

LOKSABHA DEBATES
TENTH SERIES (VOL.V No. 44)
SEPTEMBER, 12, 1991
FIRST SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

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

No. 44, Thursday, September 12, 1991/Bhadra 21, 1913 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions	1-30
Starred Question Nos. 795 to 799	
Written Answers to Questions	30-381
Starred Question Nos. 801 to 814	30-65
Unstarred Question Nos. 6789 to 6840, 6842 to 6925, 6927 to 6984, 6984-A and 6984-B	65-381
<i>Re. Progress Made in Pursuing the Investigation into the Bofors Matter after the Supreme Courts Judgement upholding the Validity of the F.I.R. Lodged by CBI</i>	381-413
Papers Laid on the Table	413-416
Messages from Rajya Sabha	416-419
Petition <i>Re. Need for an Inquiry into the Functioning of V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi—Presented</i>	419
Business Advisory Committee	419-420
Fifth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	
Cancellation of General Elections in Punjab Bill	420-453
Motion to introduce	
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	422-423 439-441
Shri Lal K. Advani	423-427
Shri George Fernandes	427-430 441-443
Shri Guman Mal Lodha	430-433

Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav	433-437
Shri Sharad Dighe	437-439
Shri Mohan Singh	444
Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misues) Bill — <i>Introduced</i>	454-455
Matters under Rule 377	455
(i) Need to take measures to cope with growing activities of naxalites	455-456
Shri Vilas Muttemwar	
(ii) Need to clear the project for rehabilitation of victims of the practice of Devadasi	456-457
Shri C.P. Mudala Giriappa	
(iii) Need to clear irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh	457
Shri A. Pratap Sai	
(iv) Need to set up Sugar mills at Faridpur—Aonla and Vinawar—Dattagnaj, U.P.	457
Shri Rajveer Singh	
(v) Need to complete the surveyed railway lines in Andhra Pradesh urgently	458
Shri Dattatraya Bandaru	
(vi) Need to construct a bridge on Manjhi—Ballia Road, between U.P and Bihar	458-459
Shrimati Girija Devi	
(vii) Need to provide Financial assistance to Bakreshwar and Kolaghat thermal power projects	459-460
Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal	

- (viii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu for sinking giant borewells to solve the drinking water problem, particularly in North Arcot and Chengai Anna districts

460-461

Shri R. Jeevarathinam

- (ix) Need to establish centrally sponsored medical college, regional Engineering college or I.I.T. either at Goalpara or Dhubri in Assam

461

Shri Nurul Islam

Finance (No. 2) Bill

461-530
553-580

Motion to Consider

Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava

467-474

Shri Murli Deora

474-493

Shri Tarit Baran Topdar

493-501

Shri Magunta Subbarama Reddy

501-510

Shri Roshan Lal

510-517

Shri Bhogendra Jha

517-527

Shri R. Jeevarathinam

553-557

Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde

558-563

Shri Guman Mal Lodha

563-567

Shri Mohan Singh

567-573

Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan

573-577

Shri Ram Kapse

578-580

Half-an-Hour Discussion

530-552

National Commission for Women

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan

530-536

Shri Sudhir Giri

536-538

Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan

538-539

Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan	538-539
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	540-542 544-546
Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam	546-548 552
Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya	542-544
Shrimati Saroj Dubey	550-551
Shrimati Vasundhara Raje	551-552

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, September 12, 1991/Bhadra 21,
1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Operation Flood-II Programme

*795. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint mission, of the
European Economic Community and the
World Bank had evaluated the work done
under Operation Flood-II Programme;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by
the said mission; and

(c) the follow up action taken/proposed
to be taken by the Government thereon?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C.
LENKA): (a) to (c). A joint mission of consult-
ants appointed by the European Economic
Community (EEC) and World Bank visited
India in July-August, 1986 to review opera-

tion Flood-II project and to make an ap-
praisal of Third phase of Operation Flood.
The views contained in the reports submit-
ted by the consultants were not considered
as representative of the official views of the
financing institutions. The matter was, there-
fore, not pursued. A further appraisal of the
project was carried out in November/De-
cember, 1986 and March/April, 1987 on the
basis of which operation Flood-III was cleared
for funding by World Bank/EEC.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to
know from the hon. Minister of Agriculture
the recommendations made by the joint
mission of European Economic Community
and World Bank which were turned down
earlier and accepted by the Government
after a review in November, 1986. The detail
of the recommendations made by European
Economic Community and World Bank
separately?

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, the Joint Com-
mission which reviewed the progress of
Operation Flood II in July-August, 1986
suggested certain things. Those sugges-
tions were not considered appropriate by the
Government for taking action because the
EC and the World Bank informed that the
suggestions given by the consultants were
not the official view of the World Bank and
the EC. They told that they had not reviewed
Operation Flood II or they had not revised
Operation Flood II as a whole. They sug-
gested certain recommendations in certain
areas where certain weaknesses were found
in Operation Flood programme. Those sug-
gestion have been taken care of while the
appraisal was made for starting operation
Flood-III.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, I would like to know the impact of this scheme, if the policy of delicensing is adopted?

[English]

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, the review report, submitted by three joint commissions, commended the performance of the Operation Flood. They suggested that the Anand pattern type, which they have implemented through Operation Flood, have great impact all over the State, especially in the rural areas. The whole object of the Operation Flood is to strengthen the marketing and processing position of rural cooperatives so as to produce more milk.

[Transiation]

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the impact of the delicensing as well as of the policy of allowing other persons to come into the field on this project. How will the Government be able to counter this impact? Instead of replying to my questions the hon. Minister is giving detail of the evaluation of the various aspects of this scheme.

[English]

SHRI. K.C. LENKA: Sir, I think the hon. Member wants to know whether the delicensing of milk products will have an impact on the cooperatives or not. Government has taken a conscious decision to delicense the milk products. Sir, keeping in view that more private persons will come to the field and invest their money in the rural areas, more investment will be made in the Dairy Sector which will augment the dairy products in the country. It will give an impetus to the rural farmers to produce more milk and thus it will not affect cooperatives as it is. But, it is true that after delicensing the Dairy Cooperatives have complained that it will hamper the performance of the cooperatives and the Department is looking into this matter.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, in view of the importance of the Operation Flood programme, which is aimed at increasing the total milk production as required by the increasing population and at the same time improving the incomes of the rural people, especially the small farmers and agricultural labours, will the Government take immediate steps to implement the Operation Flood III programme in Andhra Pradesh. The State of Andhra Pradesh has already taken up the Anand Pattern in a good spirit. I would also like to know will the Government take immediate steps also to improve the milk yield of the milched cattles in certain areas like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Where the yield is very very less. Though, the Government says it has a programme in this regard but it is not making good progress.

The Minister has just how said that because of delicensing some companies will come up to produce milk products, which will give more profit to them, rather than to collect and distribute milk to the people in urban areas and also in rural areas who are in need of it. So, will the Government take care of this particular aspect and see that these companies do not come to rural areas to help the rural people and in turn end up by earning profit out of it. I would also like to know whether the Government will think seriously about it and will take adequate steps to see that such things do not take place.

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, Operation Flood Stage-III is already in operation. In our country, in twenty two States, including Andhra Pradesh, this programme is under operation.

The hon. Member has an apprehension that the private persons or the multi-nationals who are interested in having the milk-products industry in the country, may exploit the farmers, who are engaged in the procurement of milk in the co-operative sector.

Sir, this matter has already been examined and precautions will be taken to see

that these farmers and the landless labourers who are engaged in milk production in the rural areas are not exploited.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Operation Flood Stage-III has already started? If so, when has it started? What is the level of investment by the World Bank, etc? I would also like to know whether all the States have been covered in this programme.

Orissa, has rich potential in this dairy development. A lot of development had taken place. I would like to know what is the position of Orissa in the Operation Flood Stage-III programme?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Sir, the Operation Flood Stage-III was started in 1987. With the financial assistance of \$ 360 million from the World Bank and a gift of 76,000 M.T. of skimmed milk powder and 25,000 M.T. of butter oil by the EEC, the whole Operation Flood Stage-III programme costs Rs. 915 crore. This Operation Flood Stage-III has shown good results in specified areas but in the Eastern part of the country and particularly in the North-Eastern Region, it has not shown satisfactory results. The operation Flood has started in those States which are advanced in the traditional milk production, such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and now it has started in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

So far as Orissa is concerned, this State is very much neglected. The progress in Orissa and other Eastern States is not satisfactory.

The NDDB has advised that in the Stage-III period, all the backward State including Orissa which have not shown any satisfactory results should be given priority.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has highlighted the achievements of Operation Flood. I would like to know whether the Govern-

ment is aware that the EEC and the World Bank are advising other countries like Nigeria and China to adopt the operation Flood as a model scheme, impressed by the results of the programme? Why does the Government intend to cause harm to the Operation Flood programme which is running successfully in the country by delicensing the dairy industry? If the Operation Flood has not proved beneficial will the Government withdraw it?

A few hon. Member met the hon. Minister of Finance. The hon. Minister stated that the Government wants to end the monopoly in milk sector whereas he should have mentioned that the cooperative sector will be encouraged. Will this measure of the Government not render 70 lakh farmers engaged in dairying, unemployed and aggravate further the unemployment problem? Will children not suffer for lack of availability of milk? Will the Government's stand be made clear by the hon. Minister on these issues?

[English]

SHRI K.C. LENKA: After the delicensing policy was declared, a lot of multinationals and private industrialists have shown their interest to come to this field. I can assure the House that this delicensing policy will not hamper the progress made by the cooperative sector. Of course, the cooperative sector have submitted a memorandum to the Government that due to this delicensing policy, milk flow will dry up in the market because the industrialists will try to procure milk from the producers. Naturally the producers will give milk to those who will give them the remunerative price. So, there will be a competition. But, in no way, the producer will be hampered; they will rather get more price. But we have to see that the cooperative sector will not suffer and it should not be hampered by this delicensing policy.

SHRI TARA SINGH: Seeing the fluctuating prices of this milk, is he prepared to give the support price to the milk producers? Now the position is that in Haryana wheat flour is sold at Rs. 5 per kilo and the

milk is sold at Rs. 4 per kilo. Kisan is suffering.

SHRI K.C. LENKA: We are giving the remunerative price today. The Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy are supplying milk to the consumers at the subsidised rate. The Delhi Milk Scheme is providing milk to the consumers at Rs. 5 per kilo whereas the cost of production of this milk is more than Rs. 6 per kilo.

[*Translation*]

Pig Iron Plants in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

*796. **SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pig iron plants in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for setting up of some more such plants in the Public/Private Sector in the above States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There is no plant for exclusive production of pig iron in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Bhilai Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Ltd, however produce Pig Iron as part of its product-mix.

(b) and (c). Production of Pig Iron has so far been largely confined to Public Sector Steel Plants. With a view to enabling inte-

grated steel plants to produce steel for which substantial investments have been made, it has been decided to create fresh capacity for manufacture of pig Iron in the secondary sector. There has been encouraging response from the entrepreneurs who are examining the feasibility of setting up of pig iron manufacturing in different parts of the country, including the States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. A few of them have firmed up their project proposals and initiated steps for their implementation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that there is no plant for exclusive production of pig iron. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to set up such a plant in Maharashtra or in my constituency, Hingoli, to produce pig iron for producing steel?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I said in my answer, there is no such plant in the public sector. But there is one application which is being cleared by IDBI of M/s Usha Ispat Ltd., Village Redi, District Sindhudurg; it is in Maharashtra. There are other aspirants who are trying for it. There is one in Nagpur-M/s Nagpur Alloy Castings limited; it is in District Nagpur in Maharashtra. This is an area which the hon. Members has mentioned. There is another prospective party who wants to do it- M/s Trimbak Steel Ltd; it is in Aronda District, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Have some persons submitted proposals for setting up plants and if so, Government attitude towards them? If several companies have submitted such proposals then what is the intention of the Government?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MAHAN DEV: For Maharashtra, there is no other application. There are other applications from other parts of the country numbering five. Applications have already been submitted; they are under consideration of the IDBI. There are entrepreneurs who are trying to start it in other parts of the country.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: What are the names of these entrepreneurs who have submitted their proposals and which are the State and the sites selected by these entrepreneurs?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is a long list. If I read it, it will take a long time. I shall lay it on the table of the House.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: What is the number?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I said, five loans have already been sanctioned by the IDBI, five are already under the process of sanction and seventeen more are interested to set up, but they are in the process of clearance by the authorities.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Satya Narayan Jatiya.

SHRI RAM NAIK: This question relates to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Other States may not be interested. We will come to know some things.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have already given the reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware the good quality iron found in Madhya Pradesh is being exported to foreign nations at very low prices. It would be beneficial if such a plant is set up in the country. It would meet domestic requirements and we will be able to even export to other nations. Through you, I

would like to know the target of production of pig iron in the country and the proposed capacity expansion target?

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: At present we are producing roughly 14 million tonnes and the demand is 16 million tonnes and our production by 2000 AD will be 28 million tonnes. Enough iron ore is available in the country and the hon. Member is very much right that we are exporting iron ore and we are not undertaking production within the country. We are producing more value added items so that we can earn more. At present the Government policy is to increase the value added items and we are shaping our policy in that direction and that is why delicensing has been done so that more private sector steel plants come up. Orissa is having one, Karnataka is having two and there are other applicants coming up and I am sure that the aspirations of the hon. Members will be fulfilled in the next four to five years.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have issued licences for pig iron plants in Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh, and if so, the details.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I said, in 1986 pig iron production has been delicensed. So, there is no question of giving any licence to anybody to produce pig iron. Only the bank finance and other things are available for which they come and from the list which is with me. I do not see anything in Bastar. Anyhow, I will again check up and send the information to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the proposals have been submitted to set up such plants in Madhya Pradesh and those are being scrutinised. I would like to know when were the proposals submitted to the Government and by what time a decision

is likely to be taken on them, so that the iron ore of Madhya Pradesh at present being exported to Japan, is put to use in Madhya Pradesh, by setting up plants there. Will the hon. Minister make the position clear?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is still some confusion. There is no restriction from the Steel Ministry because the pig iron production was de-licensed in 1986. We are only there to help and in Madhya Pradesh, M/s. MBF Ispat Limited, and M/s. BEC Sponge Iron Limited are there. The first one is at Borai Industrial Growth Centre and the second one at Raipur. There is also another, SMDyechem limited in Bastar, Madhya Pradesh. That is one project. These are the projects and from our side there is no difficulty. We are only to help them to give them feed-back and when they go to IDBI we also give the feed-back, feasibility and other things.

We are also interested to help because there is a gap of 4.7 lakh tonnes of pig iron in the country, and this is an employment-oriented industry and it also helps the other industries like the cottage industries and the small scale industries. The Government is very willing that this gap should be covered and there is a trend in the world and in modernised countries also to stop pig iron production and they are also trying to import pig iron. If we increase our production, we will be able to give jobs to many unemployed persons and we will be able to sent it outside also. We have got total interest in it and any State which is coming we are trying to help.

SHRI SHRIKANTA JENA: Sir, after hearing the Minister's statement I feel that the Government of India is only a consultative agency and the private entrepreneurs go to IDBI and other financial institutions to get the money and they go in for production of pig-iron and steel. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly the responsibility of the Government of India in the investment sector and in the production of pig-iron and steel?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DAV: Sir, the hon. Member is trying to do injustice to our Department. We have a Task Force. And this Task Force has identified certain areas. Also we have invited some foreign collaborators so that small blast furnace can also be done. One of the necessities is merchant coke. Only one factory in West Bengal is producing that. No other plant is producing that. Either you have to import it or you have to depend on West Bengal. [Whatever West Bengal is producing, 77,000 tonnes, that is being taken by your State, Orissa.] So, we have taken up the responsibility as a nodal Ministry and we are taking various steps. There are various collaborations. I have got a list with me here. Various foreign technologies have been approved. Various Indian parties have been indentified for production of pig-iron through small blast furnace. Seven of such collaborations are under study. We are not sitting idle. We will keep your request in mind.

As regards finance, the Steel Ministry never gives finance. Nationalised banks are financing them. IDBI is also a Government Bank. You cannot say that the Government of India is not financing. We are giving finance.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is quite possible that the Department is not sitting idle. It could be that they are now golfing their way. In the past also, there was a role for the Centre. What we are afraid from the past is that using the licensing mechanism, in certain cases, those who wanted to establish enterprises in certain areas of India were discouraged. Here he says: 'There is no licensing. Anybody can come. The Centre has a role. Assistance from IDBI and others are given.' Now to what extent, that assistance discretionary? There are laid down guidelines that under such conditions the IDBI assistance will be granted and under such conditions the IDBI assistance will not be granted.

Part B of my question is this. Were/ there, up-till now, any MRTP companies involved in applications?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As far as I know, there is no MRTP applications. I am not quite sure about that and if there is any one, I will let the hon. Members know.

The Member has said that delicensing will discourage the entrepreneurs to go to the backward areas. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government to declare special incentives for the entrepreneurs to go to the backward areas such as giving land at a very nominal rent, or a long term lease, giving exemption in sales tax and such other facilities. When many Chief ministers met me, I discussed this. Many States have agreed to give such concessions so that more titles go. I can tell the hon. Member that now people are willing to go to West Bengal and North Eastern States because various incentives have been given there and they are going now. It all depends on the initiative of the administration as to how fast they clear the applications. I know that in one State application is pending for twelve years and nothing has been done. Naturally entrepreneurs will not go there. In another State, Gujarat, where clearance of application is given within one to two months and the people are willing to go there and start. It is the responsibility of the State Government.

We, on our part, are also trying to encourage the industrialists to go to the backward areas and that process will continue.

As you have said about golfing, here also I part as I part in the golfing.

Central Assistance for Maintenance of Law and Order in Maharashtra

*797. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Reserve Police Force Battalions in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any Central Assistance is being provided to Maharashtra for the maintenance of law and order in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of such assistance provided to the State during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). No CRPF Bn. is presently deployed in Maharashtra. Para-military forces are provided to the extent possible whenever requested by the State Government, but no Central assistance is given for maintenance of law & order.

[*Translation*]

SHR MOHAN RAWLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of revolvers asked for by Maharashtra Government with a view to supply these revolvers to their all Police officers and the number of revolvers supplied by Central Government against this request? Has Maharashtra Government also made a request for supply of high speed cars and if so, by what time these cars will be made available to Maharashtra Government?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): Sir, this question is about the maintenance of law and order and the Central Government. If the hon. Member wants, I will be able to give the entire information. The information is like this:

STATEMENT

Item	Holding as on 1.1.89	Releases after 1.1.90	Releases after 1.1.91
1	2	3	4
Rifle 7.62 mm	-	-	1000
Rifle .303	57,944	-	-
Sten Carbines 9 mm	2,768	-	-
Pistol 9mm	636	-	225
Pistol/Rev.38	6,498	-	-
Rifle AK-47	-	100	50
LMGs 7.62mm			
The others are all ammunition.			

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how many persons have been killed in Bombay in gang rivalry? At the same time, I would like to know the number of innocent people killed there.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not allowed. You can ask that in Maharashtra Assembly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DATTA MAGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now informed that Maharashtra has been provided with this much of weapons, but my submission is that the Maharashtra Government has asked for more weapons but the Central Government has supplied them far less than the demand. I would like to say that there are several criminal gangs operating in the State and they are equipped with latest arms and that is why military is sometimes called to nab them, especially in Bombay. Therefore, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the quantum of weapons demanded by the Maharashtra Government and the reasons for not supplying the required weapons to them especially when the expenditure on this account was to be borne by the Maharashtra Government themselves?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, the question is about the CRPF. As regards this particular information, I want a notice.

SHRI MURLIDEORA: Sir, thousands of weapons are available in Bombay, Maharashtra and all over the country. Has the Government made any policy or are there any criterion which they would like to direct or guide the States that these are the criteria for giving the licence? Is the Government doing something to stop these unlicensed weapons?

MR. SPEAKER: This is within the juris-

diction of the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, in the reply it has been said that no central assistance is given for maintenance of law and order. Does the Government by this mean cash assistance? If the Maharashtra Government comes to you by way of an application that we want such and such armament are you referring to cash assistance or any assistance in kind for which they are ready to pay? So, even for that you are not ready to help the Maharashtra Government. That is what I want to ask.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, actually for modernisation of the police force, the Maharashtra Government did send proposals and the Central Government has given assistance of Rs. 86.95 lakhs in 1988-89, Rs. 54.93 lakhs in 1989-90 and Rs. 75.28 lakh in 1990-91 for the modernisation of the police force. This is given on loan basis.

The other question that the hon. Member has asked, does not arise out of this question. But at the moment there is nothing pending.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know how many times request has been made by the State Government and how many times para-military forces have been provided by the Central Government up-till now.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, para-military forces are being requested only for the specific use by the Maharashtra Government. There is a long list showing when these forces were provided... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Statistics can be sent in writing.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, it was told by the Minister that assistance for modernisation was given during the last three years. I would like to know what was the demand from the Maharashtra Government and what was the percentage of the assistance given for modernisation.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, confusion may not come if the reply is understood in another aspect. The assistance is arrived at after discussion. After all, this is given on the basis of the amount that the Maharashtra Government is able to raise from their own side... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, my question is whether they have accepted all the proposals or curtailed them.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the assistance for modernisation has to be given to all the States and it depends upon the availability of funds with the respective State Governments also because they have to make matching contributions. It is quite possible that some of the States must have got more. Some of the States, because they could not raise the resources, could not get the same. So, we have to see that there is balance created amongst all the States so that their requirements can be fully met.

New Telephone Connections

*798. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the demand and supply of new telephone connections in the country particularly in Orissa; and

(b) the time by which the gap is likely to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) As on 31.7.1991, the gap between demand and supply for new telephone connections (reflected as "Waiting List") in the country is 12.69 lakhs and for Orissa, it is 5581.

(b) The draft plan proposals for the period 1990-95 envisage eliminating this gap for rural, backward and tribal areas as also areas served by exchanges of less than 5000 line size and reducing the waiting

period substantially for larger towns by 1995.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the waiting list in Orissa, specially in tribal areas is almost nil. The reason behind this is that the open wire system in tribal areas and forest areas is not working properly because heavy electric lines passing from various hydel projects, intercept these lines. Secondly, in jungle and forest areas, the thieves take away these lines and sell them away and it becomes very difficult for the Telephone Department to repair them. In view of this, the Government of India have decided since long to switch over to the microwave system. They have started the work but it is not completed. May I know from the hon. Minister by what time they are going to complete this microwave system in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that in some of the areas in the country, specially the tribal areas and the backward areas, we have not been able to reach the connectivity targets. We have taken a decision, as I have said in the previous question, that in each Panchayat we are trying to connect on RG and WG. This is the one easiest possible technique available with us where we can connect a panchayat to the Tehsil headquarters or to the nearest place where STD is available. So, this is under consideration. The microwave system is also being planned. I would give further details of the system to the hon. Member.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Sir, they have installed some telephones on this microwave system in various post offices such as P.V.Os. As the transmission towers are very low, the engineers say that the telephones are not working properly. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take up this matter and improve the facility?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We have taken up this matter. Wherever connectivity is

given, it must be given functional. There is no use of putting an instrument there and saying that the Panchayat is connected or the area is connected. We are looking into the serviceability and also improvement. We are getting reports that there are substantial improvements. It is a continuous process. We are working on it. I assure the hon. Members that we are also of the similar feelings and we are working on this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: As the hon. Minister has informed, there are 6 to 7 big industrial cities in the country. Even in those industrial cities there is a waiting list for 3 to 4 years. These industrial cities are those who are doing their business inside and outside the country and are contributing to the economy of the whole nation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the waiting lists of big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Madras would be cleared?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: If we go through the trend, we will find that the waiting list has increased from 8.43 lakh in 1985 to 21 lakh this year. Out of this, 2.71 lakh connections were released earlier, but now this figure has reached 5 point something. Not that the number of connections released is not increasing, but the demand is also increasing, and our growth is not keeping pace with the increasing demand. Earlier too, while replying to the supplementary question, I had told that we were paying attention to the production and were also capitalizing on the new industrial policy fully. Thus, we are raising the production in the communication sector also. Till date our production capacity is approximately 20 to 22 lakh but we are able to produce only 10 to 11 lakh, our production is not commensurate to our capacity. The Government has taken certain measures in this direction and we want that the supply should match the demand. We hope that by the year 1995, the gap between demand and supply will be neutralised in regions which have exchanges of 5000 lines. As regards the big exchanges with ten thousand lines or

more, it is our endeavour to see that the waiting list is cleared in next two to three years.

[*English*]

SHRI RAO RAM SINGH: I would like to ask the hon. Minister about one thing. Just now he has mentioned that there is a scheme for providing public call offices in all the villages panchayats and the radio telephone instruments are being provided in the village panchayats. What exactly is this scheme? Is it an experimental scheme or has it been approved? Because the villages are complaining that they are not able to operate these radio telephones and P.C.Os. very satisfactorily.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, it is a tested scheme and it has proved very functional in most of the places where the connectivity was there. From some of the districts in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Assam good reports have come. As I mentioned in one of the meetings, villagers said that if nothing works in this function, at least the instrument of C-DOT technique is working. Even though it is not kept in a very careful condition, yet still it is working very satisfactorily. After that we took a decision that we will try to connect all the gram panchayats of the country by March, 1995. If the hon. Member has any specific case where the system is not functional because of the technical problem or any other problem, I can look into that particular case. We have received reports and inputs from other parts of the country. But if any hon. Member has any suggestion to improve the system of its functioning in any gram panchayat, the Government will welcome it and improve upon it.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: It is very nice that the Minister has said that 21 lakh telephone connections have been given in metropolitan cities and bigger towns. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether any percentage has been fixed for the big towns and the small towns and the villages for providing telephone connection any percentage has been

fixed like 80:20 or 60:40 and so on.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, the idea is to connect the whole country and efforts are towards that direction. Now, it is demand-cum-supply thing in both the sectors. We cannot say, 'It is all right, we will give so much for rural areas and so much for urban areas'. It depend upon where the demand is. Maybe in one of the urban areas we have very less demand and in the rural areas more demand. It is totally a serving Department, and we go with the intention of where we can serve and give connectivity for efficient communication through telephone connection.

Cotton Production

*799. **SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of Cotton during 1991-92 season;

(b) the proposed increase in support price of unginned cotton for 1991-92 season;

(c) whether there is any scarcity of cotton in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to overcome this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sowing of cotton crop of 1991-92 season is still in progress in some of the States. It is too early to indicate estimated production of cotton during 1991-92 season. However, rainfall and weather conditions during the current season in major cotton growing States have generally been favourable. According to the present indications, production of cotton during 1991-92 is expected to be higher by 12-16 lakh bales than the last year's production of 100 lakh bales.

(b) The Government has fixed the minimum support prices for the basic varieties of cotton namely F-414/H-777 and H-4 at Rs. 695 and Rs. 840 per quintal respectively. This shows an increase in prices over those for 1990-91 cotton season by Rs. 75 and Rs. 90 per quintal respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know this from the hon. Minister. As you also come from Maharashtra, you know the answer. They are evading the answer by saying that 'it is too early to indicate estimated production of cotton during 1991-92 season.' But in the same para they are saying...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You don't to read the reply please. You come to the question.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, because there is contrast in the answer, I have to tell that. Then only I can ask the question.

MR. SEAKER: No, no. You don't have to repeat by reading.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Because there is a contrast in the answer. *[Interruptions]*.

MR. SPEAKER: You are taking the time of the other Members.

[Interruptions]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, recently the Cotton Advisory Board just 10 days back have announced in the papers about a cotton exhibition of 130 lakh bales. But in the Agriculture Ministry they are saying, it is not there. Therefore, from this answer I come to know that there is no contact between the Cotton Advisory Board and the Agriculture Board. Therefore, keep-

ing the welfare of the cotton growers in view, I want to know from the Minister whether the Agriculture Ministry will for a Cotton Development Board comprising of cotton growers, handloom sectors and powerloom sectors and bureaucrats from Agriculture and Textile Ministries so that since that cotton is going to move within one month, in October, Agriculture Ministry will be not facing such a confusing state about the constitution of the Board which it will announce in September.

Part (b) of my Supplementary is this. The previous Ministry has given a proposal to estimate the crop through satellite methods. Is this Ministry aware of that and will it come forward to estimate the crop through the model satellite method? The next part of my Supplementary is...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not like this. You are unconnected and all that.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: About the estimates of cotton production by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Cotton Advisory Board also prepares estimate of production which is based on the information supplied by the industry and trade.

The estimates of cotton production of the Cotton Advisory Board are usually higher than the official estimates prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture gets the information from the concerned State Government and State Governments are in fact making assessments. The officers from the Sample Survey Organisation are going to the respective States and they are making their own study and report back to the Ministry of Agriculture. So, the information given by the CAB is purely based on the information given by the industry as well as the trade. That information would mainly depend on the market arrival of the cotton.

