has to attend a function.

As a doctor, I would like to say that it would have been better if the body of Shanmugam would have been sent to a teaching institution for post-mortem. So far as the post-mortem report is concerned, to know whether it is homicide or suicide, have they taken the X-ray of the hyoid bone or preserved the hyoid bone? These are the points on which I would like to know.

**Shri K. Ramamurthee Tindivanam (Tindivanam):** Sir, I will make a very brief speech. It is shameful for us to discuss about the disaster which has taken place—the assassination of a great leader who had led the country with confidence and who gave the younger generation of the country the biggest confidence in life. So far as the investigation part is concerned, I will speak point by point.

Shanmugam had surrendered himself through a lawyer in the High Court. When he had surrendered himself through a lawyer, it means that he wanted to live and he wanted protection also. The importance of Shanmugam was felt more by the investigation team than anybody else

because when he was taken to Vedaranyam, he was not taken by road or rail, but he was taken by a helicopter. And such a person, after reaching Vedaranyam, did not have that much of protection and was not guarded. He escaped from the place where he had been kept. And after he escaped, a case was registered against him for escaping from police custody. Then suicide or murder, whatever it may be, came to the notice of the investigation team. After that, a case was registered against Shanmugam for suicide. But there is no case against the police for having allowed him to escape. There is no case against the police for having allowed him to commit suicide or for having allowed the murder to take place. When he escaped, a very few police men were guarding the place who say that they were not in a position to run after him to catch him or to find him out. But immediately after he escaped, within hours, several hundreds of men were put on duty to search him out. Wherever the person was kept, whether in Vedaranyam or Kodikarai, police should have been guarding the bungalow or the guest house where he was kept. I do not know as to why the investigation was not pushed in that direction and why action was not taken in that regard. Shanmugam, as is revealed by the SIT, was a very well-known smuggler in that very area and the sea coast is known for several smugglers. There must have been a competition among these smugglers. As my other friend had put it, there are other people in that area who are involved with the LTTE or the Sri Lankan terrorists who came there. There was a report in the Press also that there may be very many politicians there who were on the pay rolls of Shanmugam. Who knows that they were not afraid of Shri Shanmugam's revealing the facts which may give some new clues to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination case. Smuggling was already taking place with the connivance and active assistance of the local police. It is not that Shri Shanmugam escaped from the police custody all of a sudden. It was



expected and keeping this fact in view. The SIT should have guarded him more carefully. But that was not there.

When Shri Karunanidhi was the Chief Minister, at that time the Statehood accepted that the LTTE was intercepting the wireless messages of the Government. If that is true then it is possible that the LTTE was also intercepting whatever message was sent by the SIT to Government. Even otherwise SIT was giving undue publicity to what they were doing. Suppose a man is caught; the next moment the Press comes out with a big news that so and so person is caught, he is being taken to such and such place and from there he will be taken to another place tomorrow. This is the type of publicity which was given by the SIT. So, the persons who were interested in Shri Shanmugam, could very well keep track of all that was happening. This aspect was not considered by SIT.

There is yet another case. Shri Subha Sundram, the photographer has got very powerful political links. If such people's arrest are given wide publicity then we can very well see the result of it. These are the problems which should have been considered.

Regarding the working of SIT, I can admire the efficiency of the top officers who are manning this team but their efficiency is also being questioned today because of their incapability to see that the officers who work under them also work effectively. If a particular person defaults or fails to do what is expected of him,

the top officer should pull him up. If this is the way the investigation of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination case is going on, I don't know what will happen to the common man. Government should take care of all these things.

There are a number of people who in the past 7 or 8 years have enjoyed the hospitalities of LTTE, the Sri Lankan terrorists and the Sri Lankan Tamils as Tamil Scholars and on whose expenses they have gone to foreign countries to attend the cultural programmes and Tamil conferences. They have encouraged the activities of LTTE. I think their activities should be screened. Many of them may be having links with these smugglers.

The Tamil Nadu Sea Coast between Nagapatnam and Rameshwaram has become a den of the smugglers who have got the active support of our politicians. This sea coast must be protected and special arrangement should be made for safeguarding the sea coast from smugglers and foreign terrorists.

Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** The hon. Home Minister will make a reply tomorrow, before the commencement of the discussion on the General Budget and now the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

19.30 hrs.

**The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 30, 1991/Sravana 8, 1913 (Saka).**