Then, about the assessment, two or three measures are adopted by the Ministry. The old method is the method of 'eye estimates' and the second method is the 'crop

cutting experiment'. According to our Ministry, that is the most scientific method because that is based on statistical sampling and the third method is 'satellite imagery interpretation'. It was assured by the hon. Minister of Textiles of the previous Government on the floor of the House that he would explore the possibility of introducing that system to assess the crop. As per the latest information, this experiment had already been carried out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The result is not satisfactory because of variations in climate. If the atmosphere is cloudy, then we do not get the real picture of the crop available in the field and if there is a mixed crop, then also the assessment will not be correct. Even in advanced countries like USA, this system is not adopted because it has not yielded good results. So, we will examine the suggestion given by the hon. Member and if possible we will introduce it throughout the country.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, the Ministry has given the support price as Rs. 695/- and Rs.840/-, but the market price is between Rs. 1,200/- and Rs.1,600/-. From the cotton, oil is extracted and the fibre is used in the industry. Therefore, the farmers should know the oil content of their cotton and the micronaire value of the fibre. Then only they can know the real value of their cotton and they can demand their due price in the market. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the ICAR will come forward to tell the farmers the oil percentage in the cotton seed and micronaire value in the beginning of the season itself. The second part of my second supplementary is about the scarcity of cotton.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Janarthanan, You have to ask the question. You are taking too much time of the House.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, after 1954, there is scarcity of cotton only this year. But he has told that there is no scarcity. Due to the indiscriminate export policy adopted by the previous Gov-

ernment, there is a great demand for cotton and the carry over position is only 15 lakh bales which is contrary to previous seasons. Due to this, there is a demand for import of cotton. Therefore, will the Ministry stop importing of cotton at this stage in the interest of the farmers? Otherwise, it will affect the farmers as the crop is going to move in the month of October.

Then, the support price is called as 'puppet price' in the market. The gap between the support price and the market price should not be very high. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will fix the support price at a reasonable level.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The Government of India fixes the support price after getting recommendations from the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices and while deciding the price, we will take into account several factors.

One is to ensure remunerative price to the growers; second is to stabilise the market. Third is, of course, with regard to cotton export. This element is very important because without export, the farmers will be at the mercy of the unscrupulous traders. From our Ministry, we have decided to promote export to the maximum extent. But the apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member is not correct.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Are you going to import cotton or not?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: We are not going to import cotton because there is no scarcity in the market at all. There is no question of importing cotton this year.

About the demand and supply, I come to the supply. Including an opening stock of 30.79 lakh bales and crop of 115 lakh bales, the total availability and supply of cotton is estimated by the Cotton Advisory Board at 147.79 lakh bales. According to the information available with my Ministry, Production is

around 100 lakh bales during 1990-91. During 1991-92, we expect a bumper crop of all-time record. Therefore, the apprehension in the mind of the hon. Member is out of place. *[Interruptions]*

While fixing the support price, we never take into account the factors which have been mentioned by the hon. Member. Of course, his suggestion has been taken note of. While formulating some other policy, if there is any change in the policy, definitely his suggestion will be taken into account.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: During 1990-91, we have earned Rs. 891 crores of foreign exchange by exporting cotton. For the export of industrial products, you have given so many incentives. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider to give incentives to those who are producing export quality cotton.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: At the moment, we have no proposal to give them such things.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the figures of this year's cotton production indicate that as compared to the last year, the production of cotton has decreased. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would look into the reasons for it and take some remedial measures?

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The official estimate of production of cotton during 1990-91 is yet to be processed. However, according to the present estimate, the production is expected to be around 100 lakh bales despite fall in production in Punjab, Haryana and parts of Rajasthan on account of major pest incidence. There is no marked decrease as such. There is no need for apprehension so far as the hon. Member is concerned.

KUMARI UMABHARATI: There is likely to be shortfall in the cotton production. That is what is mentioned in the annual report of your Ministry.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: There is very slight fall in the production. But it will not affect the market; it will not affect the farmers also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell whether it is a fact that the demand for cotton-clothes has again increased inside and outside India during the last five years and, as a result thereof, area under cotton cultivation which had decreased following a slump in demand for cotton and cotton-clothes has again gone up? May I know the measures being taken by the Government to encourage cotton cultivation and increase area under cotton cultivation?

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, under the Intensive Cotton Cultivation Programme, there are so many incentives being given by the Ministry. Of course, the farmers are being benefited by this programme.

Under the Intensive Cotton Development Scheme (ICDS), the Government provides plant protection equipment and chemicals at subsidised rate to the farmers.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S.SOUNDARAM: The extra long staple cotton which is named Suvin cotton is grown only in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. May I know from the Minister whether the C.C.I. will come forward to buy this cotton to export to foreign countries, which is in great demand.

I would like to know from the hon. Min-

ister how many bales of this variety the Government of India exported last year.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: We are not concerned with the Cotton Corporation of India. It is under the Ministry of Textiles. It is the look out of that Ministry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Local Call Facility in Delhi

*801. **DR. C. SILVERA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi has provided free local call facility at some places in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the facility is not misused:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (**SHRI. RAJESH PILOT**): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Free local call telephone facility has been provided in emergency/ casualty wards of main hospitals, arrival/departure lounges of Indira Gandhi International Airport and Telecom Centre at Shastri Bhawan.

(c). These telephones are installed at a carefully chosen place to ensure that the facility extended is not misused.

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges.

*802. **SHRI. DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the Government have any plan to convert manual telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges; and

(b). if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). As on 31.3.1991, there are 951 number of Manual Telephone Exchanges working in the country which have been planned to be converted into automatic electronic exchanges by March 1995 progressively. A statement on the number of Manual Telephone Exchanges with their equipped capacity as on 31.3.1991 is attached.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of Manual Telephone Exchanges in the country as on 31.3.1991

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of exchanges	Equipped Capacity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92	24510
2.	Assam	6	2110
3.	Bihar	31	5348
4.	Gujarat (including Daman Diu, Dadra/Nagar Haveli)	120	65964
5.	Haryana	18	11084
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18	3369
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	720
8.	Karnataka	70	14200
9.	Kerala (including Lakshdweep)	-	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	94	23984
11.	Maharashtra including Goa.	207	50209
12.	North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura)	2	400

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of exchanges</i>	<i>Equipped Capacity</i>
13.	Orissa	14	2460
14.	Punjab including Chandigarh	56	35070
15.	Rajasthan	99	27870
16.	Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry.	19	8560
17.	Uttar Pradesh	52	21528
18.	West Bengal including Sikkim State and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	48	13100
19.	Delhi	-	-
Total		951	310486

**New Post and Telegraph Offices in
Karnataka**

***803. SHRI. S.B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). the number of post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be set up in Karnataka during 1991-92 and the amount allocated therefor, district-wise; and

(b). the time by which these offices are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b): It is proposed to open, subject to justification, 50 Branch Post Offices and 10 Sub Post Offices in Karnataka during 1991-92. It is also pro-

posed to set up 2 Telegraph offices and provide telegraph facilities to 20 post offices in Karnataka during the same period. The district-wise number of post offices and combined posts and telegraph offices to be set up in Karnataka during 1991-92 is given in statement 'A' and 'B' respectively. Approximately an amount of Rs.41 lakhs is likely to be provided for setting up telegraph offices in Karnataka. The district-wise details of allocations in this respect are indicated in Annexure 'B'. As regards allocation of funds for opening of post offices, the same is done on All India basis. An amount of Rs. 3 Crores has been approved for opening of post offices in the country for the current year (1991-92).

These Post Offices and Telegraph Offices are likely to start functioning from April, 1992 or even earlier.

STATEMENT-A

The District-wise Number of post Offices proposed to be opened in Karnataka During 1991-92.

Sl No	Name of District	Branch Post Offices		Sub Post Offices	
1	2	3	4		
1.	Bangalore-urban District	2	7		
2.	Bangalore-Rural District	6	-		
3.	Chikmagalur District	3	-		
4.	Chitraurga	2	-		
5.	Hassan	2	-		
6.	Kolar	2	-		
7.	Kodagu	2	-		
8.	Mandya	2	-		
9.	Dakshina Kannada	3	-		
10.	Mysore	2	1		
11.	Tumkur	2	-		
12.	Shimoga	2	-		

Sl No	Name of District	Branch Post Offices		Sub Post Offices	
1	2	3	4		
13.	Bijapur	2	-		
14.	Belgaum	5	-		
15.	Bidar	1	-		
16.	Dharwad	4	-		
17.	Gulbarga	1	2		
18.	Raichur	1	-		
19.	Uttara Kannada	6	-		
Total		50(Fifty)	10(Ten)		

STATEMENT B

Sl No.	Name of District	Number of Offices					Approximate amount likely to be allocated in lakhs.
		Telegraph Offices	Combined posts & Telegraph offices	3	4	5	
1	2						
1.	Dharwad	1	1				2.5
2.	Dakshina Kannada	1	-				0.5
3.	Bijapur	-	2				4.0
4.	Shimoga	-	1				2.0
5.	Bidar	-	2				4.0
6.	Gulbarga	-	1				2.0
7.	Raichur	-	6				12.0
8.	Chikmagalur	-	2				4.0
9.	Hassan	-	1				2.0

Sl No.	Name of District	Number of Offices				Approximate amount likely to be allocated in lakhs.
		Telegraph Offices	Combined posts & Telegraph offices			
1	2	3	4			5
10.	Kolar	-	1			2.0
11.	Uttara Kannada	-	3			6.0
	Total	2	20			41.0 Lakhs

Telephone Adalats

*804. SHRI. PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has been holding Telephone Adalats regularly;

(b). if so, the details thereof;

(c). whether any time limit has been fixed to deal with the grievances of subscribers after these are brought before these Adalats;

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

(e). whether cases dealt with in these Adalats are well publicised through press to encourage large Participation by subscribers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOTA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. So far 16 and 12 Telephone Adalats have been held since 1987 by Delhi and Bombay units respectively.

(c) and (d). Most of the cases are settled on or before the Adalat day. Cases requiring additional investigations are settled subsequently after due investigations. In rare cases of excess billing complaints where very detailed and vigilance enquiries are required, the case settlement may take more time.

(e) and (f): Before holding each Adalat wide publicity is given through leading Dailies notifying about the Telephone Adalat.

Again after holding each Adalat Press Release is issued in all leading Dailies giving information about the number of cases dealt with.

Insurgency in North-East Region

*805. SHRI. RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the activities of various insurgent groups are increasing in the North-Eastern Region of the country;

(b). if so, the details thereof, and

(c). the steps taken by the Government to check insurgency effectively in this part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c): In the States of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland there has been an increase in violent activities, such as ambushes, killings, kidnappings, extortion of money, intimidation etc., on the part of insurgent groups.

The steps taken to check insurgency include, among others, the following:-

1. The Meitei extremist organisation, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland and the United Liberation Front of Assam have been declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

2. Under the Armed forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, the following areas have been declared as 'disturbed areas'.

(i) Whole of Assam and Manipur.

(ii) 5 km. belt in Nagaland and Tripura and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh along Burma border.

3. The State Governments have been

advised to take action to control the activities of the insurgent groups and have been given all feasible help by the Central Government in this regard.

Waste and Fallow Lands

* 806. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate area of waste and fallow lands in the country;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to bring these lands under cultivation in order to increase the agricultural production;

(c) whether the Government propose to give these lands to the landless poor and weaker sections of the society on lease basis for cultivation purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated area of wastelands in the country is about 129.58 million ha.; the extent of fallows, including current fallows is about 29.6 million ha.

(b) to (d): The assignment of Government was the lands for cultivation and other purposes falls under the purview of the State Governments and/subject to policies and guidelines laid down by them for this purpose. So far about 4.17 million ha. of Government wastelands in the country have been distributed to the landless rural poor, weaker sections of the society and ex-servicemen.

For the development of waste and fallow lands with assignees of ceiling surplus

land and SC/ST beneficiaries to whom their alienated lands has been restored, the Central Government provides assistance.

Improvement of the productivity of degraded lands is one of the thrusts in the following schemes and projects in operation:-

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects;

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers;

(iii) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas;

(iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Reclamation of Alkali Soils in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana;

(v) EEC assisted projects of Reclamation of ravenous areas in Uttar Pradesh and Integrated watershed management in Gujarat;

(vi) Desert development Programme; and

(vii) Soil Conservation and watershed Management programmes under State sector.

Telephone Facility to Gram Panchayats

*807. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gram panchayats in the country, which are already linked with telephones, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the year-wise programme for provid-

ing telephone connections to the remaining gram panchayat headquarters in each State/ Union Territory;

(c) the estimated cost of the programme for connecting the remaining gram panchayat headquarters; and

(d) the anticipated return per annum on the investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 39632 as per details given in Statement I.

(b) (i) 12,000 Gram Panchayats are planned to be provided with telephone facility during 1991-92 as per details given in Statement II.

(ii) The programme for 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 has been proposed as under:

1992-93	48,500
1993-94	60,000
1994-95	68,000

(c) Rs. 2820 crores(approximately).

(d) This scheme is mainly welfare oriented.

Telephone facility in village Panchayats will bring people living in remote parts of the country closer thereby promoting national integration besides helping them to gain overall Socio-economic growth. Such gains cannot be evaluated in monetary terms.

STATEMENT-I

Status of Gram Panchayats with Telephone Facility

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Circle/State Telephone Facility</i>	<i>Gram Panchayats with</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4350
2.	Assam	310
3.	Bihar	3258
4.	Gujarat	2368
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	9
5.	Haryana	1107
6.	Himachal Pradesh	813
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	347
8.	Karnataka	3373
9.	Kerala	970

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Circle/State Telephone Facility</i>	<i>Gram Panchayats with</i>
	LakshwaDeep*	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3934
11.	Maharashtra	4455.
	Goa	104
12.	North East	
(i)	Arunachal	6
(ii)	Manipur	23
(iii)	Meghalaya*	*
(iv)	Mizoram*	*
(v)	Nagaland*	*
(vi)	Tripura	50
13.	Orissa	1422
14.	Punjab	624
15.	Rajasthan	2448
16.	Tamil Nadu	4618
	Pondicherry	6
17	Uttar pradesh	3517
18	West Bengal	1434
	Sikkim	29
	Andman and Nicobar Island	11
19	Delhi(U.T.)	46
Total		39632

* Traditional Councils of villages Elders.
No Gram panchayats.

STATEMENT-II*Provision of Telephones in Gram Panchayats Programme for 1991-92.*

<i>Name of State/U. T.</i>	<i>Target for 1991-92</i>
Andhra Pradesh	840
Assam	10
Bihar	600
Gujarat (Including Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu)	720
Haryana	720
Himachal Pradesh	30
Jammu and Kashmir	60
Karnataka	270
Kerala	30
Madhya Pradesh	1080
Maharashtra (Including Goa)	1200
North East (Including Arunachal, Manipur and Tripura)	180
Orissa	480
Punjab	720
Rajasthan	660
Tamil Nadu (Including Pondicherry)	870
Uttar Pradesh	3000
West Bengal (Including Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	360
Total	12,000

[Translation]

Allocation of Narmada Water

*808. KUMARI VIMALA VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23 Million Acre Feet (M.A.F) water is available in the river Narmada as per the flow of water recorded at Garudeshwar;

(b) whether the allocation of water of the said river was made by the Narmada water Disputes Tribunal on the basis of availability of 28 M.A.F. water;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to review that allocation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Based on the hindcast data from 1891-92 to 1947-48 and the observed data from 1947-48 to 1988-89, the 75% dependable flow of Narmada river comes to about 27.89 Million Acre feet.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to review the allocation of water made by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.

(d) and (e). The decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award are subject to review only after a period of 45 years from the date of notification of the Award.

[English]

Attack on Indian Ambassador to Romania

*809. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Ambassador to Romania was recently shot and seriously injured by some assailants at Bucharest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the activities of such assailants in foreign countries are increasing; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide safety to Indian diplomats posted abroad?

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

(b) Shri J.F. Ribeiro, Indian Ambassador in Romania was shot and injured by suspected terrorists on 20th August, 1991. The incident took place in Bucharest at about 1830 hrs. (local time) when the Ambassador and his wife were out for a walk close to their residence. One of the assailants, who was travelling in a car, opened fire with a Kalashnikov assault rifle. The Romanian security personnel accompanying the Ambassador returned the fire following which the assailant fled throwing away his rifle. Simultaneously, three other assailants alighted from the car and opened fire injuring the Ambassador in his right thigh. The security personnel shot dead one of the assailants and over-powered two, one of whom also sustained injury. Mrs Ribeiro was unhurt. The fifth assailant who was in a separate car also escaped.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The responsibility for the protection of Indian diplomats abroad is that of the host Government. However, we constantly apprise our Missions of all threats to their security and advise them to alert the local Government so that they may provide adequate security arrangements for their protection.

[*Translation*]

Bilaspur Dam Project in Rajasthan

*810. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Bilaspur Dam Project in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of irrigation potential likely to be created on completion of the project and the areas to be benefited thereby; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The State Government has intimated that they have undertaken the preparation of a modified report as a multi-purpose project to provide for irrigation and water supply components on the basis of the hydrology approved by the Central Water Commission. The details of the project such as the extent of irrigation and the period of construction are not finalised.

[*English*]

Rise in prices of vegetables and fruits

*811. DR.V. RAJESWARAN:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the steep hike in prices of vegetables and fruits in most of the cities in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring down their prices;

(d) whether the Government propose to distribute these commodities through public distribution system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There has been some increase in the month end prices of some of the vegetables and fruits during 1991, as compared to 1990, for example, onion, tomato, apple and banana.

(b) The main reasons for higher prices have been the heavy and unseasonal rains in onion producing areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat, general inflationary trend, increase in the cost of packaging material, steep hike in the prices of petroleum products, thereby increasing transportation cost, etc.

(c) In order to keep the prices of vegetables under check, Government of India has been implementing a central sector scheme for the production of fruits and vegetables in the country since 1989-90. The sanctioned outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 173 lakhs. Another Central sector scheme on integrated development of tropical and arid zone fruits with the outlay of Rs. 192.085 lakhs has been implemented for production of fruits in the country. Delhi Administration is making vegetables available at reasonable rates to the consumers in capital through static outlets and mobile van. Mother Dairy is also selling vegetables and fruits at reasonable rates through 166 outlets in Delhi/Noida.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Loss Incurred by NSC

*812. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by the National Seeds Corporation during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the mounting loss; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revitalise the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The amount of loss suffered by NSC during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of loss</i>
1987-88	190.50
1988-89	289.83
1989-90	391.10

(b) It has been found that losses are because of:-

- (i) Increase in input prices and procurement prices paid to the seed growers without corresponding increase in the sale price of seed;
- (ii) Increase in fixed overhead expenses on account of general price rise and increase in salary and allowances of the staff of the Corporation as per recommendations of High powered Pay Committee (H.P.C.C.);
- (iii) Heavy interest burden;
- (iv) Under utilisation of infrastructural facilities created under National Seeds Project Phase-

I and II due to cut-back in production;

- (v) Reduction in marketing segment of NSC due to competition from State seeds Corporations (SSCs) and private seed industry; and
- (vi) Excess staff.

(c) To improve the working of the Corporation, a Consultant has been appointed by the Government of India under National Seeds Project phase-III, a scheme implemented with the assistance of World Bank. The Diagnostic Report of the consultant has been received and after careful consideration of the same, the consultant has been asked to give further details/clarify certain portions of the Report. This Report will form the basis of the steps to be taken to revamp the Corporation.

Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas

*813. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to provide better telecommunication facilities in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of such facilities proposed to be provided to the villages by the end of 1995;

(c) the efforts made in that direction in Rajasthan so far; and

(d) the details of the target set for providing such facilities during the Eighth plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public telephone facilities has been

planned to be provided to all Gram panchayats by end of 1995. Facility so far in Rajasthan.

(c) Out of 7353 total Gram Panchayats 2448 have been provided with Telephone (d) details given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Target Set for Providing Telephone Facilities During 1991-95

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U. T.</i>	<i>Target</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15238
2.	Assam	405
3.	Bihar	8201
4.	Gujarat (Including Dadra Nagar Haveli Daman and Dive)	10770
5.	Haryana	4685
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1784
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1114
8.	Karnataka	4932
9.	Kerala	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	19589
11.	Maharashtra(Including Goa)	20378
12.	North East (Including Arunachal., Manipur and Tripura)	1991
13.	Orissa	2956
14.	Punjab	10406
15.	Rajasthan	4905
16.	Tamil Nadu(Including pondicherry)	8637
17.	Uttar Pradesh	70224

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U. T.</i>	<i>Target</i>
18.	West Bengal(including Sikkim Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	1830,
19	Delhi (U.T)	145
Total:		1,88,202

Indo-Sri Lankan efforts to Meet Challenges from LTTE

* 814. SHRI CHITA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by India and Sri Lanka to meet the challenges from LTTE, particularly after the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):(a) and (b). There is no proposal far a joint Indo-Sri Lanka effort visa-vis the LTTE. However, Government of Sri Lanka continues to extend its fullest cooperation to the Government of India in the investigation into the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

[*Translation*]

Opening of post offices in all Gram Panchayats of Bihar.

6789. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any long term scheme to open post

offices in all the Gram Panchayats of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 'Dak and Dak materials' are delivered once in three to four days in various post Offices in Sahibganj district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Out of 15 Sub Post Offices in Sahibganj district, there is daily delivery of mails in areas served by 13 sub Post Offices. However, in the areas served by 2 Sub Post Offices namely, Hiranpur and Amarapara, there used to be delivery of mail twice a week during the period from December, 89 to July, 91 mainly due the shortage of Bihar State Road Transport corporation fleet. This, however, has now been streamlined and since 1.8.91, daily delivery of mails in these area has also been assured,

[*English*]

Functioning of Sub-Registrar and Stamp Collector Offices in Delhi

6790. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Registrar and the Stamp Collector Delhi Administration accept the Valuation report given by the approved valuers of buildings etc;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present land and development offices rates in respect of land and construction;

(d) the number of case in which the valuation report of the approved valuers was accepted during the last three years and the number of cases in which it was not accepted during the said period; and

(e) the steps being taken to streamline the functioning of the Officers of Sub-Registrar and Stamp Collector Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) Delhi Administration has reported that Sub-Registrars accept valuation reports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The schedule of market rates of land in different areas of Delhi/New Delhi under control of land and Development Office applicable from, 1-4-1987 to 3-3-1989 is given in the Ministry of Urban Development's letter No. J-22011/4/86-LD (DOI) dated 1st June, 1987. A copy of the letter along with the schedule is given in the statement below. The rates from 1-4-1989 have not been fixed.

(d) No such record is maintained.

(e) The post of Sub-Registrar has been upgraded.

STATEMENT

No.J-22011/4/86-LD(DOI) Government of India Ministry of Urban Development (Land Division)

New Delhi, the 1st June, 1987.

To

-
- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | The Land and Development Officer
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi | (5 Copies) |
| 2. | The Vice Chairman,
Delhi Development Authority
Vikas Minar, New Delhi. | (5 copies) |
| 3. | The Secretary
Land and Building Department
Delhi Administration, Vikas Bhavan
I.P. Estate, New Delhi | (5 copies) |
-

Sub:-Schedule of market rates of land in different areas of Delhi/New Delhi Under

the control of land and development Office.

Sir,

The schedule of market rates of land in Delhi/New Delhi have been revised with effect from 1.4.87 and the revised rates are as shown in the schedule annexed to this letter. The revised rates shall be in force for all purpose except for (i) hotels, (ii) cinemas and (iii) for the purpose of recovery of unearned increase due to the lessor while granting permission for sale in respect of residential leases measuring 100 sq. yd. (83.613 sq.mts.).

2. (a) The market rates for commercial purposes for Zone I are based on a FAR of 250 and for the other Zone on existing FARs.

(b) Residential rates are based on the existing FAR prescribed for various areas.

NOTE: These rates will be reduced or increased proportionate to the reduction or increase in FAR.

3. For the purpose of calculating and recovering lessor's share of unearned increase while granting sale permissions in respect of the residential leases measuring sale permissions in respect of the residential leases measuring 100sq.yds.(83.613 Sq.M.) or less, the land rates laid down in this Ministry's letter No. -22011/3/80-LD(DOI) dated the 21st October, 1981 will be applicable for a period of two years from 1.4.87 to 31.3.89.

4. In so far as hotel and cinema sites are concerned, each case should be specifically considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

5. For any locality not covered by the schedule annexed hereto the rates for comparable areas will be applied.

6. These rates are effective from 1st April, 1987 to 31st march, 1989.

7. The review of these rates should be taken up by the Land and Development Officer well before the date of expiry.

8. This issues with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.

Sd/
(N. RAJAGOPALAN)

UNDER SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Chief Engineer (valuation), Central Public Works Deptt., Rohit House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
2. Lieutenant Governor, Raj Niwas, Delhi.
3. Finance Division (Lands Unit), Min. of U.D.
4. Min. of Home Affairs, Department of Rehabilitation, Jaisalmer House, New Delhi
5. Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Town Hall, Delhi (5copies).
6. New Delhi Municipal Committee, Town Hall, N. Delhi (5 copies)
7. Director of Audit, CW&M, AGCR Building, I.P.Estate, New Delhi-110002.
8. Delhi Division, Min. of U.D. (5 copies).
9. All desk officers in Lands Division.
10. Information Officer, Ministry of Urban Development, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. PS to UIM | 17. Joint Secretary (H & HS). |
| 12. PS to Mos.UD. | 18. Spare copies-250. |
| 13. PS to Secretary. | Sd/
(N. RAJAGOPALAN) |
| 14. Joint Secretary (Finance). | UNDER SECY.TO THE GOVT.OF INDIA. |
| 15. Joint secretary (Urban Development). | Schedule of Market Rates of Land In
Delhi/New Delhi(Annexed with Ministry or
urban Development Letter No. J-22011/4/
86-LD(DOI) |
| 16. Joint Secretary (W.A) | |

Sl.No	Name of the locality (Rs.per sq. metre)	Residential (Rs.per.sq.m)	Commercial
ZONE-1 CENTRAL ZONE			
1.	Connaught place	8000/-	23000/-
2.	Connaught Circus	8000/-	23000/-
3.	Connaught place Extension upto commercial zone.	8000/-	23000/-
4.	Barakhamba Road(beyond Conn.place Ext.upto Commercial zone.	8000/-	23000/-
5.	Curzon Rd. beyond Connaught place Ext. upto Commercial Zone	8000/-	23000/-
6.	Hanuman Rd (Commercial Zone)	8000/-	23000/-
7.	Janpath beyond (Conn. place Ext.upto Windsor Place)	8000/-	23000/-
8.	Bhagwandas Road	8000/-	23000/-
9.	Hailey Road	8000/-	23000/-
10.	Hanuman Road (Res. zone)	8000/-	23000/-

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the locality (Rs.per sq. metre)</i>	<i>Residential (Rs.per.sq.m)</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
11.	Baird Road	8000/-	23000/-
12.	Jain Mandir Road	8000/-	23000/-
13.	Jantar mantar Road beyond Conn. Place Extension	8000/-	23000/-
14.	Lady Harding Road	8000/-	23000/-
15.	Mandir marg	8000/-	23000/-
16.	Area outside the extended commercial zone, Parliament street.	8000/-	23000/-
17.	Minto Road	8000/-	23000/-
18.	Panchkuin Road	8000/-	23000/-
19.	Bhagat Singh Market	8000/-	23000/-
20.	Babar Road	8000/-	23000/-
21.	Krishna market Paharganj	8000/-	23000/-
22.	Mathura Road Press	8000/-	23000/-
23.	Jhandewalan	8000/-	23000/-
24.	Motia khan (including 'c' type tenements)	8000/-	23000/-
	ZONE II SOUTH ZONE.		
1.	Khan Market	6000/-	10800/-
2.	Diplomatic Enclave	6000/-	10800/-
3.	Diplomatic enclave Extension	6000/-	10800/-
4.	Golf Links	6000/-	10800/-

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the locality (Rs.per sq. metre)</i>	<i>Residential (Rs.per.sq.m)</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
5.	Aurangzeb Road	6000/-	10800/-
6.	Prithvi Raj Road	6000/-	10800/-
7.	Tis January Marg	6000/-	10800/-
8.	Ratendon Road	6000/-	10800/-
9.	Humayun Road	6000/-	10800/-
10.	Jor Bagh	6000/-	1080000
11.	Sunder Nagar	6000/-	10800/-
12.	Andrewsganj	5500/-	9900/-
13.	Sadiq Nagar	5500/-	9900/-
14.	Defence Colony	5000/-	9000/-
15.	R.K.Puram	5000/-	9000/-
16.	Moti Bagh	5000/-	9000/-
17.	Lodi Road	5000/-	9000/-
18.	Lodi Estate	5000/-	9000/-
19.	Aliganj	5000/-	9000/-
20.	Sewa Nagar	5000/-	9000/-
21.	Lajpat Nagar facing Ring Road	5000/-	9000/-
22.	Basant Vihar (Other than DDA land)	4000/-	9000/-
23.	Lajpat Nagar(I to iv)	4000/-	7200/-
24.	Nizamuddin	4000/-	7200/-
25.	Jangpura	4000/-	7200/-

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the locality (Rs.per sq. metre)</i>	<i>Residential (Rs.per.sq.m)</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
26.	Kalkaji	4000/-	7200/-
27.	Malviya Nagar (Ext.)*&Old	3600/-	6480/-
28.	M.B. Road	3600/-	6480/-
	ZONE-III WEST DELHI		
1.	Ajmal Khan Road	5000/-	9000/-
2.	Ghaffar Market	5000/-	9000/-
3.	Karol Bagh	5000/-	9000/-
4.	M.M.Road	5000/-	9000/-
5.	Rani Jhansi Market	5000/-	9000/-
6.	Link Road Karol Bag	5000/-	9000/-
7.	Deshbandhu Gupta Market	5000/-	9000/-
8.	Patel Nagar (East West and South)	5000/-	9000/-
9.	Rajinder Nagar(Old and New)	5000/-	9000/-
10.	Rohtak Road (Old and New)	4000/-	7200/-
11.	Nazafgarh Industrial Area	3000/-	6000/-
12.	Rameshwari Nehru Nagar	3000/-	5400/-
13.	Moti Nagar	3000/-	5400/-
14.	Sarai Rohila	3000/-	5400/-
15.	Tilak Nagar	3000/-	5400/-
16.	Tihar I & II	3000/-	5400/-

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the locality (Rs.per sq. metre)</i>	<i>Residential (Rs.per.sq.m)</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
17.	Ramesh Nagar	3000/-	5400/-
18.	Industrial Area Ext.	3000/-	5400/-
	ZONE IV NORTH DELHI		
1.	Kamla Nagar	3000/-	6000/-
2.	Rup Nagar	3000/-	6000/-
3.	Shakti Nagar	3000/-	6000/-
4.	Qutab Road	3000/-	6000/-
5.	Roshnara Road	3000/-	6000/-
6.	Lajpat Rai Markat	3000/-	5400/-
7.	Ansari Market	3000/-	5400/-
8.	Jawahar Nagar	3000/-	5400/-
9.	Khuurshid Market	3000/-	5400/-
10.	Teliwara	3000/-	5400/-
11.	Azad Market	3000/-	5400/-
12.	Mall Road	3000/-	5400/-
13.	Rajpur Road	3000/-	5400/-
14.	Malka Ganj	3000/-	5400/-
15.	Alipur Road	3000/-	5400/-
16.	Chokhale Market	3000/-	5400/-
17.	Hathi Khanna	3000/-	5400/-
18.	Khanna Market (Near Tis Hazari)	3000/-	5400/-

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the locality (Rs.per sq. metre)</i>	<i>Residential (Rs.per.sq.m)</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
19.	Lehna Singh Market	3000/-	5400/-
20.	Nicholson Road	3000/-	5400/-
21.	Vijay Nagar	3000/-	5400/-
22.	Ashoka Market	3000/-	5400/-
23.	Subzimandi	3000/-	5400/-
24.	Indira Nagar	2500/-	4500/-
25.	Azadpur	2500/-	4500/-
26.	Andha Mughal	2500/-	4500/-
27.	Band Stand Area Ext. (BSA)	2500/-	4500/-
28.	Bharat Nagar	2500/-	4500/-
29.	Gur-Ki-Mandi	2500/-	4500/-
30.	Gulabi Bag	2500/-	4500/-
31.	Kingsway Camp	2500/-	4500/-
32.	Timarpur	2500/-	4500/-
33.	Angoori Bagh	2500/-	4500/-
34.	Edward Lines	2500/-	4500/-
35.	Hakikat Nagar	2500/-	4500/-
	ZONE V EAST DELHI		
1.	Jheel Kuranja	1200/-	2160/-
2.	Geeta Colcony	1200/-	2160/-
	Narela and other Outlying Colonies	850/-	1530/-

Central Funds for Brahmaputra Board

6791. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided by the Union Government to the Brahmaputra Board during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of projects cleared by the Brahmaputra Board and sanctioned by the Union Government in the North-eastern region during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The grants-in-aid released to the Brahmaputra Board during the last three years are as follows:-

(i)	1988-89	Rs.500 lakhs
(ii)	1989-90	Rs. 665 lakhs
(iii)	1990-91	Rs. 482 lakhs

(b) The following are the schemes cleared by Brahmaputra Board and sanctioned by the Union Government:-

- (i) Narrang Drainage Improvement Scheme, (Cost Rs. 490 lakhs)
- (ii) North -Eastern Hydraulic and Allied Research Institute, (Cost Rs. 470 lakhs)

[Translation]

News-Item Captioned "Delhi Police Ke Jawanon Mein Asantosh Panap Raha Hai"

6792. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Delhi Police Ke Jawanon Mein Asantosh Panap Raha Hai" appearing in Navbharat Times dated August 1, 1991; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A news-item captioned "Delhi Police Ke Jawanon Mein Asantosh Panap Raha Hai" appeared in Navbharat Times dated August 1, 1991. The news-item referred to certain demands of the Delhi Police Karamchari Kalyan Parishad, mainly relating to provision of residential accommodation, grant of weekly rest, avoiding long hours of duty, restricting deployment of constables as orderlies, etc.

(b) The Government have taken certain steps for increasing residential accommodation, weekly rest is being provided and orderlies are being appointed as per the fixed norms.

Agreement Between Management and Employees' Federation on N.P.C.C.

6793. SHRI. BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was reached between the Management and the Employees' Federation of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited on March 22, 1991; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI. VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b): A Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the Management of National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and All India National Projects Construction Corporation Limited Employees Federation on 22nd March, 1991. The important features of the Settlement are re-instatement of retrenched and terminated workmen up to the end of September, 1991; re-instatement of workmen of Totladoh Unit from the date of their termination; review on merit of the cases of workmen dismissed on disciplinary grounds; to initiate negotiations for wage settlement effective for a period of 8 years from January, 1987 to December, 1994 and withdrawal of pending cases before Labour Authorities/Courts/Industrial Tribunals. Most of the clauses of the settlement are scheduled for implementation by 30th September, 1991.

[English]

Priority to Persons Registered under OYT Category for Telephone Connections.

6794. **SHRI. GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give priority to applicants for telephone connections registered under OYT category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of connections to be sanctioned to applicants registered under non-OYT category during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b): At the time of

bulk capacity releases, out of the 3 categories of registrants, people registered under OYT category get a higher percentage of release as per the scheme.

(c) About 4 lakh new connections under Non-OYT category are expected to be released during the current year.

Haj Pilgrimage

6795. **SHRI. SYED SHAHABUDDIN: SHRI. T.J. ANJALOSE:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Haj pilgrimage received from each State during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of Haj Pilgrims by air, sea and ports of exit during the above period year-wise;

(c) the catchment area for each port of exit and the State-wise break up of pilgrims for each of them;

(d) whether there is any plan for fixing quota for those States where the demand for Haj Pilgrimage is high;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the State-wise representation in the existing Haj Committee;

(g) the present status of the proposed amendments to the Haj committee Act as approved by the Central Haj Advisory Board;

(h) the present composition of the Board and the date of its last meeting; and

(i) the steps taken by the Government for providing more facilities to Haj Pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI.
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Information available
is given in Statement-A.

(b) and (c). Information available is given
in Statement-B.

(d). There is no proposal to refix quotas
which are fixed on the basis of statewide
Muslim population.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Haj Committee members do not
represent any State.

(g) Legislation to replace the existing
act was proposed by the Central Haj Advi-
sory Board, which is under consideration of
Government.

(h) There is no Central Haj Advisory
Board now.

(i) Arrangements for Haj are under
constant examination to effect improvement
which is an on-going process.

STATEMENT-A

Sl. No.	States	1989 by Air/Only	1990 by Sea/Only	1991 by Sea/Only
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	769	1333	1454
2.	Assam	448	676	588
3.	Bihar	211	1045	1365
4.	Gujarath	1653	7497	5718
5.	Delhi	276	839	654
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2181	4852	2694
7.	Karnataka	982	480	1411
8.	Kerala	1634	2504	2190
9.	Madhya Pradesh	727	1596	2195
10.	Maharashtra	3315	5589	5539
11.	Orissa	62	92	56
12.	Rajasthan	852	2824	2373
13.	Tamil Nadu	865	1402	1202

Sl. No.	States	1989 by Air/Only	1990 by Sea/Only	1991 by Sea/Only
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4152	12812	11202
15.	West Bengal	583	1515	1827
16.	Haryana	182	882	588
17.	Lakshadweep	51	167	127
18.	Andaman & Nicobar	13	17	17
19.	Chandigarh	20	798	212
20.	Himachal Pradesh	3	12	12
21.	Pondichery	19	25	9
22.	Punjab	79	92	62
23.	Tripura	15	32	11
24.	Manipur	45	51	49
25.	Goa/Daman/Deu	17	30	13
Total		19154	48162	41567

Note: Figure for 1989 indicate the number of applications received by air only. Figures for sea applications are being collected.

STATEMENT - B

Number of Haj Pilgrims by air/sea during the last three years

S.No.	Year	By Sea	By Air	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1989	4635	20010	24695
2.	1990	4625	19602	24227
3.	1991	4578	18790	23318

Port of exit for sea pilgrims: Bombay

There is no catchment area as Pilgrims from all parts of India are Free to indicate the departure point of their choice

Ports of exit for air pilgrims and their number from that point as under:

Points of embarkation	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4
Bombay	12046	10690	10445
Delhi	6474	7097	6691
Madras	981	1249	1085
Cuttack	509	566	569
Total	20010	10602	18790

Memorandum from Coconut Growers in Kerala

6796. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Coconut growers in Kerala regarding difficulties faced by them;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): No memorandum has been received during 1991 in Ministry of Agriculture from Coconut growers in Kerala.

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

Per Capita Milk Consumption

6797. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per capita consumption of milk in the urban and rural areas of Kerala separately during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): Data on per capita consumption of milk separately for urban and rural areas of Kerala during 1990-91 are not available. However, the National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics conducts regularly nationwide surveys on household consumer expenditure. This survey provides data on the value of consumption of various groups of household items including the expenditure of milk and milk products in rural and urban areas,

As per this survey, the value of consumption of milk and milk products per person for a period of 30 days during 1988-89 (latest available) in Kerala is Rs. 11.20 for rural areas and Rs. 18.68 for urban areas.

[Translation]

Promotion to SC/ST Telephone Operators in MTNL, Delhi.

6798. SHRI. RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Operators promoted in Supervisor Grade in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi during last three years;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes out of them.

(c) whether the SC/ST employees have been given the residue quota fixed by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Sir, in the year 1988, 51 telephone operators including 6 SC candidates and one ST candidate were restored to Supervisory grade. In the years 1989 & 1990, number of such operators was 22 and 16 respectively. However, there was no SC/ST candidates among them.

(c) and (d). Sir, SC/ST employees have been given the reserved quota fixed by the Government in this regard in the years prior to November, 1983. Due to introduction of One Time Bound Promotion (OTBP) Scheme w.e.f. 30.11.1983, 228 posts of Supervisors were reduced and operators already promoted as Supervisors were reverted to their

basic cadre of Telephone Operators retaining their existing pay scales as for Supervisors. During subsequent years including 1988, 1989 and 1990, depending upon the availability of the vacancies in the grade of Supervisors, the officials who were earlier reverted as operators, including SC/ST candidates, were again restored as Supervisors as per their seniority.

[English]

Closure of Engineering Foundry Units

6799. SHRI. S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) where several engineering foundry units in the country are facing closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c): One of the inputs of the foundry units is pig iron. Domestic production of pig iron is inadequate to meet the total domestic demand. Pig iron industry had been delicensed in 1986, so as to encourage entry of private sector in the production of pig iron. Import of pig iron was also placed under OGL in March, 1990 so as to enable users to directly import pig iron.

Allotment of Agricultural Land in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6800. SHRI. MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where agricultural land was allotted other than regularisation of encroachments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last one year;

(b) whether the agricultural land allotted prior to last one years has been demarcated and the possession handed over to allottees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any premium has been charged with retrospective effect; and

(e) if so, the rate thereof and when this rate commenced for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI.M.M. JACOB): (a) Two cases.

(b) and (c). In Andaman District agricultural land was allotted in 249 cases and in Nicobar district agricultural and hilly land was allotted in 319 cases. The land has been demarcated and the possession has been handed over to the allottees.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Flood Affected State

6801. SHRI. GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the benefit of small and marginal farmers in flood affected States;

(b) if so, the date from which the scheme would be launched;

(c) whether the scheme has already been launched in some States; and

(d) if so, the names of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (d): Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Licensed Post Offices in Urban Areas

6802. SHRI. DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the Government have approved a scheme to set up licensed post offices in Urban and Semi-Urban areas;

(b). whether the Government have modified the policy in this regard; and

(c). if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c): No, Sir. However, a scheme of Licensed Postal Agents was introduced in August 1985 with the objective of reducing operational expenditure in urban areas, introducing an element of competition in running of the post offices and providing basic needs namely availability of stamps and stationery and despatch of mails at points where post offices do not exist. At present the number of Licensed Postal Agents functioning in the country is about 200. No final view has been taken as yet in regard to modification or discontinuance of Licensed Postal Agency Scheme.

[*English*]

Royalty Collected from Mining Companies of Goa

6803. SHRI. HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the royalty on iron ore collected from the various mining companies in Goa during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of royalty collected from the top five iron export companies in Goa during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alleged Irregularities in HAU, Hissar

6804. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a). whether several cases of irregularities in Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar have been brought to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Telephone Connections at Goriyar Kothi and Siwan in Bihar

6805. SHRI. SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections at Goriya Kothi and Siwan in Bihar; and

(b) the steps taken to provide telephone connections to all the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a). As on 31.7.91, the number of persons on the waiting list for the telephone connections in Siwan are 206. There is no registered demand (i.e. prospective subscriber actually depositing the registration charges) so far at Goriya Kothi where only one Long Distance Public Telephone is working.

(b). The waiting list at Siwan is expected to be cleared before March, 1995 by replacing the existing 800 lines exchange with a larger exchange.

Joint Venture Project of Sponge Iron in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

6806. SHRI. G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. ESSAR Gujarat Ltd., is going to set up a joint venture project of Sponge Iron in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work of the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI. SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a): Government are not aware of any such proposal.

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

Telecom Facilities in Jamnagar District Gujarat

6807. SHRI. CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands for providing Telephones, STDs, FAX and Tele-

printers facilities at various places in Jamnagar District;

(b). if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c). the plans, proposals, schemes and estimates for providing such facilities in the district during 1991-92 and 1992-93; and

(d). the number of Telephones, FAX, STD and Teleprinters provided at Jamnagar and other places in the district from January 1, 1989 to July 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. Demand for new telephone connections as on 31.8.1991 in Jamnagar District is 1734. There is no demand for Telex, Fax and Teleprinters. In respect of STD, there is no registered demand maintained. Instead, STD linkage is provided depending on plan objectives and/or requirement assessed by the local unit.

The present waiting list for telephones is expected to be cleared progressively by March, 1993.

STD links are available at six places in Jamnagar district. During 1991-92, STD links are proposed to be provided at ten places. The expenses for all these plans and proposals are expected to be met out of the Capital Outlay of Gujarat Telecom Circle.

(d). The number of telephones, FAX, STD links, Telex and Teleprinters provided in Jamnagar district from January 1, 1989 to July 31, 1991 are as under:-

Telephones	3729
FAX	22
STD Links	4

Telex Nil

Teleprinters Nil

C-DOT Technology

6808. SHRI. PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether C-DOT has developed indigenous technology for feature phone, PLCC, BSN and Protocol Phase (STD), and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI.
RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b):

- i) Feature Phone - C-DOT has not taken any programme for development of this item.
- ii) PLCC (Power Line Carrier Communication) - C-DOT has extended its technical help to a few of C-DOT's PABX Licensees for extending the use of PABX for PLCC application.
- iii) BSN (Business Subscriber Network - C-DOT is developing a Business Communication Network (BCN) based on the international standard for ISDN (In-

tegrated Services Digital Network). A three node network based on this technology is to be experimented in Bangalore by end of 1991 and a total of 96 ISI subscribers to be connected to it. The ISDN subscribers will be able to use ISDN facilities among themselves. BCN will also allow them to use existing telephone, telex and data network.

- iv) Protocol Phase (STD) - C-DOT is not developing any technology in the area of protocol phase.

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Calcutta

6809. SHRI. SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for modernisation of some exchanges in Calcutta during this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the work schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI.
RAJESH PILOT): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) Given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Modernisation of Existing Exchanges in Calcutta during the year 1991-92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Existing type</i>	<i>To be converted</i>	<i>Target</i>
1.	Central	Strowger	Electronic E-10B	Last quarter of 1991-92
2.	Russa	-do-	-do-	-do-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Existing type</i>	<i>To be converted</i>	<i>Target</i>
3.	Tribeni	Strowger	Electronic E-10B	Last quarter of 1991-92
4.	Howrah	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Salkia	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Andul	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Bagh Bazar	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Baruipur	-do-	-do-	-do-
9.	Panihati	Crossbar	-do-	-do-
10.	Circus	-do-	-do-	-do-
11.	Russa	-do-	-do-	-do-

Detection of Mines Through Satellite

6810. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made in detection of mines through satellite during last three years;

(b) whether any major break through has been achieved in this field;

(c) the names of satellites being used in detecting mines; and

(d) the future plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI. BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b): The satellite data have provided information on broad rock groups, landforms, structural features such as folds, fractures/faults etc. which

help in delineating target areas for Mineral exploration.

Department of Space and the Geological Survey of India undertook a joint project called Vasundhara with the main purpose of assessing the utility of remote sensing in mineral exploration. The studies resulted in the delineation of regional level potential target areas for mineral search by combining data from satellites, airborne geophysical, geo-chemical and ground geophysical and geological data. The target areas identified included lead-zinc mineralised zone in Vontimitta area in Cuddapah basin and promising zones of gemstone in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

The Satellite studies by Department of Space with the concerned user agencies have also resulted in the delineation of favourable zones of lead-zinc mineralization for further exploration in Udaipur district, Rajasthan. Identification of target areas for exploration of copper in Balaghat District,

Madhya Pradesh. Identification of promising areas for iron-ore and possible base-metal mineral occurrences in Northern and Central parts of Orissa and delineation of structural details in the Singrauli Coal fields in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The studies were carried out using data mainly from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-1A). Data from Landsat-TM (American satellite) and SPOT (French satellite) were also used.

(d) It is proposed to take up modelling studies for mineral exploration involving data from the IRS-1B, ERS-1 (ESA) and better resolution data from future satellite series (e.g. IRS-1C/1D) along with other geo-scientific data.

[*Translation*]

Upgradation of Post Offices in Bihar

6811. SHRIMATI GIRJA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade some branch and sub-post offices on the basis of population in Bihar during 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. The upgradation of Branch Post Offices & Sub Post offices is done on the basis of workload and the prescribed financial parameters, and not merely on the basis of population.

(b). Does not arise in view of 'a' above.

[*English*]

Automatic Telephone Exchange with S.T.D. Facility in Tamluk, West Bengal

6812. SHRI. SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). whether there is any proposal under the co consideration of the Government for setting up of a automatic telephone exchange with S.T.D. facility in Tamluk, Midnapore District of West Bengal; and

(b). if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). An Electronic Telephone Exchange along with S.T.D. facility has been Planned to be set up during 1993-94 at Tamluk, Midnapore District of West Bengal.

[*Translation*]

Power Supply to Zinc Smelter Plant at Udaipur

6813. SHRI. BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a). the quantum of power required to operate Debari Zinc Smelter at Udaipur and the names of places from where power is being obtained to operate this plant indicating the number of units of power being obtained from each place; and

(b). whether D.G. sets have also been installed to overcome the shortage of power and if so, the number of D.G. sets installed and the total percentage of power consumption being met by these sets together with other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI. BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a): During the year 1990-91 the maximum demand of the plant was 38.4 MVA. The total power supply to Zinc Smelter in Debari is met by Rajasthan State Electricity Board. The contract demand with Rajasthan State Electricity Board is 40 MVA.

(b) Yes, Sir. Three D.G. sets of total generating capacity of 15.36 MW have been installed at Zinc Smelter, Debari. These cater to the need during power cuts and power failures. Total captive generation during 1990-91 had been 46,07,117 units.

[English]

Transfer of Postal Divisions in Bihar

6814. SHRI. RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations for the transfer of Aurangabad, Gaya and Rohtas Postal Divisions from the Ranchi Postal Circle to the Patna Postal Circle;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) A representation for such transfer of jurisdiction has been received only in respect of Gaya Postal Division.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Self-Sufficiency in Production of Pulses

6815. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of pulses are being imported annually; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for attaining self-sufficiency in production of pulses?

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

(b) The following steps are being taken for achieving self-sufficiency in pulses:

- i) The National Pulses Development Programme schemes for improved seeds, demonstrations, plant protection measures, farm implements, dal processors bio-fertilisers and training programmes covering 26 States and Union Territories;
- ii) Plant Protection umbrella for gram and arhar against pod borer, cut-worm and termite in 11 States.
- iii) Scheme for expansion of area under summer moong/urad in 11 States;
- iv) A composite approach to pulses development covering crop production, technology, farmers' services/ inputs, post-harvest technology and price-support/ market intervention. This approach has been taken up by the Technology Mission on Oil seeds and Pulses.

[English]

Grant of Autonomy to Certain Units of I.T.I.

6816. SHRI. V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the Government have any proposal to grant autonomy to the six units of the Indian Telephone Industries;

(b). if so, the details thereof;

(c). if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d). whether any proposal to grant autonomy to the I.T.I. unit at Kaujicode in Palakkad District of Kerala has been received from its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to effect any changes in the powers presently delegated to the I.T.I.

(b). Does not arise.

(c). The units have been delegated appropriate powers regarding various subjects whenever necessary.

(d). No, Sir.

Telephone Connections in Erode Telephone Division and Tiruchengode Exchanges in Tamil Nadu.

6817. DR. (SMT.) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a): the number of applications for new telephone connections pending in Erode Telephone Division and Tiruchengode Exchange in Tamil Nadu as on August 31, 1991;

(b). the reasons for the delay in providing telephone connections and the steps taken to give early connections; and

(c). the time by which the waiting list of telephone connections is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI. RAJESH PILOT): (a). The number of telephone connections pending in Erode telephone division and Tiruchengode telephone exchange as on August 31st, 1991 are 4923 and 1179 respectively.

(b) and (c). Present exchanges have no further capacity to give new telephone connections. New Electronic Exchanges have been planned for Erode and Tiruchengode. With the setting up of above exchanges, the present waiting list is expected to be cleared by March, 1994.

[Translation]

New Telephone Connections

6818. SHRI. HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a). whether the orders issued for telephone connections upto March 31, 1991 have been cancelled;

(b). if not, the reasons for not implementing those orders;

(c). the number of subscribers who have since been allotted telephone connections upto the said date out of the telephone connections for which orders have been issued earlier and the number of those which are yet to be allotted; and

(d). the time by which the remaining subscribers are likely to be allotted telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). It is presumed that Hon'ble member wants to have information regarding out-of turn telephone connections. While action to provide these telephone connections was under way, some cases of fake out-of turn sanctions were brought to notice by Telecom. Field Units. An investigation by Vigilance Branch was ordered into the matter in the month of May 1991. Action to provide telephone connections on out-of-turn sanctions was therefore, withheld pending completion of the investigation.

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

(d). Further action will be taken on completion of the investigations. However, in respect of sanctions made on the recommendations of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, against their quota, Provision of telephone connections has already been ordered. These telephones will be installed progressively on priority subject to technical feasibility.

[English]

Ground Water Study In Uttar Pradesh

6819. SHRIBHUWANCHNDRAKHAN-DURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any study to assess the under ground water resources in drought prone areas of Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli Tehri and Nainital districts were included in the said study; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Based on the hydrogeological surveys conducted upto the year 1990-91, the Central Ground Water Board has estimated the ground water resources of all the 16 identified drought prone districts in the state of UP except the five hilly districts of Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Almora and Pithorgarh. During the year 1991-2, exploratory drilling has been planned in some of these districts, to prove the estimates made as a result of hydrogeological surveys.

(b) Drought prone districts of Allahabad, Banda and Hamirpur have presently been included in the exploratory drilling programme for 1991-92. Assessment of ground water in these areas has been planned through the drilling of 20 exploratory wells and 10 observation wells.

(c) while Nainital district has been included in the exploratory drilling programme, Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli and Tehri have not been included.

(d) To confirm the estimates of ground water based on hydro-geological surveys, it is planned to drill 5 exploratory wells and 3 observation wells in Nainital district to the depth of 300 to 450 metres.

Arrest of an Abu Dhabi National at Sahar Air Port Bombay

6820. SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Abu Dabi national was arrested at the Sahar International Airport for allegedly marrying a 14 year old slum girl

from Bombay and trying to whisk her away to Abu Dhabi;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been noticed so far; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The enquiry and action in the matter is a State subject and lies with the State Government. However, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

[Translation]

Implementation of Recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in Health Deptt. of Delhi Administration

6821. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Central Fourth Pay Commission have been fully implemented in the Department of Health of Delhi administration;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the pay scales as recommended by the Commission have been

provided to the Medical officers and Doctors of the Homeopathic system of medicine working under the Delhi Administration; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the requisite pay scales are likely to be provided to such officers?

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

Smuggling of Livestock

6822. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cows and livestock smuggled to Pakistan from Rajasthan during last three years;

(b) whether any effective action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The number of cows and other animals seized by the BST while being smuggled to Pakistan from Rajasthan border during the last three years is, as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Other animals</i>
1988	244	305
1989	425	218
1990	21	637
1991	—	575

(b) and (c). Border fores have been strengthened both in force, in equipment and weaponry. Vigil has been increased. Border fencing and lighting is being done in specified areas.

[English]

Delicensing of Dairy Producing units

6823. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the government propose to delicense dairy producing units;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) to (c). As per the New Industrial Policy announced by the Government on 24.7.1991, the item "milk foods and malted foods" has been delicensed.

[Translation]

Community Farming scheme

6824. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the crops being grown in Uttar Pradesh under the Community Farming Scheme;

(b) whether the Government propose to implement Centrally sponsored schemes for cultivation of wheat, maize, millet, sugarcane, rice and vegetable in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Community Farming Scheme is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) For increasing production of rice, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of integrated programme for Rice Development is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, for increasing production of wheat, maize, millets and vegetables, Central Sector Schemes are in operation.

(c) The details of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated programme for Rice Development are as follows:-

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Allocation for 1991-92 Central Share (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Pattern of Assistance</i>
1	2	3
(a) Propagation of improved rice production technology	1280.00	75:25
(b) Rice seed Minikit and State Level Training	19.46	100% Central Share

[English]

Killing and Arrest of Terrorists

6825. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists/militants killed and arrested in Jammu and Kashmir between January 1st 1987 and June 1991;

(b) the number of those arrested since January 1987 for militancy and secessionist activities have been convicted by the courts; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the speedy trial of such terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB) : (a) to (c). Information is awaited from the Government of J and K.

[Translation]

Amount Paid to consultants by NDA

6826. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by the Narmada Development Authority to various consultants; and

(b) whether the major and medium projects are being set up on the Narmada Basin?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There is no organisation named "Narmada Development Authority"

under the central Government. However, the Government had set up Narmada Control Authority in 1980 in accordance with the provisions of Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award on the sharing of Narmada waters amongst the Narmada basin States. During 1989-90, the Narmada Control Authority has paid an amount of Rs. 12,15,005/- to the consultants.

(b) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Yen Credit for Procurement of Power House Equipments

6827. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for second yen credit for procurement of power house equipments to be supplied from Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which the units of the Sardar Sarovar Power House are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat has approached the Government of India for negotiating second loan assistance of 17.2 billion Japanese Yen from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan. Despite vigorous efforts made by the Government of India, the Japanese Government have so far not agreed to provide this loan.

(c) The first unit of Sardar Sarovar River Bed Power House is planned to be commis-

sioned in September 1995 and subsequent units at an interval of about four months. The sixth unit is planned to be commissioned in April, 1997.

[*Translation*]

Payment of Bonus to Delhi Home Guards Personnel

6828. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether bonus is being paid to the personnel of the Delhi Home Guards every year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure the payment of bonus to those personnel every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) and (b). Home Guards is an organisation of volunteers and a nucleus of full time paid employees for command, control and training, Delhi Home Guard Organisation is also based on the same pattern, Since the Home Guards of Delhi are volunteers, there is no provision in Home Guard Act/Rules of Delhi Home Guards for payment of bonus to them, However, so far as the full time paid employees of Delhi Home guards are concerned, bonus is being paid regularly to them by Delhi Administration in accordance with the provision laid down every year by the finance Ministry, Govt. of India. These employees have been paid the bonus for the year 1989-90 vide Delhi Administration Finance (Budget) Deptt. Circular No. F-11(i)/90-Fin. (b), dated 17th September, 1990.

[*English*]

Grievance Cells of MCD

6829. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has set up Grievance Cells in different Zones of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received in each Cell and the usual time taken to redress those grievances;

(d) whether the west Zone Complaint Cell attends to the telephone calls of persons desiring to lodge complaints over telephone and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any complaint has been received in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The Grievances Cells have been set up in 12 Zones of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The number of complaints received from 1.3.90 to 31.7.91 in these Cells are as follows;

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Number of complaints received</i>
City	0788
C.L.Z.	3099
K.B.Z.	1667
Naj.Zone	1991
Narela	2525
N.D.Z.	3254
S.P.Z.	0819

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Number of complaints received</i>
Shahd.(N and S)	1190
South	0540
West	0873
Rohini	1253

The complaints are attended to expeditiously.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the West Zone Complaint Cell attends to the telephone calls of persons desiring to lodge complaints.

(e) and (f) The MCD has further reported that no such complaint has been received.

[*Translation*]

Kidnapping of Girls in Delhi

6830. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of girls kidnapped from Delhi Junction, New Delhi Railway Station, Delhi Airport and other important places like colleges, schools and public places in Delhi during July and August, 1991;

(b) whether the Delhi Police has played any important role in apprehending the criminal gangs and recovering the girls in addition to their routine action; and

(c) the steps taken to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.

JACOB): (a) Of the 20 kidnapping reported in Delhi during the months of July and August of this year, 3 cases were reported at Delhi Junction and two at public places. 15 cases related to kidnapping of girls who had reportedly gone to schools/colleges but had not returned.

(b) 11 persons have been arrested and 15 girls recovered by Delhi Police.

(c) Among the measures taken are surveillance of known criminals; increased patrolling, proper investigation of reported cases, and, offering of rewards in some cases. Raids are also conducted in areas of ill repute to trace out kidnapped girls.

[*English*]

Abolition of Licence Scheme on Manufacture of Cordless Telephone Instruments

6831. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abolish licence scheme on indigenously manufactured Cordless Telephone instruments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date from which the abolition scheme is likely to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) The licencing requirement for indigenously manufactured cordless telephone instruments, type approved by the Department of Telecom, has already been abolished with effect from 8.8.1991. The users are now required to only intimate the telecom authorities about the type and make of instruments installed by them for use with departmental network.

World Bank Assistance for Dindi and Moosi Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

6832. SHRI B. DHARMABIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the World Bank assistance released so far for the Dindi and Moosi irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh separately, and

(b) the present position of those projects and the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Moosi and Dindi sub Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh estimated to cost Rs. 334 lakhs and Rs. 164 lakhs respectively, have been approved under the World Bank assisted National Water Management Project. Uptil March, 1991 a sum of Rs. 39 lakhs has been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh under the National Water Management Project.

(b) Work on these two sub-projects is in progress. Expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakhs on Moosi and Rs. 15.00 lakhs on Dindi has already been incurred upto August, 1991. Both the projects are targeted for completion by June, 1993.

National Awareness on Conservation of top Soil

6833. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to create national awareness about conservation of top soil; and

(b) whether any comprehensive legisla-

tion at the national level is being contemplated to conserve the top soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Conservation of top soil is an integral part of Soil and Water Conservation measures. Knowledge of these measures and technological packages are disseminated through agricultural extension and farm advice on TV, AIR, Newspaper and other media.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

6834. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Subarnarekha Pariyojana Par Phir Vivad" appearing in 'Navbharat Times' dated August 7, 1991;

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

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding misuse of financial assistance provided by the World Bank, and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Project obtained World Bank Assistance effective from January, 1983 to the tune of US Dollars 127 Million. The credit was fully disbursed by August, 1989. Government of Bihar is in the process of identifying another phase of Subarnarekhs Multi-

purpose Project for further appraisal by the Bank. The current indication is that final appraisal depends on satisfactory implementation of re-settlement and rehabilitation policy; evolution of a programme for optimum water utilisation in the project and arranging clearance of the project from forest angle by the Government of Bihar.

(c) No such complaint has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Setting up of Alumina Plants in
Visakhapatnam and East Godavari
Districts**

6835. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for setting up of alumina plants in the tribal belt of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed cost on the said plants; and

(c) the countries which have offered collaborations therefor and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following parties have applied for Letters of intent (LOI) for setting up of 100% EOU Alumina Projects in the districts of East Godavary and Visakhapatnam:

(1) M/s. Birla Technical Services.

(2) M/s. Karnataka Telecables Limited.

(3) M/s. Coastal Alumina Limited.

(4) Shri K. Sivananda Reddy.

Since the proposals are at a preliminary stage, project cost are not available.

(c) No proposal from any country for joint ventures has been received.

[Translation]

**Electronic Telephone Exchange in
Pilibheet District of U.P.**

6836. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to instal electronic telephone exchange by replacing the old telephone exchange, Pilibheet district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The existing telephone exchange in at Pilibheet is planned for replacement by Electronic Exchange during 1992-93.

[English]

Availability of Dhara Refined Oil

6837. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhara refined oil is not available in the market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for regular supply of Dhara refined oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. NDDDB is marketing refined mustard oil and refined groundnut oil under the Dhara brand name in different markets of the country. Currently, there is no shortage of Dhara refined edible oils in any of these markets.

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

[*Translation*]

Steel Stockyards In Bihar

6838. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to states:

(a) the number of location of Steel Stockyards in Bihar at present;

(b) whether the Union Government have taken any decision for setting up of more such stockyards in that state; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There are three tockyard in Bihar and the locations are :-

SAIL	: Bokaro Patna
TISCO	: Patna

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Expansion of Electronic Telephone Exchange At Gulbarga, Karnataka

6839. DR. B.G. JAWALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for expansion of the electronic telephone exchange at Gulbarga, Karnataka;

(b) the progress made so far; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The existing exchange is working at its full capacity and cannot be expanded. This exchange is planned to be replaced by 5000 Lines Electronic exchange.

(b) Exchange equipment has been ordered for supply by M/s. ITI during early part of 1992-93.

(c) The new 5000 Lines electronic exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

New Equipments for Telephone Exchange In Agra

6840. SHRI BHAG RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for changing the outdated telephone exchange equipments in Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the time by which new equipments are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) (i) The electro-mechanical exchanges at Etamadpur, Fatehabad, Jarar and Kheragarh are planned

to be replaced by electronic exchanges during 1991-92.

(ii) The out-dated telephone exchanges in Agra city will be replaced by modern exchanges progressively during 1991-95.

[English]

Amnesty International Report, 1991

6842. SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Amnesty International Report, 1991 wherein it has been stated that an unprecedented rise in violence and killings by separatist groups in several regions of India was accompanied by a similar rise in politically motivated killings by the Government forces and detention of thousands of political prisoners under special or preventive detention laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Government of India is aware of the Amnesty International 1991 Report. While acknowledging increased violence by "armed separatist groups", it alleges *inter alia* that "several thousand political prisoners" were

held in India without charge or trial under special or preventive detention laws and that "increasingly, politically motivated arrests were not officially acknowledged". The figures provided in the Report of persons under detention are exaggerated and it is false to allege that there have been "Politically motivated" killings/unacknowledged arrests by Government forces.

[Translation]

Census, 1991

6843. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the distribution of male and female population, male and female literacy rates, density and growth rate of population as per the provisional figures of the 1991 Census, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the population of various religions in the country according to the 1991 Census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The required information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The population of various religions in the country according to the 1991 Census is not available.

STATEMENT

Provisional

Population, literacy Rate (Separately for males and females), Density of population and decennial Growth Rate of Population (Percentage) During 1981-91 based on the 1991 Census Provisional figures.

India /State/ Union Territory	Population			Literacy rate			Density of population per Sq. Km	Decennial growth rate of Population (Percent) 1981- 91
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	844,324,222	437,805,805	406,518,417	52.15	63.90	39.46	267	23.56
States:								
Andhra Pradesh	66,354,559	33,637,906	32,716,653	45.26	56.46	33.79	241	23.91
Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	461,242	397,150	41.22	51.10	29.37	10	35.86
Assam	22,294,562	11,579,693	10,714,869	53.42	62.34	43.70	284	23.58
Bihar	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	38.54	52.63	23.10	497	23.49
Goa	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	76.96	85.48	68.20	316	15.95
Gujarath	41,174,343	21,271,102	19,903,241	60.94	72.61	48.50	210	20.80

India /State/ Union Territory	Population			Literacy rate			Density of population per Sq. Km	Decennial growth rate of Population (Percent) 1981- 91
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	55.33	67.85	40.94	369	26.27
Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	63.54	74.57	52.46	92	19.39
Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	-	-	-	76	28.92
Karnataka	44,806,468	22,846,613	21,959,855	56.01	67.39	44.26	234	20.66
Kerala	29,032,828	14,230,391	14,802,437	90.58	94.43	86.93	747	14.06
Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	43.45	57.43	28.39	149	26.75
Maharashtra	78,748,215	40,686,254	38,061,961	63.22	75.02	50.66	256	25.43
Manipur	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	60.96	72.98	48.64	82	28.56
Meghalaya	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	48.26	51.57	44.78	78	31.80
Mizoram	686,217	356,672	329,545	81.23	84.06	78.09	33	38.98
Nagaland	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	61.30	66.09	55.72	73	56.86

India /State/ Union Territory	Population			Literacy rate			Density of population per Sq. Km	Decennial growth rate of Population (Percent) 1981- 91		
	Persons		Males	Females		Persons			Males	Females
	2	3		4	5						6	7	8	9
Orissa	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	48.55	62.37	34.40	202	19.50		
Punjab	20,190,070	10,695,136	9,495,659	57.14	63.68	49.72	401	20.26		
Rajasthan	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	38.81	55.07	20.84	128	28.07		
Sikkim	405,505	215,900	189,605	57.41	65.25	48.08	57	28.17		
Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	63.72	74.88	52.29	428	14.94		
Tripura	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	60.39	70.08	50.01	262	33.69		
Uttar Pradesh	139,031,130	73,898,286	65,132,844	41.79	55.33	26.20	472	25.41		
West Bengal	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	57.72	67.24	47.15	766	24.55		
A & N Islands	279,111	153,323	125,788	73.76	79.72	66.28	34	47.88		
Chandigarh	640,725	357,411	283,314	78.73	82.67	73.61	5,620	41.88		
D & N Havell	138,401	70,879	67,522	39.51	52.12	26.15	282	33.49		

India /State/ Union Territory	Population			Literacy rate			Density of population per Sq. Km	Decennial growth rate of Population (Percent) 1981- 91
	Persons	Males		Persons	Males			
		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Daman & Diu	101,439	51,452	49,987	73.58	85.67	61.38	906	28.43
Delhi	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	76.09	82.63	68.01	6,319	50.64
Lakshadweep	51,681	26,582	25,099	79.23	87.06	70.88	1,615	28.40
Pondichery	807,045	407,685	399,360	74.60	83.67	65.38	1,640	33.51

Note:

(1) The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. Population figures are as projected by the standing Committees of Experts on Population projections (October, 1989). The Figures given in Cols. 8 and 9 for Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out taking into account the project figures.

(2) Density for India has been worked out on Comparable data.

(3) The 1981 Census could not be held in ASSAM. The decennial growth rate of Population for 1981-91 for Assam has been worked out on the basis of the total population for 1981 obtained by interpolation.

(4) In the 1991 Census, Children of the age of six years or less were considered as illiterates by definition. Literacy rate refers to the percentage of literates to Population aged 7 years and above. The figures of literates for Jammu & Kashmir are not available since the 1991 Census was not conducted in that state.

[English]

Study Regarding under Ground Water Resources In Kerala

6844. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be please to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any study to find out the availability of under ground water resources in the drought prone areas of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof/

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No district in Kerala is categorised as drought prone district. The Central Ground Water Board has however, carried out survey for determining availability of ground water in the entire state of Kerala.

(b) Total annually replenishable ground water resource of Kerala State is 8.1 cubic Kilometer (Km³). Utilisable resource for Irrigation is 6.8 Km³ per year. District-wise details of estimates of ground water resource are given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Ground Water Resources Estimates as Per Norms of Ground Water Estimation Committee

Name of the State: KERALA

Provisional

Sl Nos	Name of the District	Total replani- shable Ground Water Resources (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Provision for drinking Industrial & other Uses (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Utilisable Ground Water Resources For Irrigation (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Net Draft (1984-85) (Cubic km/yr)	Balance Ground Water Potential available for Explo- itation (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Level of G.W Develop ment (1984- 85) %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Thiruvananthapuram	0.304	0.059	0.245	0.022	0.222	8.98
2.	Kollam	0.445	0.076	0.369	0.040	0.329	10.84
3.	Pathanamthitta	0.423	0.064	0.359	0.016	0.343	4.46
4.	Alappuzha	0.510	0.077	0.433	0.028	0.405	6.47
5.	Kottayam	0.526	0.079	0.447	0.023	0.424	5.15
6.	Idukki	0.660	0.099	0.561	0.008	0.553	1.43
7.	Ernakulam	0.684	0.095	0.589	0.107	0.482	18.17

Sl Nos	Name of the District	Total replani- shable Ground Water Resources (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Provision for drinking Industrial & other Uses (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Utilisable Ground Water Resources For Irrigation (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Net Draft (1984-85) (Cubic km/yr)	Balance Ground Water Potential available for Explo- itation (Cubic Km/ Yr)	Level of G.W Develp ment (1984- 85) %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Thrissur	0.8596	0.130	0.726	0.121	0.605	16.67
9.	Palakkad	0.736	0.110	0.626	0.059	0.567	9.42
10.	Malappuram	0.690	0.108	0.582	0.069	0.513	11.86
11.	Kozhikode	0.528	0.080	0.448	0.026	0.422	5.8
12.	Wayanad	0.477	0.072	0.405	0.008	0.397	1.98
13.	Kannur	0.847	0.127	0.720	0.037	0.683	5.14
14.	Kasaragod	0.427	0.064	0.363	0.083	0.280	22.87
Total		8.113	1.24	6.873	0.647	6.226	9.41

[Translation]

Limited during the last six months, and

Shortfall in Production of Hindustan Copper Limited

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

6845. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of MINES be
 pleased to state:

(a) whether the production has declined
 in various units of the Hindustan Copper

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
 MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM
 SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The copper
 production by Hindustan Copper Limited at
 its four units during March, 1991 to August,
 1991 and for the corresponding period in the
 previous year was as follows:-

(Unit : Tonnes)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Production during March -August, '91</i>	<i>Production during March-August, '90</i>
I. Khetri Copper Complex (KCC), Rajasthan		
i. Ore production.	815458	876684
ii. Chathodes (refined copper)	15474	9445
II. Indian Copper Complex (ICC), Ghatsila, Bihar		
i. ore production	580058	651316
ii. Cathodes (refined copper)	6809	6949
III. Malanjkhand Copper Project (MCP), Madhya Pradesh		
Ore production	954309	937962
IV. Continuous Cast Copper Wire Rod Plant, Taloja, Maharashtra		
CC Rod	10421	8424

Thus, there has been a marginal decline in
 ore production at KCC and ICC and in metal
 production at ICC only. The main reasons for
 the shortfall have been as follows:-

- a) Fall in grade of ore at KCC.
 b) Unsatisfactory power supply position
 at ICC.

[English]

Anti India Propaganda by some Bangladesh News Papers

6846. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of certain anti-India propaganda being carried out by some Bangladesh news papers for the last few years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government at the diplomatic level in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government are aware that some newspaper articles and reports in Bangladesh do not reflect an adequate understanding of developments in India.

(b) Our High Commission in Dhaka keeps in constant touch with various newspapers and opinion makers in Bangladesh and regularly brief them on various developments in India and on matters having a bearing on Indo-Bangladesh relations. With the advent of a democratic Government in Bangladesh we are hopeful that the traditionally friendly relations between our two countries will improve further. Increased contacts, both at the official and private levels, will promote mutual understanding and result in better appreciation of each other's concerns.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Himachal Pradesh

6847. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the capacity of the Telephone Exchanges at Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under;

Hamirpur. The existing telephone exchange has been planned to be replaced by a main electronic exchange of 1500 lines during 1993-94.

Una and Bilaspur. The existing telephone exchanges have been planned for expansion during 1992-93 by adding one unit of 512 port electronic exchange at each station.

Compensation to Farmers for Acquisition of Land

6848. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide adequate compensation to the farmers whose lands are acquired by the Government institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cellular Telephones in Bombay

6849. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to instal cellular phones in Bombay;

(b) if so, the total outlay for introduction of this service and the foreign exchange component involved therein; and

(c) whether the Government propose to scrap this proposal in view of the prevailing economic situation in the country.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). A proposal to provide this facility to registrants in foreign exchange is under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance. The matter is in the preliminary state of examination and details are yet to be worked out.

(c) No, Sir. All aspects of the proposal are under examination.

Parking Facilities in Delhi

6850. SHRIRAJNATHSONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether car and two-wheeler owners in Delhi find it difficult to park their vehicles and are being exploited by unauthorised persons at parking lots; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide adequate parking sites and to prescribe uniform rate of parking all over the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The provision of parking facilities in the Union territory of Delhi is primarily the concern of civic bodies. The parking facilities are not commensurate with the number of vehicles in Delhi. Both the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee have, however, reported that there is no exploitation of car and two-wheeler owners by unauthorised persons in the parking lots under their control.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has plans to set up 9 more parking lots. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has plans to set up 3 underground/multi-level parking lots. The rates of parking are determined by the concerned civic bodies.

Fire Incidents in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

6851. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARARAO VADDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire incidents occurred in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant during last three years; and

(b) the reasons therefor and the measures taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The total number of fire incidents during the last three years, i.e. 1988 to 1990 was 284.

(b) The incidents occurred due to the sparks of welding/gas cutting operations being carried out by multiple agencies engaged in construction, falling on conveyor belt, waste jute, waste packing material,

minor electrical short circuits and spontaneous combustion of coal etc. The Management has taken extensive measures in terms of intensive fire vigilance, elaborate network of fire detection and alarm and protection systems throughout the plant besides educating employees in avoiding fire incidents and effective fire fighting.

Entry of Multi-National Companies in Poultry Industries

6852. SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of multi-national companies are trying to enter the poultry industries in collaboration with major Indian industrial houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have assessed the impact of entry of these multi-nationals on small and marginal farmers in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indian Poultry Industries?

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

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

New Research Centres in Kerala

6853. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) propose to set up new Research Centres for cash and horticultural crops in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the contribution made by the existing Research Centres in Kerala for development of agriculture in the State?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing research centres in Kerala have developed around 50 improved varieties of various horticultural and plantation crops, viz. 7 in Coconut, 3 in Arecanut, 4 in Cashewnut, 8 in black-pepper, 4 in small Cardamom, 1 in ginger, 3 in turmeric 1 in pumpkin, 18 in tuber crops and 1 in lemon-grass. The Centres have also developed production technologies and coconut based cropping systems which have contributed towards increased productivity and income.

[Translation]

Electronics Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

6854. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Surat, Baroda and Bharauch districts of Gujarat separately and the number of electronic exchanges out of them; and

(b) the details of the exchanges of those districts likely to be converted into electronic exchanges during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of telephone exchanges in Surat, Baroda and Bharauch districts of Gujarat as on 31.8.91 are 52, 55 and 33 respectively. The number

of electronic exchanges out them are 14, 11 and 8 respectively.

(b) Details are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Exchanges likely to be converted into electronic exchange in Surat, Baroda and Bharauchd during 1991-92.

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Electromechanical</i>	<i>Manual</i>	<i>Total</i>
Surat	15	7	22
Baroda	12	5	17
Bharauch	10	6	16

[English]

Forged Passports and Fake Travelling Documents

6855. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forged passports and fake travelling document were used by a large number of Indians who went abroad especially to European countries during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures contemplated by the Government thereon?

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

(b) 303 cases of forgery in passports were detected by the immigration authorities in 1990 which is not large compared to the number of Indians who travel abroad. To minimise incidence of forgery More Secured Passports with additional security features were introduced in India from August 1990.

New Telephone Connections in Trivandrum and Alleppey Districts of Kerala

6856. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for new telephone connections in Killimanur and Venjaramood in Trivandrum district and S.L. Puram in Alleppey district as on July 31, 1991;

(b) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facility in those exchanges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):

(a) The waiting list position as on 31.7.1991 is;

Kilimanur	-	130
Vengaramood	-	59
S.L. Puram	-	282

(b) The expansion plans have been drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively by March, 1995.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, Kilimanur & S.L. Puram are expected to be provided STD during 1991-92. Venjaramood is expected to be provided STD during 1992-93.

(e) Does not arise.

Payment of Royalty on Minerals to Madhya Pradesh

6857. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty for extraction of various minerals has been fully paid to the Government of Madhya Pradesh till June, 1991; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). Royalty on minerals extracted accrue to the State Governments concerned and it is payable by the holder of the mining lease. Since the Central Government does not operate any mine directly, it does not pay royalty on minerals to any State Government including Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Colouring and Flavouring of Margarine

6858. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

allow colouring and flavouring of margarine due to increase in the price of butter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NDDDB propose to import plant and machinery for setting up a modern plant for the manufacture of margarine; and

(d) if so, the value of plant and machinery and the country from where it is likely to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). A proposal to allow colouring and flavouring of margarine was considered by the Government and it was not agreed to.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Iron Scrap from Blast Furnace Slag Dump by Bhilai Steel Plant

6859. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earned from the sale of Iron Scrap from Blast Furnace Slag Dump by Bhilai Steel Plant during the last three years;

(b) whether it was sold through contractors; and

(c) if so, the profits/losses incurred by the Bhilai Steel Plant during the above period by selling through contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The amount earned from the sale of Iron Scrap from Blast Furnace Slag Dump by Bhilai Steel Plant during the last three years in as under:

<i>Contract year</i>		<i>Amount received (Rs.) (Value in Lakhs)</i>
1.	14.4.88 to 13.4.89	756.75
2.	14.4.89 to 13.4.90	1129.30
3.	17.4.90 to 16.4.91	1240.42

(b) Iron Scrap from the Blast Furnace Slag Dump is sold through contractors by inviting open tenders on an all India basis for composite contracts of recovering, removal and lifting of scrap.

(c) As the scrap content in the slag dump is not assigned a separate cost, it is not possible to reflect the profit on recovery of scrap, separately. The sale proceeds from the sale of iron scrap from Blast Furnace Slag Dump add to the income/profit of the Company.

Mushroom Purchased by NAFED

6860. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Mushroom purchased by NAFED under Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) during 1990-91;

(b) the rate at which these mushrooms were purchased;

(c) whether the rate at which mushroom were purchased by NAFED was higher than the prevailing rate in market; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A quantity of 45.821 MTs of Mush-

room was purchased by NAFED under the Market Intervention Scheme during 1990-91 @ Rs. 22/- per Kg.

(c) and (d). The Market Intervention Price of Rs. 22/- per Kg. was fixed in consultation with the State Government of Haryana to save the Farmers from distress sales. The prevailing market rates were lower than the market intervention price.

Public Telephone Facility to all Post Offices in Sikkim

6861. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public telephone facility is available in all post offices/sub post offices in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the number thereof, Post Office-wise/sub-post Office-wise in each district; and

(c) if not, the details of the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Public telephone facility is available in all the 17 Departmental Sub-Post Office and the 7 extra departmental sub-offices. Out of 120 extra departmental branch post office 5 are provided with public telephone.

(b) Their numbers sub post office-wise/ Branch post office-wise in each district are furnished in the statement attached.

(c) The Department of Telecommunica-

tions has planned to provide telephone facilities in all village Panchayats during 1991-95. These telephones will be located at post offices, panchayat office, Grocer's s'hops or other places with public access.

STATEMENT

<i>District</i>	<i>Departmental Sub-Office.</i>	<i>Extra Departmental Sub-Office.</i>	<i>Extra Departmental Branch Office.</i>
East Sikkim	11	2	2
West Sikkim	2	nil	2
North Sikkim	1	5	nil
South Sikkim	3	nil	1

Freedom Fighters' Pension to Malabar Special Armed Police

6862. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications for the grant of freedom fighters' pension from the re-trenched Malabar Special Armed Police (MSAP) personnel for disobeying the British orders during freedom movement are still pending; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these applications are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Malabar Special Armed Police Strike has not been recognised as a part of the national freedom struggle for the purposes of pension under the Central Freedom Fighters' pension Scheme. As such, participants in the said

strike are not eligible for pension.

Establishment of Irrigation Development Bank

6863. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of an Irrigation Development Bank to mobilise resources for speedy completion of on-going irrigation projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of an Irrigation Finance Corporation to provide funds for the expeditious completion of nationally important projects was recommended by the Working Group on Major and Medium irrigation Programme for inclusion in the VIII Plan. The proposal is to provide resources by the Central Government to the Corporation in shape of equity and loans.

Further it is proposed that the Corporation would be given authority to raise resources from domestic and international financial agencies as well as market borrowings. As the Planning Commission, has not favoured the setting up of such a Corporation, an alternative has been proposed, that is to undertake a scheme for providing special assistance for the expeditious completion of Nationally Important Irrigation Projects.

Advisory Committee to Improve Functioning of Passport Offices

6864. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute Advisory Committees consisting of eminent local personalities to improve the functioning of the passport offices in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such committees likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). It is proposed to constitute a Passport Advisory Committee attached to each Passport Office in India as early as possible for closer interaction between publicmen and Passport Officers, to monitor public grievances more accurately and to recommend remedial measures.

Telephone Exchanges

6865. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in different states and the four Metropolitan cities as on June 30, 1991;

(b) the types of exchanges (Electronic, Manual etc.) percentage of utilisation of switching facility as on June 1, 1991;

(c) the demand for new telephones in OYT and Non-OYT categories as on June 1, 1990, separately;

(d) the percentage of growth rate of new demand during the last three years;

(e) the number and the percentage of such demand which is being met annually; and

(f) the steps proposed to meet the demand for telephone connections and exchanges and the investment required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The information as on 1.4.91 is given in Statement I and II enclosed.

(c) The information is given in statement III enclosed.

(d) The percentage growth rate is as under as on 31st March:

<i>Year</i>	<i>New demand (lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage growth over the previous year</i>
1988-89	5.07	9.97
1989-90	7.12	12.73
1990-91	7.32	11.58

(e) The number and the percentage of such demand met annually is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Telephone provided</i>	<i>Percentage of new demand met annually</i>
1988-89	3.74 lakhs	73.77
1989-90	4.15 lakhs	58.29
1990-91	4.88 lakhs	66.67

(f) The draft Plan for the period 1990-95 has been formulated with an objective to provide (by March, 1995) telephones on demand in Telephone Exchanges of capacity below 5000 line and to contain the waiting period, on an average, to one year in tele-

phone exchange of capacity 5000 lines and above.

An investment of Rs. 11,950 crores at 1989-90 prices for local telephone system has been proposed during the period 1990-95.

STATEMENT - I

<i>Name of Metropolitan Cities/States</i>	<i>No. of telephone exchanges as on 1.4.1991</i>
---	--

Metropolitan cities

1. Delhi	70
2. Bombay	84
3. Calcutta	68
4. Madras	32

STATES

1. Andhra Pradesh	2010
2. Assam	217
3. Bihar	461
4. Gujarat including Daman & Diu, Dadara/Nagar Haveli	1026
5. Haryana	411
6. Himachal Pradesh	311

<i>Name of Metropolitan Cities/States</i>	<i>No. of telephone exchanges as on 1.4.1991</i>
7. Jammu & Kashmir	140
8. Karnataka	1631
9. Kerala including Lakshdweep	649
10. Madhya Pradesh	1263
11. Maharashtra including Goa but excluding Bombay	1625
12. North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland Manipur, Tripura)	169
13. Orissa	471
14. Punjab including Chandigarh	543
15. Rajasthan	882
16. Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry but excluding Madras	1244
17. Uttar Pradesh	1246
18. West Bengal including Sikkim State and Andaman & Nicobar Islands but excluding Calcutta.	473
Total	15026

STATEMENT-II

Name of Metro Politan cities/states	Exchanges Type-wise Breakup As on 1.4.1991. (Numbers)				Overall Percentage Utilisation of Capacity as on 1.4.91.
	Electronic	Cross Bar	Strowger	Manual	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Metropolitan Cities</i>					
1. Delhi	49	19	2	—	85.7
2. Bombay	37	33	14	—	88.5
3. Calcutta	31	21	16	—	83.8
4. Madras	18	10	4	—	92.9
<i>States</i>					
1. Andhra Pradesh	182	13	1723	92	88.7
2. Assam	80	—	130	7	80.0
3. Bihar	—	—	—	—	85.8
4. Gujarat including Daman & Diu Dadara/ Nagar Haveli	176	20	713	117	90.8

Name of Metro Politan cities/states	Exchanges Type-wise Breakup As on 1.4.1991. (Numbers)				Overall Percentage Utilisation of Capacity as on 1.4.91.
	Electronic	Cross Bar	Strowger	Manual	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Haryana	160	3	230	18	87.2
6. Himachal Pradesh	87	—	206	18	85.4
7. Jammu & Kashmir	22	1	111	6	87.8
8. Karnataka	—	—	—	—	89.1
9. Kerala including Lakshadweep	151	10	488	—	92.4
10. Madhya Pradesh	461	4	704	94	79.4
11. Maharashtra including Goa but excluding Bombay.	301	11	1106	207	86.3
12. North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura)	81	1	84	2	80.7

Name of Metro Politan cities/states	Exchanges Type-wise Breakup As on 1.4.1991. (Numbers)				Overall Percentage Utilisation of Capacity as on 1.4.91.
	Electronic	Cross Bar	Strowger	Manual	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13. Orissa	158	4	295	14	84.8
14. Punjab including Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	91.6
15. Rajasthan	177	3	603	99	78.5
16. Tamil Nadu including Pondichery but excluding Madras	227	11	987	19	91.5
17. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	82.9
18. West Bengal including Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands but excluding Culcutta.	42	1	382	48	83.9
Total	3394	193	10568	871	87.1

STATEMENT-III

Name of Metropolitan Cities/States		No. of persons on waiting list for new telephone connection category-wise as on 1.6.1990.		
		OYT	Non-OYT	Total
1	2	3	4	
Metropolitan Cities				
1. Delhi	21817	254923	276740	
2. Bombay	22990	206842	229832	
3. Calcutta	2950	35544	38194	
4. Madras	4910	57175	62085	
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	4203	76260	80463	
2. Assam	1352	9980	11332	
3. Bihar	971	13991	14962	
4. Gujarat including Daman & Diu Dadara/ Nagar Haveli	8864	123891	132755	
5. Haryana	4257	47796	52053	
6. Himachal Pradesh	308	7015	7323	

<i>Name of Metropolitan Cities/States</i>	<i>No. of persons on waiting list for new telephone connection category-wise as on 1.6.1990.</i>			
	<i>OYT</i>	<i>Non-OYT</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1057	15211	16268	
8. Karnataka	3368	85662	89030	
9. Kerala including Lakshadweep	7983	143339	151322	
10. Madhya Pradesh	3380	68056	71436	
11. Maharashtra including Goa but excluding Bombay	15274	162553	177827	
12. North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura)	—	5275	5275	
13. Orissa	—	5205	5205	
14. Punjab including Chandigarh	8622	101629	110251	
15. Rajasthan	5559	84910	90469	
16. Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry but excluding Madras	3763	71611	75374	

Name of Metropolitan Cities/States	No. of persons on waiting list for new telephone connection category-wise as on 1.6.1990.			
	OYT	Non-OYT	Total	
1	2	3	4	
17. Uttar Pradesh	4531	76719	81250	
18. West Bengal including Sikkim State and Andaman and Nicobar Islands but excluding Calcutta	471	6445	6919	
Total	126330	1660032	1786362	

includes both special and General categories under Non-OYT.

Pillars on Indo-Burma Border

(c) if so, the details thereof?

6866. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pillars along Indo-Burma border in Manipur;

(b) whether some of the pillars have been displaced from their original places; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Indo-Burma (Myanmar) border in Manipur sector is defined by 99 Boundary Pillar positions. 9 pillar positions in Kabaw Valley are yet to be finalised/constructed.

(b) and (c). A statement showing details of missing, damaged or uprooted pillars is attached.

STATEMENT*Details of Missing, Uprooted and Damaged Pillars*

Missing Pillars (a)	Main pillars:	47, 59, 61, 66, 76, 78 & 116
	(b) Subsidiary pillars	3793), 48(1), 48(2), 48(3) 49(10, 49(2), 49(3), 59(10, & 59(2)
Uprooted Pillars:	Subsidiary pillars:	41(1), 42(2) & 45 (2).
Damaged Pillars:	(a) Main pillars:	36, 71, 79 & 83
	(b) Subsidiary pillars:	37(1) & 38(1).

[Translation]**Guidelines for Hoisting of National Flag**

6867. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued to the State Governments by the Union Government on hoisting of the National Flag in Government Organisations on the occasions of Independence Day and Republic Day; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The guidelines issued to all State Governments/ U.T. Administrations for celebration of the independence Day include ceremonial unfurling/hoisting of the National Flag at State, District, Sub-Divisional/Block and Panchayat levels. A regards Republic Day, the pattern of celebration in the Capital is indicated and the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are requested to ensure that it is suitably celebrated throughout the country.

The guidelines are to be followed by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

[English]

South African Tourists

6868. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit South African tourists to visit India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). South African tourists of Indian origin do not require visas for entry into India. As far as other South African tourists are concerned, the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa, in its forthcoming meeting in New Delhi, will deliberate on the subject of grant of visas to South African nationals.

Closure of Poultry Farms

6869. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several poultry farms in North India have been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

Unauthorised Constructions and Encroachments in Delhi

6870. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons for the large-scale unauthorised constructions and encroachment on the public land coming up in Delhi;

(c) whether there is any proposal to book the responsible police and civic officials who have failed to check the coming up of the unauthorised constructions and encroachments on the public land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Representations from German Industries

6871. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Bonn have received several representations from German industries during the current years:

(b) whether some of the industries have preferred their claims against their collaborators in India on account of some false statements;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action contemplated by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Embassy in Bonn has not received any representation from German industries during 1991, other than commercial complaints which are dealt with according to the usual procedures.

(b) to (d). Does't arise Sir.

Ban on Cow Slaughter

6872. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the states and Union Territories which have enacted legislation to prohibit cow slaughter and whether such laws in some States cover cows, bulls, bullocks and even buffaloes of all ages;

(b) the State-wise list of cattle, other than milch-cows, which are covered by the ban;

(c) whether the State Governments and U.T. Administration concerned have made arrangements for the maintenance of old cattle which are covered by ban, after they are no longer of any economic value to their owners; and

(d) if so the estimate number of such cattle maintained by the State/U.T.'s and the estimated expenditure thereon during 1990-91?

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

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act

6873. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States and Union Territories where the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is in force;

(b) whether the exercise of special power by the armed forces have given rise to any allegation of use of excessive and unjustified forces against individuals and/or groups in any State;

(c) whether the Government have enquired into these allegations, and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

Haj House, Bombay

6874. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haj House, Bombay has been completed;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project;

(c) if not, the expenditure incurred till March 31, 1991;

(d) whether it is owned by the Government or by the Haj Committee or any other body;

(e) whether there is any scheme for the

management of the House and whether such a scheme has been legally formalised;

(f) the total usable floor space available in the House;

(g) the floor space occupied by the Haj Committee for its own use and for the pilgrims, separately;

(h) the floor space under lease;

(i) the floor space leased to private parties which provide service to pilgrims and other private parties, separately;

(j) the monthly rent earned as on March 31, 1991; and

(k) the budget of the House for 1990-91 and estimates for 1991-92 under major heads of income and expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) 'No, Sir. The works on account of plumbing, electricity, airconditioning and some civil works like laying of road etc. are yet to be completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 76,413,761 and paise 44

(d) The Haj Committee.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Information being collected.

(g), (h), (i) & (j) Do not arise as the house has not been completed.

(k) Information being collected.

Production of Paddy in Kerala

6875. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy produced during the last three years in Kerala;

(b) whether production of paddy in Kerala is decreasing annually; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The production of rice in Kerala during the last three years is as follows;

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production of Rice (Lakh Tonnes)</i>
1988-89	10.06
1989-90	10.49
1990-91 (Likely)	10.69

(b) and (c). Growth rate of production of paddy in Kerala during 1980-81 to 1989-90 was observed as -3.07 per cent per annum. The decline in production of paddy in Kerala was mainly on account of shift in area under paddy crop to other cash crops like coconut, condiments and spices, etc.

[Translation]

Reservation Cell' in MTNL, Delhi for SC/ST Employees

6876. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any 'Reservation Cell' in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Delhi to take care of the complaints of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints regarding their problems have been received during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and number of complaints resolved out of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A 'SC/ST Cell' comprising of one Liaison Officer of the rank of Deputy General Manager, one Deputy Liaison Officer of the rank of Assistant General Manager with Secretariat staff is functioning in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir. A total of 34 complaints of general nature concerning service matters were received during 1989-90. All these complaints were sent to the concerned authorities alongwith appropriate directions from the 'SC/ST Cell' for re-dressal. All 34 cases stand resolved.

[English]

Constitution of Telecom. and Postal Advisory Committees

6877. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunications and Postal Advisory Committees for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been constituted; and

(b) if not, the time by which such Committees are likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Whereas the Postal Advisory Committee for this Union Territory is already constituted, the Telephone Advisory Committee is in the process of being constituted.

Investigation of case by Central Bureau of Investigation

6878. SHRI V. SHREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation is yet to complete the investigation in respect of the case R.C. no. 37(A).89 DLI registered over two years ago;

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

(c) the steps taken to expedite it?

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

Scheme for Development of Agriculture in Orissa

6879. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Agro Industries Corporation has submitted any scheme for agricultural development in the State to NABARD for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for early clearance of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Gujarat Public Works Contracts Disputes Arbitration Tribunal Ordinance

6880. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat public works Contracts Disputes Arbitration Tribunal Ordinances is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in according clearance to the said Ordinance and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The previous instructions of the president for the promulgation of the Gujarat Public Works Contracts Disputes Arbitration Tribunal Ordinance, 1989 have been conveyed to the State Government on 4.9.1991.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Board) Regulations 1957

6881. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for amendment of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Board) Regulations 1957 has been forwarded by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). In 1989, the Andaman and Nicobar administration sent a proposal to the Ministry of Urban Development to amend the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Municipal Board) Regulations, 1957 thereby increasing the number of members of the Municipal Board, increasing the term of the Municipal Board, providing for direct elections for the Chairman of the Municipal Board, increasing the term of office of the Chairman of the Board and to lower the age of voters from 21 years to 18 years.

Necessary amendments to lower the age of voters from 21 years to 18 years have been carried out.

Pollution due to Release of Effluents by Hindustan Zinc Limited

6882. SHRI M.V.V. S. MURTHI: SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effluents released by the Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) in Visakhapatnam is causing air and water pollution;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the HZL in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Liquid effluents and Gaseous emissions released by Hindustan Zinc Limited conform to the standards prescribed by Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

(b) In the Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Limited at Visakhapatnam, Sulphur Dioxide Gas produced during smelting of zinc and lead is converted into Sulphuric Acid. The liquid effluents from the Lead and Zinc Smelter Plant, after being treated in the Effluent Treatment Plant, is discharged and this effluent conforms to the Standards prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board. The treated effluents from treatment plant conform to the tolerance limits of Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board in terms of pH, suspended solids and metals like Zinc, Lead, Cadmium, Copper, Mercury, Arsenic etc. Sulphur Dioxide content of gaseous emission is maintained below 2000 PPM prescribed by Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board. Hindustan Zinc Limited has invested Rs. 16 crores on installation of effluent treatment plant and other measures not only to contain pollution within the permissible limit but to further reduce the same. Recurring expenditure is Rs. 1.5 crores per annum.

(c) Does not arise.

Developmental Programmes for Drought Affected Districts In Orissa

6883. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for agriculture visited drought affected districts in Orissa to review the implementation of various developmental programmes in the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow up action taken by the Government on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture visited several areas of Kalahandi and Phulbani districts of Orissa in July, 1991 to review the prevailing rainfall and crop situation, the readiness of the district administration to tackle the situation and the implementation of various development programmes.

(c) The State Government of Orissa has been advised to make an indepth study of the Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination programme.

[Translation]

Aluminium Factory at Latehar in Bihar

6884. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Birla Group have obtained lease for setting up of an aluminium factory in the bauxite located area of Latehar in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to set up an aluminium factory in Latehar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Soyabean Cultivation

6885. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to encourage Soyabean cultivation in Bihar during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total production of Soyabean likely to be achieved in Bihar by end of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme; namely, 'Oilseed Production Programme' is in operation in Bihar to increase the production of oilseeds including soyabean. This scheme provides financial assistance to the State Government for basic key inputs like production and distribution of seed, plant protection measures, demonstrations, rhizobium culture, improved farm implements etc.

(c) The likely production of soyabean during 1990-91 is assessed at 10,000 tonnes. However, Kharif 1991 crop is still in the field.

[English]

Extraction of Mineral in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

6886. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has undertaken any exploration work during the last two years for

locating mineral deposits in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the places where mining work has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NDMC) has been carrying out exploration in the State of Madhya Pradesh only, for development of:—

- (i) Iron Ore Deposits No. 10 & 11/ B in Bailadila range of Bastar District.
- (ii) Diamonds in Panna District. No new mine could be developed in the absence of any viable deposit.

[Translation]

Relief to Families of Terrorist Victims In Punjab

6887. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ex-gratia amount paid to the families of the victims of terrorists violence in Punjab during the last six months, month-wise;

(b) whether some of the families have not been paid any such amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be paid the ex-gratia amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Alleged Contravention of NWDT Directions by Gujarat

6888. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has contravened the directions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal about rehabilitation of the oustees before starting the construction work; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to issue directives to the Government of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Project are required to be issued notices six months before submergence, during which period all necessary steps should have been taken for their resettlement. Till now no submergence has occurred on account of project construction. A programme for rehabilitation and resettlement of the oustees has already been drawn up by the Government of Gujarat and is under implementation.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

6889. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for expansion of telephone exchanges in Orissa during 1990-91 has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) A target of 11800 lines not addition of telephone switching capacity and providing of 11000 telephone connections was set for Orissa for the year 1990-91. The shortfall in the net addition of switching capacity was due to inadequate supply of equipments.

Opening of Post Offices at Palakkad District in Kerala

6890. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to open more post office in Palakkad district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present the under mentioned proposals for opening of branch post offices in Palakkad (Palghat) districts of Kerala are under examination and their sanction is subject to justification and fulfilment of norms prescribe in this regard.

(i) Attempathy

(ii) Kuttipallam

(iii) Peringannur.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Palakkad District of Kerala

6891. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any

proposal to expand the existing telephone exchanges in Palakkad district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) i) Out of total 62 existing telephone exchanges in Palakkad (Palghat) District of Kerala, expansion of 57 telephone exchanges have been planned, during current plan period.

(ii) The remaining 5 telephone exchanges have been expanded recently.

Construction of Building for Post Offices

6892. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of post offices are functioning in small houses in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct building for such post offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A large number of post offices are functioning in private rented premises, some of which are in small houses.

(b) No, Sir. The department does not propose to construct buildings for post offices solely on the ground that they are functioning in small houses.

(c) Does not arise.

Speed Post Services in Karnataka

6893. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the cities in Karnataka where Speed Post service facilities is available as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Speed Post Service is available in following cities in Karnataka:

1. Under National Net Work: Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore.
2. Under point to point to service: Hubli, Belgaum, Manipal, Dharwad and Ranabennur.

Telephone Facility in Post Offices of Karnataka

6894. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur districts of Karnataka where telephone facility is not available at present; and

(b) the time by which telephone facility is likely to be provided in all the above post offices of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of Post Offices in these districts where telephone facility is not available at present is as follows:-

	<i>Name of Districts</i>	<i>Sub Post Offices</i>	<i>Branch Post Office</i>
(a)	Belgaum	10	306
(b)	Dharwad	1	389
(c)	Bijapur	2	354

(b) The Department has planned to provide telephone facilities in all village Panchayats during 1991-95. These telephones will be located at post offices, Panchayat Offices, Grocer's shops or other suitable places with public access.

S.T.D. Booths and PCOS in Karnataka

6895. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of STD telephone booths and Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Karnataka during 1991-92;

(b) the number of applications pending for allotment of STD booths and PCOs in Karnataka as on June 30, 1991;

(c) the number of blind persons allotted PCOs in Bangalore during last two years;

(d) the number of blind persons on the waiting list for allotment of PCOs till date; and

(e) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 350 STD Public Telephone (PTs) and 1150 local PTs are proposed to be provided during 1991-92.

(b) 273 applications are pending for STD PTs and 292 for local PTs.

(c) 14.

(d) There are no pending applications from blind persons.

(e) Though no waiting lists as such are maintained in this regard all pending applications at present are likely to be cleared during 1991-92 subject to technical feasibility and completion of departmental formalities by the applicants.

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Bangalore

6896. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bangalore as on June 30, 1991, category-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections released during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, category-wise; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list if likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of persons on waiting list in Bangalore category-wise for telephone connections as on 30.6.91 is as under:-

OYT	-	4384
Special	-	2873
General	-	55661
Total:-		62918

(b) The number of telephone connections released category-wise is as under:-

<i>Category</i>		<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
OYT	:	3674	2738	5227
Special	:	2844	2001	2354
General	:	6419	6442	6241
Total	:	12937	11181	13822

(c) The expansion plan have been drawn for clearing the existing waiting list progressively by march 1995.

Payment of Telephone Bills through Banks

6897. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.T.N.L. has extended the facility for payment of telephone bills

through branches of certain banks; and

(b) if so, the details of these branches, bank-wise as on August 31, 1991?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telephone bills are being collected through 93 branches in Delhi and 144 branches in Bombay of different nationalised banks as per following details:

<i>Delhi</i>		<i>No. of branches branches as on 31.8.91 collecting bill</i>
1.	State Bank of India	29
2.	Punjab National Bank	35
3.	Indian Overseas Bank	18
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	11
		93
<i>Bombay</i>		
1.	State Bank of India	27
2.	Central Bank of India	21
3.	Punjab National Bank	19
4.	Indian Overseas Bank	4
5.	Allahabad Bank	14

<i>Delhi</i>	<i>No. of branches branches as on 31.8.91 collecting bill</i>
6. Dena Bank	21
7. Union Bank of India	38
	144

**Address by a JKLF Representative In
UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection of
Minorities**

6898. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representative of the so called JKLF addressed the on-going session of the United Nations Sub-Commissions on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in Geneva; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Under the aegis of a non-governmental organisation called "Liberation", a representative of the so-called JKLF addressed the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in Geneva on 13 August 1991 and alleged human rights violations and denial of the right of "self-determination" to the people of J & K. Exercising the right of reply the Permanent Representative of India to the UN office at Geneva rebutted the baseless allegations made and expressed strong objection to a terrorist organisation like the JKLF being allowed to misuse the auspices of a non-governmental organisation to issue threats of violence against India. The subversive and violent activities of JKLF were outlined and it was made clear that the right of self-determina-

tion was inapplicable to J & K which is an integral part of India.

**Relief to Cyclone Victims In Bangla-
desh**

6899. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of relief provided to the victims of the cyclone which struck Bangladesh recently;

(b) whether any request was received from Bangladesh for the services of Indian engineers, doctors and other experts for the reconstruction work in that country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government decided to extend relief assistance worth Rs. 11.5 crores for the victims of the severe cyclone that struck Bangladesh on 29-30 April, 1991. To this amount a further Rs. 5,90,000/- (approx.) have been added by way of public contributions. Disbursement for relief supplies and supply of equipment for reconstruction of the Railway sector in Bangladesh is underway at present. The details of quantum of relief supplies are given in the statement below.

(b) There has been no request for experts from the Government of Bangladesh.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*Quantum of Relief Supplies*

Garments & Clothes	2,80,000	pcs
Food items	1,50,000	kgs
Household items	3;90,000	pcs
Corrugated Iron Sheets	19,000	pcs
PVC Rolls	50,000	kgs
Bleaching Powder	2,55,000	kgs
Halazone Tablets	2,00,000	kgs
Rice	5,000	Mts.
Railway Equipment	—	

[Translation]**Production of Foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh**

6900.DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of wheat, sugarcane, rice, maize and millet in Uttar Pradesh has decreased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the declining trend in the production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To strengthen the efforts of the State Government to further increase the foodgrains production in the State, Union Government has initiated certain thrust programmes. These are:

- (i) Intensive programme for rice development (IPRD)
- (ii) Special foodgrain production programme (SFPP) - wheat, maize & millets and pulses.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme of minikit programmes of Wheat, Rice, Maize & Millets.
- (iv) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP)
- (v) Expansion in irrigated areas
- (vi) Increased use of chemical fertilizers pesticides etc.
- (vii) Effective price and market support.

Telephone and post Office Facilities to Gram Panchayats in U.P.

6901. DR. LALBAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats of Aligarh and Bijnaur districts of Uttar Pradesh where the facilities of Post Offices and telephones have been provided; and

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats to which such facilities are proposed to be provided in the said districts during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of Gram Panchayats in Aligarh and Bijnaur districts of Uttar Pradesh where facilities of post offices and telephones have been provided is as under:-

District	Gram Panchayat having facility of	
	Post Offices	Telephone
Aligarh	409	61
Bijnaur	208	26

(b) It has been recently decided that the Eighth five Year Plan will commence from 1.4.1992. The targets for opening of post offices during the newly determined Eighth Five Year Plan not yet been finalised. For 1991-92 it is proposed to open 10 and 12 extra departmental branch post offices in Aligarh and Bijnaur districts respectively subject to justification.

It is planned to provide telephone facilities at 1437 and 1101 gram Panchayats of Aligarh and Bijnaur districts respectively during Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Exploration of Minerals in Andhra Pradesh

6902. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey for locating mineral deposits in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the quantity and value of minerals excavated during last three years, year-wise;

(d) the proposed plan for excavation during 1991-92, mineral-wise;

(e) whether any assistance from international agencies have also been sought/availed for exploitations of minerals in this State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of investigations by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other agencies, following resources of different major minerals (recoverable reserves in million tonnes, MT, as on 1.1.85) have been estimated in various districts of Andhra Pradesh:-

STATEMENT

Sl. Nos	Mineral/Districts	Reserves
1	2	3
1.	Bauxite- East Godavari and Visakapatnam Districts	455.838 MT of Metallurgical Grade.
2.	Copper Ore- Khammam, Guntur and Kurnool Districts	6,370 MT (0.066 Mt Copper metal)
3.	Lead ore- Guntur District	1.99 MT (0.07 MT lead metal)
4.	Manganese Ore- Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and Adilabad Districts.	3.709 MT of all Grade.
5.	Homatite Ore- Anantapur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore and Khammam Districts.	15.94 MT of All grades.
6.	Magnetite Ore- Prakasham and Ongole Districts.	37.87 MT
7.	Limestone- Kurnool, Guntur, Krishna, Ranga Reddy and Cuddapah districts.	13,648.63 MT
8.	Dolomite- Khammam, Anantpur and Kurnool Districts.	128.097 MT

<i>Sl. Nos</i>	<i>Mineral/Districts</i>	<i>Reserves</i>
1	2	3
9.	Barytes- Cuddapah District.	68.495 MT
10.	China Clay - West Godavari, Adilabad, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts	23.584 MT
11.	Fire Clay- Chiefly in Adilbad District.	11.646 MT
12.	Graphite- Chiefly in Khammam District.	0.158 MT
13.	Asbestos- Cuddapah district	0.012 MT (in-situ as on 1.183)

In addition, GSI has estimated 5.59 MT of Gold Ore with 2.67 to 6.22 GM per tonne Gold in Yeppamana Mines of Ramagiri Gold Field in Anantapur district and Chigargunta (Blocks I, III, IV & V), Bisanatham and Malapakonda Sectors in Chittoor District.

GSI and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) have estimated 10771.35 MT of coal as on 1.1.91 in Godavari Valley Coalfield. Investigations for Diamond, Tungsten and Mica have also been carried out. Estimated quantity of diamondiferous gravel in Veladikottapalem Block, Krishna District is 18 million tonnes with a grade of diamond 0.48 carat per 100 tonne. The estimated reserve of Tungsten Metal at Burugubanda near Rajahmundry stands at 240 tonnes.

(c) A statement giving the quantity and value of minerals production in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise is enclosed.

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

(e) and (f). Two coal projects, namely, Ramagundam Opencast II and Incline 5 of SCCL presently being developed are being considered for development with assistance of International agencies. Ramagundam opencast Mine has been posed for Indo-FRG Cooperation and is covered under KfW aid under mixed financing to an extent of 172 million DM which includes consultancy and contingencies. Incline 5 of SCCL is being considered for possible aid finance from Australian Aid Programme Planning Mission. The Australian side would submit a draft technical report for introduction of Wongawillie system in this Mine. DdF I of France has also helped in successful introduction of blasting gallery method in the Panel of GDK-10 mine in SCCL.

STATEMENT

Mineral Production in Andhra Pradesh
(1988 to 1990)(Quantity in tonnes)
(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	1988 Production		1989 Production		1990 Production	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Minerals		513,14,65		569,80,28		577,83,98
Coal*	16,698	442,30,80	17,977	497,30,24	17,708	490,03,03
Chromits	314	1,44	755	3,46	390	1,97
Copper Ore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold @	197	9,06,77	173	7,99,92	275	12,68,99
Iron Ore*	155	58,77	141	50,18	101	72,23
lead Conc.	3,494	3,16,17	3,696	3,31,65	3,626	3,25,37
Manganese Ore	63,622	65,97	51,252	55,05	40,968	51,37
Silver @	18,196	10,44,08	13,703	8,13,96	11,395	6,76,86
Apatite	3,460	25,95	3,400	19,60	3,063	20,37

Mineral	1988 Production		1989 Production		1990 Production	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Asbestos	1,635	1,38,68	804	65,20	1,085	95,35
Ball Clay	135,534	1,19,92	88,808	65,27	70,425	53,89
Barytes	456,643	6,32,63	557,651	11,12,03	621,000	14,49,69
Calcite	165	17	184	10	1,815	55
Clay (others)	16,906	6,20	9,793	2,80	5,008	1,66
Corundum	3	66	6	87	1	36
Dolomite	468	19	24,473	6,16	61,043	15,85
Felspar	11,388	6,27	15,704	8,74	20,200	14,33
Fireclay	13,153	9,98	19,780	15,86	20,611	17,50
Garnet (Abrasive)	140	39	201	61	142	44
Graphite (r.o.m)	403	1,31	404	1,30	660	2,17
Kaolin	31,365	16,97	28,323	11,39	54,622	34,73

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>1988 Production</i>		<i>1989 Production</i>		<i>1990 Production</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
Lime Stone *	9,881	35,06,16	9,470	36,46,91	11,449	43,85,22
Lime Kankar	43,242	23,75	43,073	23,78	8,320	4,42
Lime Shell	11,569	19,95	6,389	11,85	6,023	8,41
Mica (Crude)	1,470	91,50	1,467	81,88	1,573	1,09,28
Mica (Waste & Scrap)	686	N.A	3,108	N.A	2,822	N.A.
Ochre	5,381	2,48	9,813	3,64	7,173	3,64
Quartz	62,723	35,76	73,038	45,07	76,952	49,34
Fuchite Quartzite	38	20	6	6	538	2,68
Silica Sand	39,470	12,14	68,324	21,09	72,952	3,64
Moulding sand	1,494	75	120	6	-	-
Sand (Others)	127,053	19,15	339,317	27,14	535,428	62,31
Slate	982	55	1,3123	88	1,061	91

<i>Mineral</i>	1988 <i>Production</i>		1989 <i>Production</i>		1990 <i>Production</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Steatite	13,467	14,92	16,140	20,04	21,069	26,43
Vermiculite	2,687	4,08	1,438	1,81	529	81
Granite (in cubic	95,171 (1988-89)	N.A	105,258 (1989-90)	N.A	N.A	N.A

* = Qty. in ,000 tonnes.

@=Qty. in Kilograms

N.A.=No available

S.T.D. Facility in Districts Head-Quarters of Uttar Pradesh

6903. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) the Districts Headquarters in Uttar
Pradesh having STD facility;

(b) whether the Government propose to
provide STD facility to Srinagar, Pauri,
Landsdowne, Badrinath Doggaddu and
Joshimath in Garhwal region and Aonla,
Faridpur and Bareilly Districts in Uttar
Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
RAJESH PILOT): (a) List of 58 district head-
quarters in Uttar Pradesh linked having S.T.D.
facility is given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) S.T.D. facility is already available at
Pauri and Badrinath.

Landsdowne (Lansdowne), Joshimath
and Aonla will be linked with STD facility by
March, 92; Faridpur by March, 93; Srinagar
& Doggaddu by 1995.

(d) Not Applicable.

STATEMENT

*List of 58 District Headquarters in Uttar
Pradesh having STD facility as on date.*

1. Agra

2. Aligarh

3. Allahabad

4. Almora

5. Azamgarh

6. Badaun

7. Bahraich

8. Ballia

9. Banda

10. Barabanki

11. Bareilly

12. Basti

13. Bijnore

14. Bulandshahar

15. Dehradun

16. Deoria

17. Etah

18. Etawah

19. Faizabad

20. Fatehpur

21. Ferozabad

22. Ghaziabad

23. Ghazipur

24. Gonda

25. Gopeshwar (Chandi)

26. Gorakhpur
27. Hamirpur
28. Hardoi
29. Hardwar
30. Jaunpur
31. Kanpur
32. Kanpur-Dehat
33. Lakhimpur-Kheri
34. Lalitpur
35. Lucknow
36. Maharajganj
37. Mainpuri
38. Mathura
39. Maunathbhanjan
40. Meerut
41. Mirzapur
42. Moradabad
43. Muzaffarnagar
44. Nainital
45. Orai (Jalaun)
46. Pauri
47. Pilibhit
48. Pithoragarh
49. Pratapgarh

50. Raebareli
51. Rampur
52. Saharanpur
53. Shahajahanpur
54. Sidharth Nagar
55. Sitapur
56. Sultanpur
57. Unao
58. Varanasi

**Utilisation of Rain Water in Kerala and
Karnataka**

6904. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to find out the quantum of rain water in Kerala and Karnataka going into the sea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to collect, store and divert the said water to the drought prone areas in Southern States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the National Water Development Agency has undertaken studies related to the Peninsular River Development. These studies include assessment of water balance in various basins/sub-basins. Proposals for transfer of surplus waters by inter-linking of Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar Cauvery and partial diversion of the west flowing rivers of

Kerala and Karnataka to water deficit areas east of the western ghats. These proposals aim at diverting water to the drought prone areas in Southern States.

[Translation]

Cases Registered Under S.I.T.A.

6905. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act during the last three years in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the increasing number of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act has been re-named as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986. The State-wise number of cases registered under this Act during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The rehabilitation of women is the concern of the State Government as Social Defence falls within the state sector. Various programmes for raising the status of women, including vocational training, skill formation and upgradation, financial assistance for setting up enterprise etc., have been undertaken. The media has been utilised to highlight the status of women by depicting them in positive and independent roles. 'short Stay' Homes and Counselling Centres have also been set up to provide protective guidance facilities to such women.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	State/UT	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
<i>State</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1405	1633	1182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	10	9	4
4.	Bihar	10	11	NA
5.	Goa	83	97	80
6.	Gujarat	5	2	NA
7.	Haryana	-	2	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	2673	2689	NA
11.	Kerala	72	133	58
13.	Maharashtra	861	660	NA

Sl. No	State/UT	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Manipur	4	8	1
15.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
16.	Mizoram	2	-	1
17.	Nagaland	-	-	1
18.	Orissa	10	-	NA
19.	Punjab	2	1	1
20.	Rajasthan	139	144	NA
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	9878	7215	11160
23.	Tripura	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	659	386	242
25.	West Bengal	42	200	NA

Sl. No	State/UT	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
26.	A & N Islands	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
28.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	73	117	192
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
32.	Pondichery	54	156	141

Note : 1. Above figures are based on Annual report of 'Crime in India'.

2. Figures for the Year 1990 are not available from the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Hence, All India total for the year 1990 is not given.

3. Figures for the year 1990 are not final and may be treated as provisional.

Tubewells in Bihar

6906. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER
 RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance sanctioned by the World bank for the construction of tubewells in Bihar and the amount released for this purpose so far;

(b) the number of tubewells installed in Bihar with such assistance during the last three years; and

(c) the number of tubewells proposed to be installed in the State with the said assistance during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) For the Bihar Public Tubewells project, the World Bank has extended the assistance to the extent of US \$ 68 million. Out of this, an amount of US \$ 13.236 million has been utilised upto August 31, 1991.

(b) Uptil March, 1991, 240 new tubewells have been drilled and developed. Of these, 4 have been energised. In addition, 33 tube-wells have been modernised and 351 tubewells rehabilitated.

(c) During 1991-92, it is proposed to drill and develop 3 more new tubewells and energise 104 tubewells. Further it is proposed to modernise 267 tubewells and rehabilitate 949 tubewells.

[English]

**Instructions to Indian Embassies and
 High Commissions in Regard to new
 Economic and Industrial Policies**

6907. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had given any instruction to Indian Embassies and High Commissions in regard to the new economic and industrial policies for achieving desired results particularly to augment the export potential; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs has been providing detailed and up-to-date information to its Missions abroad on our new economic policies. Instructions have also been issued to Heads of Missions in all countries on the steps to be taken to ensure the maximum possible returns from the new policies. The importance of using diplomacy to subserve our economic interest is being stressed. High level visits, both of government and trade and industry, are being planned with this aim in mind. Where necessary, Missions are being strengthened and better equipped to handle the new economic responsibilities. A programme for an orientation course for commercial representatives from select Missions is also under preparation. An audio-visual programme which would assist in providing the widest possible dissemination to our new policies is being put together. Seminars and workshops in target countries, which would help explain our new policies and publicise our economic potential are also being processed as part of this basic approach. In addition to efforts to enhance investment and technology flows Missions have been specifically instructed to work towards maximising our exports.

National Bank for Fisheries

6908. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Schemes Launched and assistance extended, State-wise during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for exploitation of fishery resources;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a National Bank for Fisheries exclusively to cater to the financial requirement of fishery sector; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) The Government have no proposal to establish a National Bank for Fisheries at present.

(c) Do not arise.

STATEMENT

State-wise assistance extended during the Seventh Five Year Plan for exploitation of fishery resources

(Rs. in lakh)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount released during the Seventh Plan</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50
3.	Assam	80.85
4.	Bihar	94.87
5.	Goa	61.48
6.	Gujarat	387.62
7.	Haryana	73.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11.80
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.68
10.	Karnataka	165.43
11.	Kerala	687.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	154.67
13.	Maharashtra	517.51
14.	Manipur	33.66

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount released during the Seventh Plan</i>
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	1.41
17.	Nagaland	13.38
18.	Orissa	373.87
19.	Punjab	64.57
20.	Rajasthan	58.28
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	546.88
23.	Tripura	86.32
24.	Uttar Pradesh	444.21
25.	West Bengal	757.11
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.21
27.	Chandigarh	-
28.	Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-
30.	Delhi	-
31.	Lakshadweep	0.13
32.	Pondicherry	11.02
33.	N.C.D.C. Delhi	149.19
TOTAL		5520.37

Telephone Connections to Metropolitan Cities

6909. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections sanctioned during January 1991 to Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi for 1991-92;

(b) the number of new telephone con-

nections sanctioned during May, 1991 to the above metropolitan cities for 1990-91; and

(c) the reasons for reducing the previous allotment made during January, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the telephones sanctioned on out of turn basis during the months of January 1991 and May 1991. The information is furnished below:

<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>No of out of turn telephone connections sanctioned during</i>	
	<i>January 91</i>	<i>May 91</i>
Delhi	1561	403
Bombay	65	37
Calcutta	20	2
Madras	40	3
Total	1686	445

(c) Out of turn sanctions are given under the discretionary powers of the Government.

Over Storage of Seeds

6910. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large quantity of seeds with the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) have become useless due to over storage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the compensation given to NSC to

make good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

New Telecommunication Policy

6911. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

formulate a new telecommunication policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The policy is under consideration of Government.

(b) The policy proposes to provide guidelines for development and operations of Telecom. services under the Ministry of Communications.

Loss of Life and Property during Punjab Bandh

6912. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Bandh on August 14 and 15, 1991 caused loss of life and property in the State;

(b) if so, the number of persons/security force personnel killed and the extent of loss caused to property during the bandh; and

(c) the number of extremists arrested/killed during the bandh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). According to the available information, 16 persons including policemen were killed during the terrorists violence on August 14-15, 1991. Some incidents of arson of vehicles and explosion of railway track were also reported. Nine terrorists were reported to have been killed and eight others arrested during the same period.

[Translation]

Freedom Fighters Pension to Soldiers and Officers of Indian National Army

6913. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soldiers and officers of Indian National Army are being paid Freedom Fighters' pension;

(b) if so, whether they are being paid dearness, allowance also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Indian National Army personnel who fulfil the eligibility criteria laid down under the Central Pension Scheme, are eligible for pension. Pension is paid as a token of 'Samman' at lumpsum rates as decided by the Government from time to time. There is no provision for payment of dearness allowance in the Scheme.

Alleged Bungling in R.M.S. Department of Varanasi and Mughal Sarai

6914. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some complaints regarding bungling in parcels and tampering with Money Orders and insured envelopes at the Railway Mail Service Department in Varanasi and Mughal Sarai had been received;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received since 1986; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). 102 cases of abstractions from Insured letters passing through Varanasi Railway mail Service have been reported. There is no case involving Mughal Sarai Railway mail Service. No case of tampering of Money orders in either office has been reported.

(c) In one case reported in the year 1987, enquiries have been completed. Lapses revealed through the investigation have been suitably noticed. In rest of the cases reported in the years 1990 and 1991 preliminary investigations have been completed and detailed enquiries have been ordered.

Expansion of Railway Mail Service

6915. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand Railway Mail Service in Varanasi, Mughalsarai, Jaunpur and Gajipur districts of U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Expenditure by A&N Administration on cases filed before CAT

6916. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to defend the cases filed before the Central Administrative Tribunal at Calcutta during last one year;

(b) whether special grade lawyers were appointed without the permission of the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on them during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) For the 72 cases filed against the Andaman & Nicobar Administration in the Central Administrative Tribunal at Calcutta during 1.9.90 to 31.8.91, an amount of Rs. 2,08,075/- had been incurred by the Administration so far.

(b) and (c). In order to put up an effective appearance and defend the interest of the Administration as well as the union of India in five important cases filed against Andaman & Nicobar Administration before the Central Administrative Tribunal at Calcutta, the Andaman & Nicobar Administration has obtained the services of an eminent lawyer who is not on the approved Central panel. Since no claim has been received by the Administration from the lawyer so engaged, no expenditure has been incurred so far.

Allocation for East and South Delhi Projects

6917. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated for various projects in East Delhi and South Delhi during last three years, years wise;

(b) whether the funds were spent on the

projects for which they were sanctioned;

(c) if not, the details of the funds leftover and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of funds diverted to other projects along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated for various projects in those areas during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Delhi Administration has informed that Delhi is treated as a single geographical unit for plan purposes and, therefore, the allocation of funds is made sector-wise and not area-wise.

Various schemes under different sectors are prepared on the basis of the felt needs and other relevant factors.

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

[Translation]

Computerisation of Mail Sorting in U.P.

6918. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sorting of mail has been

computerised in some cities of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the names of the cities in the State in which this facility is proposed to be provided during 1991-92 and the Eighth Five Year Plan, separately?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

[English]

Production of Oilseeds and Cereals

6919. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the production of oilseeds and cereals during 1991-92 and also for the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Statement I and II indicating Statewise production targets of oilseeds and cereals during 1991-92 is enclosed. Revised 8th Plan targets have still to be fixed.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Production targets of oilseeds during 1991-92

Sl. No.	State	Production targets (Lakh Tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.30

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Production targets (Lakh Tonnes)</i>
2.	Assam	2.05
3.	Bihar	1.80
4.	Gujarat	28.40
5.	Haryana	5.05
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.50
7.	Karnataka	15.55
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27.15
9.	Maharashtra	17.05
10.	Punjab	2.65
11.	Orissa	10.00
12.	Rajasthan	19.80
13.	Tamil Nadu	11.70
14.	Uttar Pradesh	13.60
15.	West Bengal	4.20
	Others	1.20
	Total	185.00

STATEMENT - II

Target for Foodgrains Production for 1991-92

(in lakh tones)

State/Unit	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	108.00	0.10	21.50	7.20	136.80
Arunachal Pradesh	1.40	0.05	0.60	0.05	2.10
Assam	30.50	1.20	0.20	0.75	32.65
Bihar	66.20	40.00	14.00	10.00	130.20
Goa	1.60	...	0.010	0.05	1.66
Gujarat	8.50	16.50	25.00	7.00	57.00
Haryana	18.50	63.00	8.00	7.00	96.50
Himachal Pradesh	1.30	5.40	6.20	0.50	13.40
Jammu & Kashmir	6.00	3.00	5.50	0.30	14.80
Karnataka	25.00	1.00	40.50	7.40	73.90

<i>State/Unit</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Coarse Cereals</i>	<i>Pulses</i>	<i>Total Foodgrains</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	11.00	...	0.40	0.30	11.34
Madhya Pradesh	55.00	50.00	37.40	30.00	172.40
Maharashtra	26.50	9.00	76.00	18.00	129.50
Manipur	3.35	0.10	0.20	0.12	3.77
Meghalaya	1.30	0.05	0.25	0.03	1.63
Mizoram	0.60	...	0.10	...	0.70
Nagaland	1.50	...	0.15	0.03	1.68
Orissa	63.00	10.70	5.50	12.43	81.68
Punjab	63.00	116.50	5.90	2.20	187.60
Rajasthan	1.35	40.90	35.00	15.95	93.20
Sikkim	0.20	0.20	0.60	0.10	1.10
Tamilnadu	62.00	0.10	15.04	4.00	81.68
Tripura	4.60	0.05	...	0.05	4.70

<i>State/Unit</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Coarse Cereals</i>	<i>Pulses</i>	<i>Total Foodgrains</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	209.00	40.50	29.00	378.50
West Bengal	103.20	7.00	1.60	2.46	114.26
A & N Islands	0.30	...	...	0.01	0.31
Chandigarh	...	...	...	...	0.00
D & N Haveli	0.20	...	0.05	0.03	0.28
Daman & Diu	0.02	...	0.01	...	0.03
Delhi	...	1.10	0.10	0.20	1.30
Lakshadweep	...	...	...	...	0.00
Pondicherry	0.80	...	0.05	0.02	0.87
Total	765.00	565.00	340.00	155.00	1825.00

STD Facility

6920. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified some more towns in the country to provide Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility; and

(b) if so, the details of the towns identified for providing S.T.D. facility during 1991-92 and also during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement of 387 stations planned to be linked with STD facility during 91-92 is attached.

More stations will be provided STD facility under the following objectives of 8th Plan.

- i) All Sub-divisional Head Quarters/equivalent Block Development offices and Tehsils to be provided with STD facility on priority.
- ii) All exchanges of capacity of 500 lines or more (as on 1.4.90) are to be provided with STD facility. STD facility is also to be extended to all rural automatic exchanges with electronics.
- iii) All Industrial growth centres, Tourist and Pilgrimage places are to be provided with STD facility.

STATEMENT

State-Wise list of Station in the Country which are Likely to be provided with S.T.D. Facilities during the year 1991-92.

ANDHRA PRADESH:

Bellamrally, Bibinagar, Chityal, Drakshrama, Eight Incline, Ghatkesar, Gudlavalleru, Hiramandalam, Ichapram, Isnapur, Janagaon, Kodavalur, Miryalguda, Medchal, Nagarkurnool, Nakrekal, Peddapalli, Pedana, Parvathipuram, Repalle, Shankarpally, Shamshabad, Sirpurkagaz Nagar, Yadagirigutta.

ASSAM:

Amguri, Doomdooma, Jonai, Nagaon, Sarupather, Tezpur.

BIHAR:

Araria, Bagaha, Bihta, Bermo, Kahalgau, L.Sarai, Pakur, Ramgadh, Razaul, Supaul.

HIMACHAL PRADESH:

Kullu, Kalpa, Keylong.

MADHYA PRADESH:

Betul, Chhatarpur, Guna, Narsinghpur, Panna, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Shadol, Sidhi, Singraul, Tikamgarh.

KARNATAKA:

Arsikere, Byadagi, Balele, Ballare, Chamarajanagar, Chilkunda, Channarayapatha, Channagiri, Chinthamani, Dandeli, Dharmasthaia, Gokak, Himnabad, Hungud, Hunsur, Kushalnagar, Kollur, Kumta, Kaup, K.R. Nagar, Kaiga, Kakati, Mulky, Midigere, Maddur, Nandi Village.

Pavagada, Padavapura, Polibetta, Periyapatna, Sandur, Sorad, Srinivasapura, Srirangapatna, Shahabad, T. Narasipura, Wadi, Yadagiri:

TAMIL NADU:

Alangubi, Anamalai, Annur, Andipatti, Avalpoondurai, Chettinad, Chithode, Chattrapatti, Christianagaram, Cuddalore, Dalavaipuram, Eraiyur, Kilakkarai, Kadayanallur, Kunnathur, Krishnagiri, kaveripatnam, Kallakurichi, Muthur, Modakurichi, Namagiripet, Nambiyur, Neyveri-II, Omalur, ottanchatram, Padalur, pettavaithalai, Pavoorchatram, Sriperumpudur, Seerampalayam, Surandhai, Sholavandan, Suriyur, Ulundurpet, Usilampatti, Velur, Valapady, Vridhachalam.

MAHARASHTRA:

Bhuinj, Bicholim, Bhor (IGC), Buldana, Calangute, Chakur, Chiplun, Chalisgaon, Dahanu, Gokulshirgaon, Hinganghat, Hingoli, Igatpuri, Kirloskarwadi, karjat (IGC), Kinwat, katol, Kopargaon, Murtizapur, Murbad (IGC), Nagothane, Pen, Parli, Vaijnath, Paithan, Palghar, Pandarpur, Savda, Shirdi, Triamak, Umred, Vita, Yeola.

PUNJAB:

Ajnala, Anandpur, Sahib, Balachoor, Barnala, Batala, Dasuya, Garh, Shankar, Fatehgarh, Sahib, Mansa, Muktsar, Malerkotla, Nawan, Sahar, Nakodar, Rampura Phul, Samana, Sultanpur, Lodhi, Samrala, Sunam, Talwandi, Bhair, Zira.

WEST BENGAL:

Birpara, Banarhat, Berhampore, Belda, Bankura, Bishnupur, Contai, Canning, Dinahata, Fatepur, Galsi, Jamalpur, Joinagar, Jalpaiguri, Kalinganj, MD Bazar, Nalhati, Naxalbari, Santalidihi, Satgachia, Sehara-bazar, Tara Keswar.

KERALA:

Anchal, Ayarkunnam, Anjarakandy, Bharananganam, Chirayinkil, Ceherukunnu, Chavara, Cherplassery, Coyalmanna, Chengala, Devicolum, Erattupetta, Erumely, Edappal, Kuthuparamba, Kallambalam, Konni, Kilimanur, Kattapana, Kuruvilangadu, Kattoor, Koduvayur, Kuruppanthara, Kumarakom, Kumbala, Mevellur, Mammood, Mallapilly, Nadavur-Pallickal, Ochira, Pathanapuram, Poovaran, Pulimkunnu, Perinnanam, Punneyurkulam, Panoor, payyan-gadi, Ramapuram, S.L. Puram, Tirurangadi, Udma, Vakathanam, Vazhoor, Vellangallur, Vengara.

NORTH EAST

Krong, Tuensang, Wokha, Daporizo.

GUJARAT:

Badra, Balasinoor, Borsad, Dakor, Dohad, Kevadia Colony, Kanodar, Kukarwada, Kosamba, Limdi, Matar, Manavadar, Nandesari, prantiji, Rakhiai, Vapi.

UTTAR PRADESH:

Aonla, Barwa-Sumerpur, Bhimtal, Bazpur, Bagpat, Chauri Chaura, Dibiapur, Deghala, Dudhwapark, Etmadpur, Farenda, Fetehpur, Sikri, Farrukhabad, Gola Gokarnath, Garh Mukteshwar, Gajraula, Hata, Jainpur, Jim Corbett Park, Jhansi, Khaliabad, Lansdown, Motichoor, Muradnagar, Mishrikh, Malwan, Maugarh, Neemsar, Nawabganj, Paliakalan, Pilkhuwa, Rishikesh, Renukoot (Pipri), Rasra, Rania, Shamli, Satharia, Sonebhadra, Sikandra (Agra), Sikandrabad, Tanda, Tulsipur, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Unchahar.

JAMMU & KASHMIR:

Badgam, Doda, Kargil, Leh, pulwama, Poonch, Rajoorie.

HARYANA:

Daruhera, Gharounda, Gohana, Kundli, kurukshtra, Meharn, Sohna.

RAJASTHAN:

Achrol, Bandikui, Bhirawa, Dansa, Kotputli, Khetri, Lalsot, Mathania, Phalna, Rajsamand, Shahpura, Shajahanpur, Vijayanagar.

ORISSA

Rajnilgiri, Remuna, Udala, Rairangpur, Karanjia, Chandbali, Badmal, Kantabanji, Patnagarh, Sonapur, Athgarh, Banki, Dhanmandal, jagatsingpur, Jaipur Town, Salepur, Athmaik, Anandapur, Palaspanga, Champua, Hindol, Bhanjanagar, Digapahandi, Paralakhemundi, Dharamgarh, Malkangiri, Umerkote, Baliguda, Boudh, Konark, Sekhigopal, Bamra, Barpali, Delpahar, Brajrajnagar, Kuchinda, Padmapur, Rairokbol, Bonaigarh, Birmitrapur, Rajanpur, pattamundal, Joda, Kesinga, Hinjicut.

Grant of mining lease in Gujarat

6921. **SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:** Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons to whom the Bauxite mines have been given on lease in Jamnagar district, Gujarat alongwith their terms and conditions;

(b) whether illegal mining is on constant increase there; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of th House.

[Translation]

Public Call Offices, and S.T.D. and I.S.D. connections in Rajasthan

6922. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public call offices, S.T.D. and I.S.D. connections provided to private individuals in Rajasthan district-wise;

(b) the norms and criteria fixed for providing such connections; and

(c) the number of public call offices, S.T.D. and I.S.D. connections proposed to be provided by the Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Number of public call offices with S.T.D. and I.S.D. facility provided to private individuals in Rajasthan, Districtwise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Applications received from private individuals for STD/ISD Public Call Offices are considered subject to technical feasibility.

(c) The Number of Public Call Offices with S.T.D. and I.S.D. facility proposed to be provided during current year in Rajasthan Telecom Circle is 300.

STATEMENT*Details of PCOs run by private individuals in Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Existing Public Call		Offices Total
		Local	S.T.D.	
1.	Jaipur (Including Dausa District)	308	207	595

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Existing Public Call</i>		<i>Offices Total</i>
		<i>Local</i>	<i>S.T.D.</i>	
2.	Alwar	40	25	65
3.	Bharatpur	1	1	2
4.	Dholpur	Nil	1	1
5.	Swaimadhopur	3	5	8
6.	Tonk	1	2	3
7.	Bundi	1	6	7
8.	Kota (Including Baran District)	89	53	142
9.	Jhalawar	Nil	1	1
10.	Sikar	Nil	18	18
11.	Jhunjhunu	Nil	3	3
12.	Barmer	Nil	10	10
13.	Bikaner	56	4	60
14.	Churu	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Jaisalmer	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Jodhpur	23	74	97
17.	Nagaur	16	4	20
18.	Sriganganagar	9	17	26
19.	Ajmer	125	63	188
20.	Pali	128	24	152
21.	Jalore	29	6	35
22.	Sirohi	44	5	49

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Existing Public Call</i>		<i>Offices Total</i>
		<i>Local</i>	<i>S.T.D.</i>	
23	Bhilwara	53	43	96
24.	Chittorgarh	41	7	48
25.	Udaipur (Including Rajsamand District)	119	49	168
26.	Dungarpur	18	1	19
27.	Banswara	45	2	47
Total		1229	631	1860

Indira Gandhi Canal Project

6923. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government under various heads for the Indira Gandhi Canal Project in Rajasthan during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(c) the present position of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether Rajasthan has been pro-

vided with its due share of water from the Bhakra Board; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is being executed in two stages. Stage-I of the project has been completed and work on Stage-II distribution system is in hand. A total expenditure of Rs. 271.23 crores and Rs. 531.20 crores respectively on Stage-I and Stage-II canal works has been incurred till June 1991.

The following Central assistance for Stage-II canal works, extended to the Government of Rajasthan in the last three years, is included in the total expenditure:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Border Area Development Grant</i>	<i>Drought Relief Assistance (Rs. crores)</i>
1988-89	21.00	11.00
1989-90	24.70	-
1990-91	28.60	-

Besides, Stage-I&II have also been receiving assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Command Area Development. In the last three years, assistance of Rs. 24.44 crores, Rs. 23.61 crores and Rs. 19.99 crores was extended under this programme.

(c) According to the State Government, the completion of the project is likely to extend to the Tenth Plan, subject to availability of funds.

(d) According to the Bhakra Beas Management Board, by and large the deliveries to Rajasthan have been more than their due share.

(e) Does not arise.

Foodgrain Production in Rajasthan

6924. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of foodgrains oilseeds and pulses in Rajasthan during last three years, years-wise; and

(b) the percentage of increase in production during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The production of foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses in Rajasthan during 1987-88 to 1990-91 is given in the table below:

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Pulses
1987-88	47.82	12.58	4.74
1988-89	106.57 (128.9)	19.17 (52.4)	16.23 (242.4)
1989-90	85.31 (-19.9)	18.45 (-3.8)	11.56 (-28.8)
1990-91 (Likely)	109.80 (28.7)	25.03 (35.7)	16.86 (45.8)

Figures in bracket indicate the percentage increase/decrease in production over the previous year.

Rose Cultivation

6925. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research centre has been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to promote rose cultivation in the country;

variation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps to promote rose cultivation in Pushkar area of Rajasthan?

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

(b) Research on rose is conducted by the Indian Institute of Horticulture Research,

Indian Agricultural Research Institute and the All India Coordinated Floriculture Improvement Project.

(c) An ad-hoc scheme entitled "Investigation on the genetic and other methods for improvement of yield and quality of roses for rose oil in India" was implemented by the ICAR at 5 centres, including Udaipur (Rajasthan) for a period of 5 years from 1983 to 1988. Udaipur centre has developed a very useful technology on propagation of *Rose damascena*, standardisation of agro-techniques for higher production of roses and increased yield of rose oil. A promising strain of *Rose damascena* has been identified for cultivation in the State of Rajasthan.

News-Items Captioned 'Jail Ko Apradh Nagri Bannen Se Kaise Roka Jai'

6927. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Jail Ko Apradh Nagri Bannen Se Kaise Roka Jai" appearing in 'Navbharat Times' dated August 19, 1991;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A news-item appeared in Navbharat Times in its issue of August 19, 1991 primarily relating to the over crowding of prisoners in Tihar Jail and certain inadequacies in jail administration.

(b) The Delhi Administration has taken measures for augmenting the jail capacity, providing better medical care, ensuring greater welfare of the prisoners and provid-

ing increased security inside the jail.

Property Tax Cases Pending In Courts of Delhi

6928. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Sampati Kar Vivadon Ki Sankhya Main Lagatar Vridhi" appearing in "Navbharat Times" dated August 17, 1991.

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

(c) the number of cases of property tax pending in the various courts of Delhi; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). A news-item captioned "Sampati Kar Vivadon Ki Sankhya Main Lagatar Vridhi" which appeared in Navbharat Times, dated 17th August, 1991, stated that there was an increase in the number of property tax cases in various courts in Delhi. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the cases filed in the courts during the years 1987-1990 do not indicate any increase. Their number years-wise is as follows:

Years	Number of Cases Filed
1987	2677

<i>Years</i>	<i>Number of Cases Filed</i>
1988	2207
1989	1810
1990	1956

(c) and (d). The number of cases pending in various courts in Delhi as on 30th April, 1991 was 9145 cases. The MCD has taken certain steps for early disposal of these cases. These steps include the reorganisation and the augmentation of their Legal Cell for vigorous prosecution and the appointment of a committee for settling cases out of court where the assessee so desire.

Drug Abuse in Delhi

6929. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Kasta Hua Shikanja Madak Padarthon Ka" appearing in the "Navbharat Times" dated August, 9, 1991;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the drug menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A news-item captioned "Kasta Hua Shikanja Madak Padarthon Ka" appeared in the Navbharat Times dated August 9, 1991. The news-items stated that trafficking in drugs was on the increase.

(b) and (c). The Government have taken various legislative, administrative and preventive measures to counter the drug trafficking situation in the country. The punishment for offences relating to drug trafficking has been made deterrent.

[English]

Latest Arms for Para-Military Forces

6930. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the latest arms to Para-Military Forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the forces to which such arms are proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Government has been reviewing the requirements of weapons of Para-Military Forces from time to time and it has made available the sophisticated arms to Border police, Assam Rifles and Central Industrial Security Force keeping in view their requirements.

S.T.D. Facility in Alleppey District in Kerala

6931. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide STD facility in various telephone exchanges in Alleppey District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pulincunnu & S.L. Puram are proposed to be provided with STD facility during 1991-92.

The remaining exchanges of Alleppy district are planned to be provided with the S.T.D. facility progressively during the 8th plan period.

Coconut Plantation In Andhra Pradesh

6932. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored Schemes for promotion of coconut plantations are under operation in Andhra Pradesh particularly in "Kanaseema Area";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievement made under these schemes so far; and

(d) the action plan drawn to bring more area under Coconut plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Coconut Development Board since 1982-83 has been implementing the following programmes for promotion of coconut cultivation in Andhra Pradesh including "Kanaseema area" in the State:

- i) Production and distribution of TXD hybrid seedlings;
- ii) Expansion of area under coconut;
- iii) Providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers;

iv) Removal of Tatipaka disease affected palms in Andhra Pradesh; and

v) Establishment of regional coconut nursery.

(c) The achievement made under these programmes so far are: i) Production and distribution of 2.0 lakh TXD hybrid coconut seedlings to needy growers; ii) Additional area of 1600 ha. brought under coconut by extending subsidy for fresh planting to farmers; iii) Installation of 250 irrigation pumpsets by providing subsidy to farmers; iv) Removal of 3000 Tatipaka disease affected palms by extending subsidy to farmers; and v) Establishment of one regional coconut nursery in the State with 50 percent financial participation by the State Government.

(d) It is planned to plant coconut in additional 150 ha. in the State under the Area Expansion Programme of the Board during 1991-92.

Bureau FAX Service in Maharashtra

6933. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau FAX Service has been started at a number of stations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such stations in Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of such stations likely to be started during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of Stations where Bureau FAX Service has been provided in Maharashtra are furnished in enclosed Statement-I

(c) Names of Stations where Bureau FAX Service is likely to be provided during the next year are furnished in enclosed statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

List of stations (centres) where Bureau Fax Facility has been provided in Maharashtra Telecom. Circle (including Goa) as on 31.8.91.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Western CTO Bombay. | 16. Maharshi karve Tel. Exchange, |
| 2. CTO Bombay. | 17. Office of D.E. Phones, Pune. |
| 3. Bombay Dadar. | 18. Bajirao Road Pune. |
| 4. Bombay Malad. | 19. Veer Savarkar Bhavan, Pune. |
| 5. Bombay Cumballa Hill. | 20. Ahmednagar. |
| 6. Bombay Chembur. | 21. Shrirampur. |
| 7. Bombay Kalbadevi. | 22. Satara. |
| 8. Bombay Chinchbunder | 23. CTO Nagpur. |
| 9. Thane. | 24. Wardhaganj. |
| 10. Wagle Estate Telecom. Centre. | 25. Yeotmal. |
| Thane. | 26. CTO Akola. |
| 11. Bassein Road. | 27. Gondia. |
| 12. CTO Pune. | 28. Chandrapur. |
| 13. Pune - Chinchwad. | 29. Panaji. |
| 14. Pune - Pimpri. | 30. CTO Kolhapur. |
| 15. Pune - Kirkee. | 31. Ratnagiri. |
| | 32. Sangli. |
| | 33. CTO Nasik. |
| | 34. CTO Solapur. |
| | 35. CTO Aurangabad |
| | 36. Jalna. |
| | 37. Latur. |
| | 38. Nanded. |
| | 39. Jalgaon. |
| | 40. Barsi. |

41. Dhule.
42. Bhusawal.
43. Nasik Road.
44. Osmanabad.

16. Nagpur-Falamana Market
17. Kolhapur City.
18. Kalyan.
19. Ulhasnagar.

20. Vashi.
21. New Panvel.
22. Kamptee.
23. Miraj.
24. Amravati.
25. Margao.

STATEMENT-II

List of Stations (Centres) in Maharashtra Telecom. Circle (including Goa) where Bureau FAX facility in proposed to be provided in the next year.

1. Andheri.
2. Bombay - Byculla.
3. Bombay - GPO: DTO.
4. Bombay - Girgaon.
5. Bombay - Khar.
6. Bombay - Matunga.
7. Bombay - Santacruz (E).
8. Seepz.
9. Pune City.
10. Parbhani.
11. Nagpur City.
12. Akola Tajnapeth.
13. Bhandara.
14. Bombay - Goregaon.
15. Nagpur - Fule Market

Involvement of Private Sector in Telecommunication Services

6934. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to open to the private sector the various Telecom. value-added services which are at present provided by the public sector organisations such as Videsh Sanchar Nigam, National Informatics Centre and CMC Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the control, technical administrative and other, which Government will exercise over them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

Opening of Telegraph Offices in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh

6935. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the telegraph offices functioning in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more telegraph offices there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) At present the following Telegraph Offices are functioning in Varanasi District of Uttar Pradesh:-

-	Central Telegraph Office	-	1	-
-	Zonal Telegraph Offices	-	3	
-	Mofussil Telegraph Office (at Bhadohi)	-	1	
-	Combined Post and Telegraph Office	-	120	

(b) and (c). It is proposed to open two Combined Post and Telegraph Office on phonocom basis at Kewalput and Gangapur during 91-92.

Development of Horticulture in Goa

6936. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount

allocated to Goa for the development of horticulture in the State during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The Central Government have allocated the following amounts for development of horticulture to Goa:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation Admn. Approval</i>	<i>Release</i>
1988-89	1.9222	1.484
1989-90	1.8262	1.560
1990-91	2.8481	3.2203

Besides, for conducting research in horticultural crops, following amounts

were allocated:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
1989-90	27.00
1990-91	58.00
1991-92	75.00

Deaths in Tihar Jail

6937. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of deaths in Tihar Jail since July 1991; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). From 1st July to 31st August, 1991 thirteen prisoners died. The Jail authorities have intimated that out of thirteen, two committed suicide, two died in jail hospital, five died in outside hospitals, one died while on way to the hospital and three died in jail. Of the three prisoners who died in jail, two were drug addicts and the third was a patient of tuberculosis.

Advisory Panel on Kashmir

6938. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

July, 1991

*2 cubic metres of Cobalt Sulphate Solution.

August, 1991

3 cubic metres of Cobalt Sulphate Solution.

(a) whether the Government propose to set up an advisory panel on Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the panel will help migrants in their temporary rehabilitation?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Cobalt Recovery Plant of Debari Zinc Smelter, Udaipur

6939. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cobalt Recovery Plant of the Debari Zinc Smelter in Udaipur has been commissioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the production achieved so far, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a Research and Development Plant and was commissioned in March, 1991. The plant was on trial-run from March, 1991 to June, 1991 and the production so far is as follows:

*1 cubic metre of Cobalt Sulphate is equivalent to 80 Kgs. of Cobalt.

[English]

**Telephone Advisory Committee for
Bombay**

6940. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay is functioning;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). A Telephone Advisory Committee of Bombay was constituted by the previous caretaker Government in March 1991. The names of members nominated on it are given in the Statement. However, functioning of this Committee has been held in abeyance for the present pending a review.

STATEMENT

*Telephone Advisory Committee (TAC) for
Bombay*

List of names nominated for Telephone/Telecome. Advisory Committee Bombay

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

1. Shri Murlidhar Bhandare, M.P.
(RS) 352-JSS Road, Girgaum,
Bombay
2. Shri Sri Viren Shah, M.P.
(RS) 6-A Sunita Apartments,
B.G. Kher Marg, Bombay.

II STATE LEGISLATURE

1. Shri Ramesh Dube, M.L.A.
6-B Laxmi Estate, Verma Nagar
Andheri (E), Bombay-400069
2. Shri Sri Eknath M. Gaikwad,
M.L.A. 219/8557, Kannamwar
Nagar, Vikhroli (E),
Bombay-400 083
3. Sri Janardan S. Gauri, M.L.A.
Raj Mahal, AT-Khari, Post Kalva,
Tal & Distt. - Thane.
4. Smt. Parvati Parihar, M.L.A.
Council House, Bombay.

III STATE ADMINISTRATION

1. Sri Dinesh Afzalpurkar, I.A.S
Buena-Vista, Foreshore Road,
Bombay-400 021.

IV CORPORATION/CIVIC BODY

1. Sri Nagesh B. Pawar,
Krishna Vihar Sahakar,
Girha Nirman Sanstha,
1st Floor, Sai Nagar, (Tawri Pada)
Dr. S.S. Rao Marg, Lal Baug,
Mumbai- 400 012.
2. Sri S.S. Hussain, Joint Managing
Director, C.L.D.C.O. Nirmal, IInd
Floor, Nariman Point,
Bombay - 400 021.

V PRESS

1. Sri Rajat Sharma, Editor - "DAILY"
503-L Indira Apartments,
Carmicheal Road, Bombay
2. Sri Preetish Nandi,
Editor- Illustrated Weekly Times of
India Building, 4th Floor, Dada Bhai
Nauroji Road, Bombay.

3. Sri Nikhil Lakshman,
Editor - Mid -Day Tardeo,
Bombay
4. Sri Raghunandan Dhar,
The Economic Times, Times of India
Building, Dr. D.N. Road,
Bombay-400 001
5. Ms Dine Vakil, Indian Post, Ballard
Pier, Bombay.

VIMEDICAL PROFESSION

1. Dr. Madhukar Rele, Rele Building,
34-Perekh Street, Bombay.
2. Dr. Ravi Katre, Amber A-2 No. 2
Perry Cross Road Bandra,
Bombay-400 050

VII LEGAL PROFESSION

1. Sri Mahesh Jethamalni, 29-Jolly
Markers, Chamber No.II
2. Mrs. Shubha S. Wagh, Bhagirathi-
Sadan, 17th Road, Khar,
Bombay-400 052
3. Sri S. manshinde, 1-Priya, Varli
Sea Face, Verli, Bombay.

VIII ALL OTHER PROFESSION LIKE ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ETC.

1. Sri G.K. Ved, C.A. kanchanjunga,
72 - Peddar Road, Bombay.
2. Mrs. Aruna P. Thakkar, Manavi
Apartments, 36 - Ridge Road,
Bombay-400 006.

IX TRADE, COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

1. Sri V.K. Modi, Marvial Arch. 4th
Floor, Peddar Road, Bombay.

2. Sri Susheel Kumar Todi, M.D.
Coastal Road, K-10 Kashwa,
Bandra-Kurla Cmplx,
Bombay-51.

3. Dr. M.P. Singh, 6-Sukh-Shanti
Apartments, Vidya Nidhi Road,
Juhu Scheme,
Bombay-47.

4. Sri Naseem Ahmed,
Lord House, II Floor, Bhatwadi,
Thane.

5. Shri Syed Kumrul Hassan,
M/S Naseem Enterprizes,
Flat No. 255, Building No. 2,
Zakaria, Agadi-1
Yari Road, Varsova, Bombay.

6. Capt. Shashi Kant Srivastva,
Divya Smeet, Flat No, 5-A,
East-West Road No.2,
JVPD Scheme, Bombay-49.

7. Sri Satnarayana Puggalia, Bikaner
Bhawan Andheri (E) Bombay.

8. Sri Manoj S.Mehta, 6-Vraj Apart-
ments, Navroji lane, Ghatkopar
West, Bombay-400086

9. Sri S.P. Bhansali, Plot No. 487, Flat
No. 10 17th Road, Khar,
Bombay-400052.

10. Sri Girdhari Lal Jhunjuunwala,
'Ushs - Kiran' Carmicheal Road,
Bombay-400026

11. Shri. Parag C. Mehta, Nariman
Point., Bombay.

X. PUBLIC WORKERS & OTHERS

1. Sri S.M. Khalid, B.No. 203,
Zohra Manzil,
Lungari, Bombay.

2. Smt. Hemant Kumari, W/O Sri S.P. Singh,
8-Ahiya, Pilot Bunder Road,
Colaba,
Bombay.
3. Smt. Pratima Singh, W/O Lata Sri.P.P. Singh,
12-Moti-Hira Apartments,J.v.
Road Scheme,
Road No. 5,
Andheri (W) Bombay.
4. Sri K.A. Khan, Ex-M.L.A.,
P.D mello Bhawan,
Karnak Bunder, Bombay.
5. Sri G.N. Singh, B-13 Theosophical Society,
Juhu, Bombay.
6. Smt. Nadira, Z. Babbar, 202-Oyster Sheel,
Juhu, Bombay.
7. Smt. Jaya Bachchan, Pratiksha,
Juhu, Bombay.
8. Sri Satish Kumar T. Pujari,
32/1035 Tagore Nagar,
Vikroli (E), Bombay.
9. Smt. Mohini V. Kalantri,
2, Wahedna Apartments,
75, Hill Road, Bombay-400050
10. Sri. Kranti Kumar Jain, C/o Girisons (Colaba)
Shop No.6, Khusro Bung,
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road
Colaba,
Bombay.
11. Sri A.A. Kaji, Bridge View, Flat No. 1001,
16, Hansraj Lane,
Bheykhaja, Bombay.
12. Sri Gopal Duttaram Dhukhande,
11/101m Siddharth Nagar,
No. 5, Goregaon, Bombay.
13. Sri Yusuf Lakadawla, Sun Flower, Carter Road,
Bandra, Bombay-50
14. Sh. Jagannath Jairam Saukhe,
Neel Sagar, 1st Floor, Reclamation Plot No.10,
Bandra (W), Bombay-400050
15. Shri Murari Lal Saraf,
Sneh-Sadan, Gamadia Road,
Bombay-400026
16. Shri Hashim Surve,
17. Sri Radesh Chandra Singh
Advocate
Ram- Niketan, Singh - Estate,
Goregaon, Bombay.
18. Sri. Vimal Bharatia, 30/466 Azad Nagar,
Veera Desai Road, Andheri (W),
Bombay.
19. Ms. Anuradha Rohil,
Chandra Industries, Old Nagar
Das Road, Andheri (E), Bombay.
20. Mrs. Gladys Mathias, Convent Avenue,
Santa Cruz (W)
Bombay.
21. Shri Vijay Bhosale,
57/5B Damodar Park,
Ghotkopar (W), Bombay.
22. Sri Shailendra Kumar Dube,
K I/14 D.N. Nagar, J.P. Road,
Andheri (W), Bombay-400058.

23. Sri Ved Pradash Agarwal,
17/B Manek Building, L.D.
Ruparel Marg,
Bombay-400006.
24. Sri Narendra Goyal,
221-222 'KSHITIJ'
48, Napena Sea Road,
Bombay.
25. Sri R.K. Jhunjhunwala,
3, Sital Sagar, 1st Floor,
Sitalbagh, 64, Walkeshwar Road,
Bombay- 400 006.
26. Shri V.D. Verma,
129, Desai Market,
Modi Street, Fort,
Bombay.
27. Shri Pawan S. Singh,
V Floor, Jeewan Vihar,
Manav Mandal Road,
Bombay - 26.
28. Shri B.S. Goyal,
302, Ashirwad Building,
Ahmedabad Street,
P.D. Male Road,
Bombay-3
29. Shri Kanhaiya Lal Gidwani,
Central Bank Building,
4th Floor, R.No. 14 Fort.
Bombay-23

30. Dr. Hazal D'Lime,
Nirmala Niketan,
College of Social Work,
38, New Marine Lines,
Bombay-20

31. Sh. Shyam Aggarwal,
27, Napean Road,
Bombay.

Telephone Exchanges in Bombay

6941. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Number of old telephone exchanges in Bombay;

(b) whether there is any proposal to modernise them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There are 16 old exchanges in Bombay.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. These exchanges are planned to be replaced progressively by March 1994 as per details in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Details of Old Exchanges in Bombay

Sl.No.	Exchange	Code	Type	Equiped Capacity Lines	Proposed time frame for replacement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mandvi-1	32	Strawger	7600	March 92
2.	Mandavi-2	33	"	9900	"
3.	Gamdevi-1	35	"	7800	March 94
4.	Byculla-1	37	"	3800	March 92
5.	Byculla-2	39	"	4100	"
6.	Shivaji Park-1	45	"	8000	March 93
7.	Khar-2	54	"	6000	March 94
8.	Morivli-1	66	"	3300	March 93
9.	Malad-1	69	"	8400	"
10.	Chembur	52	"	9900	March 92
11.	Thane-1	50	"	3500	March 93
12.	Uran	NB	"	600	"

Sl.No.	Exchange	Code	Type	Equiped Capacity Lines	Porposed time frame for replacement
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Cooperage-3	22	Pentacorta Crossbar	3400	March 94
14.	City-1	25	"	10,000	March 93
15.	City-2	29	"	10,000	"
16.	City-3	31	"	10,000	"

[Translation]

Setting up of Phosphoric Acid Plant

6942. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Phosphoric Acid Plant has been set up in Debari Zinc Smelter, Udaipur;

(b) if so, the production in the said plant so far;

(c) whether any pipeline from Matoon Mines has been laid; and

(d) if so, the quantity of material supplied to this plant through this pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till August, 1991, 42,430 Metric Tonnes of Phosphoric Acid was produced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Till August, 1991, 59, 090 Metric Tonnes of Rockphosphate has been supplied to Zinc Smelter Debari through this pipeline.

[English]

Increase in price of Mother Dairy Milk

6943. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mother Dairy has increased the prices of the milk sold through its outlets recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). Mother Dairy has increased the sale price of milk with effect from 28th August, 1991. The price of double toned milk has been increased from Rs. 5.50 per liters to Rs. 6.00 per litre and that of Standardised Milk (in poly pouches) from Rs. 8.00 per litre to Rs. 8.50 per litre. The consumer price of Milk has been revised in view of the increase in the procurement price of milk and commodities like Skimmed Milk Powder and White Butter.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges In Andhra Pradesh

6944. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to convert various Telephone Exchanges into Electronic Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the various telephone exchanges planned to be converted into electronic exchanges during 1991-95 are as under:

(i) Manual Exchanges	-	85
(ii) Small electro mechanical automatic exchanges	-	300
(iii) Medium electro- mechanical automatic exchanges	-	88

- (iv) Main electro-mechanical automatic exchanges - 5

[Translation]

Production and Export of Makhana and Raharia Beans

6945. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Makhana and Baharia beans are grown in northern Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the production and export of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Makhana and Raharia beans are grown in North Bihar, mainly in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Purnia and Katihar. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has implemented an ad-hoc scheme on collection and evaluation to gorgannut (Makhana) in Bihar and West Bengal and is being implemented at Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar at a

total cost of Rs. 1.03 lakh for a period of 3 years. The State Government is also providing technical know-how for production of Raharia beans and Makhana cultivation. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) organised a display of Makhana in the International Spring Fair at Dubai during 1990 for popularising the export of Makhana.

[English]

Functioning of Cooperative Societies in Delhi

6946. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report No. 3 of 1991 has pointed out irregularities in functioning of cooperative societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the paras indicated by the Comptroller and Auditor General and action taken by the Delhi Administration is at the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Para No. 1990	Brief subject of para	Corrective/Remedial Action taken report
1	2	3	4
1.	2.1	Introduction: This para refers as to what is cooperative and why the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 came into force in 1973.	This para is regarding introduction of the Department and need no comments.
2.	2.2	Scope of audit: Records of the office of Registrar Cooperative Societies were test checked for the years 1985-86 to 1989-90 during January to July 90.	It needs no Comments.
3.	2.3	Organisational Set up: This para relates to the organisational set up of the Department.	It needs no Comments.
4.	2.4	Highlights: This para deals with the observations of the Audit Officer which have been discussed in further paras of the report.	As such comments against each of the highlighted points have been given in the succeeding paras.
5.	2.5	Allocation of funds & expenditure: This para contains the details of allocation of funds & expenditure for the period 1985-86 to 1989-90.	This is factual one and needs no comments.
6.	2.6	Societies not working: As in March, 1989 there were 6618 societies registered under the Act. Of the 4609 societies under the categories-Industrial Urban, thrift & Credit, consumer coop. stores, house building &	(1) Cause & effect study for such societies has already been entrusted to a senior officer of the rank of Deputy Registrar. (2) It is quite obvious that urbanisation and coming up of unauthor-

Sl. No.	Para No. 1990	Brief subject of para	Corrective/Remedial Action taken report
1	2	3	4
7.	2.7.1	<p>multipurpose package (rural), 1297 societies were under liquidation & 740 societies were defunct. Thus the number of societies not working as on 31st March, 1989 under different categories ranged between 26 to 67%.</p> <p>The Department stated in July, 1990, that no cause & effect analysis relating to societies going into liquidation & declared as defunct had been undertaken.</p>	<p>ised colonies in large scale have resulted in loss of importance for agriculture based rural societies. The rural based multipurpose societies, industrial societies and consumers cooperative stores lost their financial viability due to cut threat competitor and high inflation in the price of raw materials as well as machinery.</p>
		<p>High percentage of societies under liquidation. The number of societies under liquidation is growing. The reasons for rather high percentage of societies going under liquidation is growing.</p>	<p>The number of societies under liquidation in the year 1980 were 885, in 1986, they were 1230 and as on today, their number is 1297. It would thus be seen that trend of societies going under liquidation has been checked. The table attached with the CAG report clearly shows that only 0.3% industrial societies and 6.5% consumers cooperative stores were liquidated during 1986-90.</p>
2.7.2	<p>The Cooperative Societies Rules, 1973 lay down that winding up proceedings of a society shall be closed within one year of the order of winding unless the period is extended by Registrar. Further, the Registrar shall not grant any extension for a period</p>		<p>The Department has finalise liquidation proceedings of 351 societies from Jan., 1990 to August, 1991. Effort are on to complete the proceedings as early as possible in rest of the cases.</p>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Para No. 1990</i>	<i>Brief subject of para</i>	<i>Corrective/Remedial Action taken report</i>
1	2	3	4
8.	2.8	Outstanding share capital: Lumpsum dues of share capital standing as on 31st March, 1990 were Rs. 48.52 lakhs. Rs. 42.16 lakhs were due from working societies including 16.65 lakhs from Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd. and Rs. 6.16 lakhs from Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi (Super Bazar) and Rs. 5.76 lakhs from societies under liquidation processings.	As per the provision of Rule 105 of DCS Rules the three year period prescribed does not apply when there are govt. or financing bank dues. We are consulting our finance department as to how to waive the dues, when the societies have stopped functioning years ago and there are no worthy assets. The total recovery to the of Rs. 11.65 lakhs has been from 1.4.90 to Aug., 1991 to the concerted efforts the Department. Specific targets have been fixed and field staff has been deputies to collect amount from the office of the societies.
9.	2.9	Outstanding loans: Total outstanding loans to be recovered are to the tune of Rs. 34.70 lakhs and interest thereon is Rs. 27.82 lakhs. There is a difference of Rs. 2.58 lakhs between the actual figures of outstanding loan for a recovery and those mentioned in official compilation "Facts & Figures".	<p>(1) Specific targets have been fixed and field staff has been deputed to collect the amounts from the office of societies. After review, the total recovery of outstanding loan has been made to the tune of Rs. 9.59 lakhs and that of interest on loan to the tune of Rs. 4.11 lakhs till August' 91.</p> <p>(2) Prior to 1988 there was proper maintenance of accounts of outstanding loans/advances, share capital etc. as accounting</p>

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Para No. 1990</i>	<i>Brief subject of para</i>	<i>Corrective/Remedial Action taken report</i>
1	2	3	4

procedure was previously handled by staff untrained in accounts.

After appointment of regular Accounts Officer, accounts were maintained properly from the year 1988-89. The difference mentioned between the actual figures of outstanding loan & official compilation "facts and Figures" was a clerical mistake since rectified.

10. 2.10 Outstanding Dividend: (2) It was noticed that Central government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores (Kendriya Bhandar) and Vegetable Consumer Federation Ltd., Mehrauli had declared profits. Dividend as under had become due to the Administration from them:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount due</i>
1986-87	Rs. 1.41 Lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 3.44 Lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 0.22 Lakhs
Total	Rs. 5.07 Lakhs

The amounts due have already been paid. It is clarified that the dividends mentioned in the column (3) have been paid against the share capital contribution of government of India. As such, dividends were not to be paid to Delhi Administration but were to be paid to the Govt. of India.

Sl. No.	Para No. 1990	Brief subject of para	Corrective/Remedial Action taken report
1	2	3	4
13.2.13		The department has no manual for the guidance of all concerned which was essential for coordination & uniformity of action.	The preparation of cooperat manual has been under consideration since 1986. Concerted efforts have already been made towards compiling of the manual and the work has already been entrusted to Delhi State Cooperative Training Centre.

Note:

It is also relevant to mention that a committee of three officers has been constituted to go into various aspects and to suggest measures to redeem the deficiencies in the system.

[Translation]

technical bulletins

Cultivation of Betel Leaves

6947. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VARMA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the betel leaf growers are
adversely affected because of non-import
of betel leaves by Pakistan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to explore new international markets;
and

(c) the steps taken by the Government
to ensure that the benefit of research on
betel leaves reach these growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
and (b). Government have not received any
adverse report that betel leaf growers are
affected because of non import of betel leaves
by Pakistan.

(c) The Government have intensified
research under All India Coordinated Re-
search Programme on betel leaves through
ICAR institutes and State Agricultural Uni-
versities to solve the problems regarding
betel leaves. The technology is being trans-
ferred through demonstration, extension and

**Telephone Connections in Aligarh
District of Uttar Pradesh**

6948. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the wait-
ing list for telephone connections in Aligarh
district of Uttar Pradesh since 1988 till date,
category-wise,

(b) the number of telephone connec-
tions released during the above period,
year-wise and category-wise;

(c) the action being taken by the Gov-
ernment to provide telephone connections
to the applicants; and

(d) the number of public telephone
booths set up in Aligarh district during last
three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The information
is given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

(a) The number of persons of the wait-
ing list for telephone connections in Aligarh
District of Uttar Pradesh since 1988 till
31.7.1991 category-wise;

Waiting list as on

CATEGORY	31.3.88	31.3.89	31.3.90	31.3.91	31.7.91
OYT	43	92	8	5	2
Non-OYT Special	190	354	87	46	51
Non-OYT General	780	1396	1083	1719	1414

(b) The number of telephone connections released during last three years, year-

wise and category-wise is as follows:-

<i>CATEGORY</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
OYT	81	266	178
Non-OYT Special	5	594	232
Non-OYT General	28	1157	1074

(c) During this year (1991-92), two exchanges in Aligarh district are proposed to be expanded. These are the telephone exchanges of Aligarh and Hathras by 1200 lines and 500 lines respectively. This would cover most of the waiting list. The remaining waiting list is expected to be cleared by March, 1993.

(d) During the last three years in Aligarh district 127 public telephones have been set up out of which 6 were STD booths and 38 long distance public telephones.

S.T.D. Public Telephone Booths in Uttar Pradesh

6949. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of STD public telephone booths proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) the number of applications for allotment of such booths pending in the State;

(c) the number of post offices in the State, where such facilities are proposed to be made available during 1991-92; and

(d) the number of applications from Azamgarh and Mau districts of Uttar Pradesh pending for allotment of STD public telephone booths and how many of them are likely to be allotted booths during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 800.

(b) 550.

(c) Nil.

(d) The information is as follows:-

	<i>Applications pending</i>	<i>Likely to be allotted during 1991-92</i>
Azamgarh District (UP)	35	13
Mau District (UP)	10	3

[English]

Long Distance Public Telephones in Hilly and Tribal Areas

6950. SHRI PRITHVIRAJD. CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for providing LDPT in inaccessible hilly and tribal areas based on Radio Telephone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places in Maharashtra where such Rural Radio Telephone Exchange have been installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the Statement attached.

(c) Rural Radio Telephone Systems have been installed at the following places:

1. Nanded
2. Kurudwadi
3. Dharani
4. Salekasa
5. Barshi
6. Junawane
7. Dhule
8. Betawad

STATEMENT

Details of Planned Multi-Access Rural Radio Systems in Hilly and Tribal Areas of Maharashtra

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Hilly Areas</i>	<i>Tribal Areas</i>
1.	Ahmednagar	Akole	—
		Sangamner	—
2.	Dhule	Sakri	—
3.	Kolhapur	Gadhinglaj	—
4.	Nasik	Igatpuri	—
5.	Pune	Bhor Junnar	—
6.	Patnagiri	Rajapur	—
7.	Satara	Karad	—
8.	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Hilly Areas</i>	<i>Tribal Areas</i>
9.	Thane	Sahapur	Shahapur
10.	Kolhapur	Chandgad	—

Release of Old Government Documents

6951. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to release Government documents including cabinet documents which are more than thirty years old;

(b) if so, whether the documents from the formation of the Interim Government preceding freedom upto 1961 are proposed to be made available to scholars and others interested in study of and research into the development of the period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Complaints of Maltreatment of Indian Workers in Gulf

6952. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints of maltreatment of Indian workers in the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken up this matter with the respective Gulf country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) These complaints pertain to violation or change of contracts and personal harassment.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The complaints are in the first place sought to be resolved through intervention by the Indian Embassy between the employer and the employee; approaching the local Labour Courts for redress; failing which the matter is taken up with the respective local government.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Mica Deposits in Bihar

6953. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to chalk out any special action plan keeping in view the rich resources of mica in Santhal Pargana and Chhota Nagpur in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has also been taken during last three years to promote the production of gold in Swarnrekha valley of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Public Telephone Booths
in Uttar Pradesh**

6954. SHRI V.N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for setting up of public telephone booths in Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Banda, Jalon, Nanital, Almora, Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the required funds have been allocated for this purpose;

(c) if so, the number of public telephone booths set up at the above places; and

(d) the details of the telephones booths proposed to be set up in near future, area-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Details are given in the attached Statement .

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	LDPTs. Proposed	Setup	Local/STD PCO Proposed	Set up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Almora	Aimora Sadar Ranikhet Bageshwar	30 28 25	2 — —	2 — —	2 — —
2.	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh (Sadar) Pithoragarh	20 30	— —	40 —	— —
3.	Nainital	Nainital Sadar Khatima Haldwani Rudrapur Kashipur Raninagar	12 15 15 17 10 8	— — — — — —	3 — 1 3 2 1	3 — 1 1 — 2
4.	Jhansi	Jhansi (Sadar) Moth Garautha Mauranipur	15 15 20 15	— — — —	14 — — —	— — — —
5.	Banda	Banda (Sadar) Baberu Naraini Karbil Mau	16 20 20 20 20	— 2 — — —	15 — — — —	— — — — —

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	LDPTs. Proposed	Setup	Local/STD PCO Proposed	Set up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Jalaun/Orai	Orai/Jalaun (Sadar)	10	—	—	—
		Konch	15	—	—	—
		Kalni	10	—	—	—
7.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur (Sadar)	35	—	5	—
		Mahrauni	36	—	—	—
8.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur (Sadar)	9	—	5	—
		Maudaha	10	—	—	—
		Mahoba	4	—	—	—
		Chankhari	11	—	—	—
		Rath	8	—	—	—
Total			519	2	91	9

[English]

Indo-Pak Rapprochement and Confidential Building measures

6955. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the efforts made by USA and UK on Indo-Pak rapprochement and adoption of confidence building measures between the two countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. The US president sent a special envoy to India in May 1990.

(b) Government appreciates the efforts in this regard.

Visit of High Level Nepalese Task Force

6956. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Level Nepalese task Force visited India recently to have follow up discussion on economic cooperation between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir. A High level delegation visited India in connection with the second meeting of the Indo-Nepal High Level task Force from September 1-3, 1991.

(b) A wide range of issues of mutual interest relating to bilateral economic cooperation were discussed at the meeting, including trade, transit, control or unauthorised trade and cooperation in the fields of industry, civil aviation, education and culture. The talks will continue at the subsequent meetings. The High level Task Force is to prepare a comprehensive programme of bilateral economic cooperation between India and Nepal.

Export Sesame Seed

6957. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Sesame seed exported by NAFED during last three years; and

(b) the prevailing market rates of Sesame seed in domestic market during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The export of Sesame seed made by NAFED during the last three years was as under:-

Years	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1988-89	220	24.50
1989-90	4115	517.31
1990-91	18	3.00

(b) The range of wholesale price per quintal for the four major centres during

1989-90 and 1990-91 was as under:-

	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Year</i>	1989-90	1990-91
(i)	Hyderabad		Rs.700-740	Rs. 998-1125
(ii)	Bombay		Rs. 1000-1525	Rs. 1250-1550
(iii)	Barhampur (Orissa)		Rs. 800-1040	Rs. 780-1200
(iv)	Kanpur		Rs. 755-1135	Rs. 1260-1450

Commission Paid to Foreign Agents

6958. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by NAFED for appointing foreign agents;

(b) the number of foreign agents at present on the panel of NAFED and for which commodities; and

(c) the total commission paid to these

(c)

agents, commodity-wise during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Business Committee of NAFED's Board of Directors appoints foreign agents.

(b) NAFED does not maintain any panel of agents. NAFED has however, appointed one agent for procuring business for onion exports and has selling agency agreement with Universal Cooperatives Inc., USA for export of niger seeds.

Commission Paid
(In Rupees Lakh)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Onion</i>	<i>Nigerseeds</i>
1988-89	41.65	39.32
1989-90	9.96	28.70
1990-91	97.11	37.73

SC/ST Employees Recruited in NAFED

6959. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) the number of persons appointed in NAFED in various cadres during last three years; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 60 employees have been appointed in NAFED in the last three years from September, 1988 to August, 1991 in various cadres.

(b) Among them, one employee belongs to SC category.

Consignment sale of Nigerseeds to USA

6960. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED are selling Nigerseeds to USA on consignment basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of nigerseed sold to USA

on consignment basis during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the NAFED for outright export of Nigerseeds to USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NAFED has entered into Selling Agency Agreement with M/s. Universal Cooperative Inc. USA for sale of Nigerseeds through them on consignment basis. Stocks of Nigerseeds are offered at mutually agreed c.i.f. price, based on the prevalent price in USA. The shipment of Nigerseeds are made only against a Letter of Credit and thus payment is realised in advance. The consultation with the NAFED either in forward trade or on spot basis for obtaining maximum sale realisation.

(c)	Year	Qty. in MTs.	FOB value (Rs. in lakhs)
	1988-89	4410	513.64
	1989-90	3395	267.18
	1990-91	6834	927.34

(d) NAFED contacted all important buyers of nigerseed in USA with offers at regular intervals. Personal contacts were also made with important buyers of Nigerseeds in USA with a view to promoting business with them. Business is finalised with interested buyers on receiving response to NAFED's such offers.

Visit of Foreign Minister of Bangladesh

6961. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the bilateral issues that figured in his talks with Indian leaders and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the recent visit of the Bangladesh Foreign Minister to India from 26-29, August, 1991, wide ranging discussions were held on various bilateral issues. The Major issues

that came up for discussion were Tin Bigha, sharing of River Waters, Chakma refugees and illegal immigration. It was agreed that it was in the mutual interest of both countries to further strengthen bilateral relations by resolving the outstanding issues and by adopting a positive approach for enhancing economic cooperation in further.

S.T.D. Facility In Calicut Telecom Division

6962. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone Exchanges under the Calicut Telecommunication Division propose to be provided with S.T.D. facility during 1991-92; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Five telephone exchanges were proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facility in Calicut Secondary Switching Area during 1991-92. Out of these Balussery has already been provided with S.T.D. facility. Vengara, Tirurandari & Edapal of Mallapuram district and Kadalund of Calicut district are planned to be provided with STD facility during 1991-92.

Fish Disease In Backwaters of Kerala

6963. PROF. K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of fish in the backwaters of Kerala is perishing due to some disease;

(b) whether any study has been made to find out the cause of this disease;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the assistance given by Union Government to Kerala to control this epidemic; and

(d) the compensation given to the fishermen who have suffered heavy loss due to this epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government of Kerala recently informed that fishes in the Vembanad lake have been affected with an unknown disease.

(b) and (c). Fish disease experts from the Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Instt. Barrackpore and Central Instt. of Brackish Water Agriculture, Madras have been deputed to Kerala to undertake detailed investigations and to suggest remedial measures. The investigations are in progress.

(d) There is no scheme for providing compensation.

Irrigation Bonds for Completion of Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

6964. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought the permission of the Union Government to float irrigation bonds in order to mobilise resources for the completion of ongoing irrigation projects in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) It was suggested by the Government of Karnataka that the Government of India should examine the possibility of establishing an Irrigation Development Bank at the National level so as to mobilise additional resources for that irrigation sector. Alternatively it was proposed by the Government of Karnataka that if the Government of India was not in favour of such a Bank then the Government of Karnataka should be permitted to float irrigation bonds. The Central Government is examining the possibility of establishing an Irrigation Finance Cooperation failing which it is proposed to provide special plan assistance to nationally important projects for expediting their completion.

Loan for Growing Groundnut In Karnataka

6965. SHRI H.D.DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought loan from the Union Government for growing of groundnuts in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for early sanction of the loan to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). During 1986-87, the Karnataka Government sent a proposal for special Central assistance for speedier completion of selected irrigation projects. This included a proposal for a special line of Institutional credit for groundnut farmers. Certain suggestions were made by the Government of India but the proposal was not pursued thereafter by the State Government with the

Govt. of India. However, a special line of credit was made available by NABARD for Karnataka along with other States for oilseed growers who are members of cooperatives.

Reclamation of Degraded Lands In Karnataka

6966. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted to the Union Government a proposal for reclamation of degraded lands on pilot project basis in the State for clearance; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for early clearance of the proposal?

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

(b) The proposal requires to be reformulated by the State in the light of guidance given by the Government of India and has therefore been returned to the state. The question of giving clearance to the projects, therefore, does not arise.

Ban on Milk Products In Delhi

6967. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on manufacture of butter from the cream under the Milk Control Order;

(b) whether in Delhi there is a ban on cream being extracted from milk;

(c) whether the instances of violation of the Milk Control order in Delhi have come to the notice of the Government during 1991,

if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) when this ban is proposed to be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (b). No, Sir, now the ban is on conversion of milk into Milk Powder (whole and skimmed) and condensed milk only.

(c) 11 cases of violation of the Delhi (Milk & Milk Food) Control Order, 1991 have been registered in Delhi so far. These cases related to conversion of Milk into milk Food, processing of paneer or sweets made by

use of milk or derivatives of milk for sale.

(d) The existing ban order is in force upto 31.10.91

Sale of Agriculture machineries

6968. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of tractors, power tillers, combine harvesters sold during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN): A statement is annexed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Tractors (Sale Nos.)			Power Tillers (Sale Nos.)			Combine Harvest (Sale Nos.)		
		87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2728	3411	4616	46	126	249			
2.	Assam	296	375	413	416	522	462			
3.	Bihar	6602	6047	4948	153	191	267			
4.	Gujarat	4096	5293	6259	35	95	281			
5.	Goa	10	15	4	2	22	57			
6.	Haryana	10275	14129	15186	NA	NA	NA			
7.	Himachal Pradesh	102	NA	144	NA	NA	NA			
8.	J & K	71	176	139	10	48	4			
9.	Karnataka	1946	2760	3284	298	685	518			
10.	Kerala	850	489	244	228	234	350			
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7380	10809	9732	2	NA	17			

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Tractors (Sale Nos.)			Power Tillers (Sale Nos.)			Combine Harvest (Sale Nos.)		
		87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Maharashtra	3419	4375	5391	91	173	282			
13.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	90	122	241			
14.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	20	50	50			
15.	Orissa	280	353	421	110	126	121			
16.	Punjab	19023	18865	20997	NA	NA	NA			
17.	Rajasthan	7643	8995	8743	NA	NA	4			
18.	Tamil Nadu	2782	3072	3226	478	669	639			
19.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	265	86	192			
20.	Uttar Pradesh	20814	23878	30821	NA	6	28			
21.	West Bengal	885	1182	1332	934	1565	1647			
22.	Lakshdweep	NA	NA	NA	15	10	5			
23.	Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8			

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Tractors (Sale Nos.)		Power Tillers (Sale Nos.)			Combine Harvest (Sale Nos.)			
		87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24.	Others/Exports	190	464	723	NA	NA	NA			
25.	Sales not accounted for	4265	5635	5475	—	—	—			
Total		93157	110323	122098	3193	4726	5422	144	121	218

Note:

1. The Govt. of India do not maintain record of Sale of different agricultural machinery in States.
2. The information given in the above statement has been obtained from the manufacturers of tractors, power tillers and combine harvesters.
- *3. It has not been possible to indicate statewide sale of combine harvesters as manufacturers have not furnished this information.
4. NA - Not Available.

Rural Households

6969. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural households in the country as per the latest Census or subsequent estimates; and

(b) the number and percentage of the landless, households owning less than one acre, marginal farmers, those who own five to ten acres and ten to twelve acres or more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MUL-LAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In the Agricultural Census, information is not collected according to Rural Households, but according to Operational holdings. As per 1985-86 Agricultural Census, which is the latest, the total number of operational holdings in the country was 97.155 million.

(b) The details about landless are also not collected in the Agricultural Census. The Unit of area of operational holdings in Agricultural Census is 'hectare' and not 'acre'. The number of operational holdings, in millions, according to the different size groups is as follows:

Less than one hectare (Marginal Holdings)	56.147
1 to 2 hectare (Small Holdings)	17.922
5 to 10 hectare	5.00
10 hectare and above	1.918

Rehabilitation of 1984 Riot Victims

6970. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of victims of 1984 riots in Delhi who have been rehabilitated by the Government so far;

(b) the amount incurred by the Government on their rehabilitation and how have they been rehabilitated;

(c) whether some more riot victims are yet to be rehabilitated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration has undertaken various schemes for the rehabilitation of 1984 riot victims. A statement indicating the number of victims rehabilitated and the relief provided under various schemes and the amount spent on their rehabilitation is attached.

STATEMENT

1. The Delhi Administration has undertaken various schemes for rehabilitation of 1984 riot victims. The relief provided under the various schemes, the amount spent and the number of victims yet to be rehabilitated as reported by the Delhi Administration area as follows:-

i.

DEATH CASES: The next of the kin of 2560 deceased have so far been provided relief @Rs. 20,000/- each. 10 cases are under process. In June, 1990, the Government of India extended the package of relief to cover those persons whose family members are missing since 1984. 127 claims in this category were received. Of these, 124 have been disposed of. 62 cases have been approved.

- ii. **INJURY CASES:** Relief ranging from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2000/- has been given in 2603 cases.
- iii. **DAMAGES TO DWELLING UNITS:** Financial assistance @Rs. 1000/- for partial damage @Rs. 5000/- for substantial damage and @Rs. 10,000/- in the cases of total damage to the dwelling units was given in 3537 cases in 1984-85. In June, 1990, the Govt. of India doubled the rate of financial assistance for each category. Enhanced claims at the prescribed rates have been paid in 2560 cases so far. Remaining cases are under process.
- iv. **PENSION (AD HOC RELIEF):** 297 widows/old age persons are getting ad hoc relief @Rs. 1000/- per month. This includes 40 widows who are getting an additional sum of Rs. 1000/- per month till their one employable son/daughter becomes an earning member. Claims of 12 widows and one old age person are under process.
- v. **EMPLOYMENT TO WIDOWS/WARDS:** 604 widows/wards have been provided employment so far.
- vi. **ALLOTMENT OF TENEMENTS:** 2113 tenements have been allotted to the riot affected widows/wards. Besides 32 cases are under process.
- vii. **MARRIAGE ASSISTANCE:** Financial assistance @Rs. 5000/- for remarriage of a widow and Rs. 3000/- for marriage of a daughter has been provided in 213 cases.
- viii. **UNINSURED COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES:** 3406 cases have been settled. 2 cases are under process. In June, 1990, the Government of India ordered a review of the cases of uninsured commercial properties where compensation recommended by the Claim Settlement Officers was reduced by the Director (R&R). Out of 760 cases in this category, 66 cases have been reviewed so far.
- ix. **ANCILLARY UNITS:** An ancillary units has been set-up at Tilak Vihar by Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation. 50 widows have taken up gainful employment by undertaking packing of foodgrains and grinding of spices.
- x. **INSURANCE CLAIMS:** Relief is being paid to the extent of 50% of the damage/loss subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- in cases where the insurance policies did not cover loss caused by the riots. 373 cases have been settled.
- xi. **GRANT OF STIPEND:** Stipend is being granted to wards of 1984 riot victims widows @Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/- per month for school going and college going students respectively. In 752 cases, stipend has been provided so far.
- II. An expenditure of Rs. 20,40,57,401/- has been incurred under the above schemes so far rehabilitate the victims of 1984 riots.
- Representation of SC/ST Welfare Association, Chandigarh**
6971. **SHRIPAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare As-

sociation, Chandigarh has been representing to the Union Territory Administration against non-implementation of the reservation policy in various departments of the Administration; and

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

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

Perumon Refractories in Kerala

6972. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to start the "perumon Refractories" in Perumon, Quilon, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC), a State Government Undertaking of Government of Kerala, has a proposal to set up a refractory unit for the equity participation of Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) in this refractory unit. In view of the excess capacity in the domestic refractory industry it was felt that it would not be possible for SAIL to participate in the equity of the proposed project.

Continuance of Market Intervention Operation of NDDB

6973. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'NDDB' pressure on Government to foil oil traders 'lobby' appearing in Business Standard, Calcutta dated 19 August, 1991;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to allow the continuance of Market Intervention Operation (MIO) pursued by NDDB?

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

(b) and (c). The NDDB has been appointed as the agency to carry out market intervention operations for a period of five years by Government of India in April, 1989. The objectives, guidelines, terms and conditions of Market Intervention Operations have been determined. There is no proposal pending before this Department for any major departures from the decisions taken in the matter.

Sharing of River Waters between India and Bangladesh

6974. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Secretaries Committee on sharing of Ganga Waters with Bangladesh towards the working out of a broad framework for long-term comprehensive sharing of the common rivers;

(b) what has been response of the new Bangladesh Government towards the solution of this problem;

(c) the time by which the next round of talks is likely to be held;

(d) whether no meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has taken place since April, 1988; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). For arriving at a reasonable basis for Ganga Water sharing, it was agreed that a Joint Technical Team would visit the areas in India and Bangladesh dependent on the Ganga flows to be shared for assessing the relevant ground situation. The next meeting will be held on dates convenient to the two countries.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. India requested for convening the Local Level Committee meetings for consideration by Standing Committee, but no meeting could take place for want of response from Bangladesh.

[Translation]

Cultivable Land Under Irrigation

6975. SHRIANAND RATNA MAURYA
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of cultivable land in the country and the details of increase in this area over the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the area out of this cultivable land which is irrigated and the details of increase in it over the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the area of the land which is irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects separately?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Land use statistics are available up to the year 1987-88 only. Hence the State-wise details of cultivable area, irrigated area and area irrigated by Government Canals (which corresponds to major and medium irrigation) in respect of year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

STATEMENT -- I*Landuse Statistics 1985-86*

State/Union Territory	Thousand Hectares				Net Irrigated Area by Canals
	1	2	3	4	5
States					
1. Andhra Pradesh		16206	3538	4337	1783
2. Arunachal Pradesh		281	22	23	—
3. Assam		3229	572	572	362
4. Bihar		11265	2808	3819	973
5. Goa	@@@	228	13	14	—
6. Gujarat		12376	2271	2797	489
7. Haryana		3806	2236	3678	1181
8. Himachal Pradesh		809	96	169	7
9. Jammu & Kashmir		1061	310	423	289

State/Union Territory	Culturable Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area by Canals
1	2	3	4	5
10. Karnataka	12867	1675	2012	735
11. Kerala	2438	296	399	100
12. Madhya Pradesh	22817	2987	3088	1298
13. Maharashtra	21087	1881	2462	410
14. Manipur	164	65	75	—
15. Meghalaya	1104	50	51	—
16. Mizoram	584	8	8	—
17. Nagaland	788	51	58	—
18. Orissa	7912	1673	2159	853
19. Punjab	4291	3690	6514	1412
20. Rajasthan	25831	3109	3863	1154
21. Sikkim	114	16	16	—
22. Tamil Nadu	8422	2501	3240	774

State/Union Territory	Culturable Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area by Canals
1	2	3	4	5
23. Tripura	312	29	41	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	20885	9879	12148	3330
25. West Bengal	6117	1917	1911	717
Sub-Total (States)	184994	41687	53877	15865

Union Territories

1. A & N. Islands	80	—	—	—
2. Chandigarh	2	1	3	Neg.
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	1	1	—
4. Delhi	73	47	59	5
5. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
6. Lakshadweep	3	Neg.	Neg.	—

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Culturable Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Gross Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area by Canals</i>
1	2	3	4	5
7. Pondicherry	35	24	38	9
Sub-Total (Union Territories)	218	73	101	14
Total (All India)	185212	41760	53978	15879

Index: @@@ - Including Union Territory of Daman & Diu

Neg. - Negligible (below 500 hectares).

STATEMENT - II

Landuse Statistics 1986-87

Thousand Hectares

State/Union Territory	Culturable Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area by Canals
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	16194	3550	4360	1780
2. Arunachal Pradesh	281	22	23	—
3. Assam	3229	572	572	362
4. Bihar	11248	2957	3831	1106
5. Goa	222	12	15	—
6. Gujarat	12338	2324	2710	434
7. Haryana	3803	2324	2710	435
8. Himachal Pradesh	807	95	171	6
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1049	307	404	288

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Culturable Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Gross Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area by Canals</i>
1	2	3	4	5
10. Karnataka	12870	1816	2247	799
11. Kerala	2455	299	426	102
12. Madhya Pradesh	22819	3345	3456	1394
13. Maharashtra	21087	1881	2462	410
14. Manipur	164	65	75	—
15. Meghalaya	1104	50	51	—
16. Mizoram	584	8	8	—
17. Nagaland	807	53	55	—
18. Orissa	8070	1673	2088	853
19. Punjab	4291	3717	6590	1440
20. Rajasthan	25704	3421	4351	1205
21. Sikkim	114	10	16	—
22. Tamil Nadu	8417	2356	2844	889

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Culturable Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated gated Area</i>	<i>Gross Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area by Canals</i>
1	2	3	4	5
23. Tripura	313	44	44	30
24. Uttar Pradesh	20857	10132	12908	3356
25. West Bengal	3117	1917	1911	717
Sub-Total (States)	184934	42974	55530	16304
Union Territories				
1. A & N. Islands	74	—	—	—
2. Chandigarh	2	1	3	Neg.
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	1	2	Neg.
4. Delhi	77	49	65	6
5. Daman & Diu	7	Neg.	Neg.	—
6. Lakshadweep	3	Neg.	Neg.	—
7. Pondicherry	35	24	36	10
Sub-Total (Union Territories)	223	75	106	16
Total (All India)	185157	43049	55636	16320

STATEMENT - III

Landuse Statistics 1987-88

State/Union Territory	Thousand Hectares				
	1	2	3	4	5
States					
1. Andhra Pradesh		16194	3369	4298	1593
2. Arunachal Pradesh		301	28	28	—
3. Assam		3229	572	572	362
4. Bihar		11195	3194	4054	1125
5. Goa		222	14	14	—
6. Gujarat		12336	2039	2381	359
7. Haryana		3790	2579	3863	1220
8. Himachal Pradesh		807	98	173	7
9. Jammu & Kashmir		1079	307	404	288

State/Union Territory	Culturable	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area by Canals
1	2	3	4	5
10. Karnataka	12879	1853	2296	765
11. Kerala	2444	306	393	107
12. Madhya Pradesh	22815	3331	3437	1368
13. Maharashtra	21177	1881	2381	410
14. Manipur	164	65	75	—
15. Meghalaya	1104	50	51	—
16. Mizoram	584	8	8	—
17. Nagaland	601	54	56	—
18. Orissa	8077	1673	2062	853
19. Punjab	4279	3774	6721	1414
20. Rajasthan	25678	3327	3995	1090
21. Sikkim	114	16	16	—
22. Tamil Nadu	8426	2438	2945	721

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Culturable</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Gross Irrigated Area</i>	<i>Net Irrigated Area by Canals</i>
1	2	3	4	5
23. Tripura	312	45	45	31
24. Uttar Pradesh	20817	10043	13920	3029
25. West Bengal	6117	1911	1911	717
Sub-Total (States)	184711	42975	56119	15459
Union Territories				
1. A & N. Islands	83	—	—	—
2. Chandigarh	3	2	2	1
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25	2	2	Neg.
4. Delhi	7	Neg.	Neg.	—
5. Daman & Diu	76	46	60	5
6. Lakshadweep	3	Neg.	Neg.	—
7. Pondicherry	35	23	33	9
Sub-Total (Union Territories)	232	73	97	15
Total (All India)	184943	43048	56216	15474
Index: Neg. - Negligible (Below 500 hectares).				

[English]

**Renewal of Parambikulam Aliyar
Agreement between Kerala and Tamil
Nadu**

6976. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARANGHVAN:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for renewal of
a Parambikulam Aliyar agreement between
Tamilnadu and Kerala is pending with the
Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the
steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-
SOURCEES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN
SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A bilateral
Parambikulam Aliya Agreement between
Tamilnadu and Kerala has become open for
review after 30 years i.e on 8.1.1988. The
matter of review of the Agreement is, there-
fore, for discussion between the Govern-
ment of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Allegations Against IPS Officers

6977. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS officers in the
country;

(b) the number of officers out of them
against whom certain allegations have been
levelled and inquiry is being conducted;

(c) the broad details of the allegations
levelled against them; and

(d) the action taken by the Government

against such officers during the last three
years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.
JACOB): (a) There are 3327 IPS officers in
the country as on 1.1.91.

(b) to (d). The information is being
collected from the State Governments.

**Corruption Charges Against IPS
officers in Bihar**

6978. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state:

(a) the number of I.P.S. Officers of Bihar
against whom charges of corruption cases
have been framed since 1988 till date;

(b) the number of officers against whom
action has been taken, years-wise;

(c) the details of the action taken so far;

(d) the pauses for delay in conducting
inquiry and taking action in rest of the cases
; and

(e) the number of the police officers
raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation
(C.B.I.) and against whom charge sheets
have been filed in the courts during the last
three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.
JACOB): (a) to (e). The information is being
collected from the Government of Bihar.

[English]

**Communication on Narmada
Sagar Project**

6979. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any communication from the Government of Germany regarding the Narmada Sagar Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDHYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delivery of Mail in Delhi

6980 DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the practice of non-delivery of mail in multi-storeyed buildings in Metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the mail is being delivered in Delhi and outside only once a day; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Mail continues to be delivered to addresses in multi-sto-

reyed buildings. But the Delivery of mail Order 1991, dated May, 29, 1991 prescribes that ordinary mail for addresses in storeyed buildings, except those on the ground floor, will be delivered from November 1, 1991 only in Mail Box provided by them on the ground floor.

(b) The Order is necessitated by the increasing number of storeyed buildings where it is not practicable for postmen to deliver mail at each address.

(c) No, Sir. Most Post Offices in Delhi and a number of post offices outside Delhi have more than one delivery of mail in a day.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given at (c) above.

Import of Foodgrains from Canada

6981 DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import peas, pulses and other foodgrains from Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is the largest consumer and producer of peas in the world; and

(d) whether the Government propose to boost country's foodgrains production to reduce reliance on import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Antennae which receive Foreign Programmes

6982. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of antennae in Public and Private Sectors in the country which receive the programmes telecast by foreign television centres;

(b) the rules for individuals or institutions for having such antennae and the charges therefor; and

(c) the annual revenue of the Government therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). 1. Programmes telecast by foreign television centres by using conventional transmitters in TV broadcast bands, can be received by using normal TV antennae in border areas. Licensing for TV/Radio Broadcast receivers was abolished in 1985. State-wise distribution of such antennae, receiving programmes telecast by foreign television centres, is, therefore, not available.

2. (i) As regards reception of foreign TV programmes, through satellites, the Government's policy is to permit "TV receive only dishantenna" for reception of programmes only from Indian National Satellite (INSAT).

(ii) Licence to receive programmes telecast by foreign television centres, through satellites, by using 'tv receive' only dishan-

tenna is not granted to general public, as per the present policy of the Government.

(c) In view of 2 (ii) above, accrual of revenue to Government does not arise.

Seminars on Technical Education

6983. DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seminars of experts were organised in 1989-90 and 1990-91 in Bombay and Lucknow to provide technical education in Devnagari script by computer; and

(b) if so, the details of discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). As one of its Plan activities, the Department of Official Language organised one-day Seminar-cum-Exhibition in Lucknow on 25.9.1990 and in Bombay on 27.11.1990 on "Biscriptual (Devnagari and Roman) use of Computers". Representatives of the Central Government Offices located in these regions, computer experts and manufacturers of software/hardware facilities for biscriptual use of computers participated in these events. During discussions in the seminar detailed information was given to the user organisations regarding word processing, data entry, programming, printing etc. in Devanagari script on computers and specific doubts of the users in this regard were removed. The objective for organising such seminar-cum-Exhibitions is to disseminate information regarding facilities available for use of computers in devnagari script as well so that Central Government offices could work on them as per the requirement of "Official Language Policy".

[English]

Gold Ornaments Belonging to Maharaja of Jaipur

6984. PROF.K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold ornaments belonging to the Maharaja of Jaipur are kept under the custody of London Bank;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government for bringing back the ornaments to India; and

(c) the value of these ornaments?

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

Production and Consumption of Food

6984-A. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of food produced in 1990 and upto July, 1991;

(b) the total quantity of food required for domestic consumption in 1989 and 1990;

(c) the per capita consumption of food in 1989 and 1990;

(d) the quantity of food lying in the buffer stock in 1989 and 1990; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of food in the buffer stock in 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimates of production of foodgrains during 1989-90 and (likely for) 1990-91 are 170.63 and 176.00 to 176.50 million tonnes respectively.

(b) Domestic consumption requirements are, by and large met from internal production. These requirements indicated by net availability are provisionally estimated at 147.3 and 143.3 million tonnes for 1989 and 1990 respectively.

(c) The per capita net availability of foodgrains for consumption for 1989 and 1990 is provisionally estimated at 181.5 kgs. and 173.3 kgs. respectively.

(d) The stocks of foodgrains with public agencies at the end of 1989 and 1990 are provisionally estimated at 12.13 and 17.92 million tonnes respectively.

(e) The provisional estimate of foodgrains with public agencies as on 1.7.1991 is 19.78 million tonnes. The levels of stock in the subsequent months would depend upon procurement during kharif 1991-92 and releases from the Central Pool.

Agro-forestry for Rural Areas

6984-B. SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the decline in the agro-forestry in the country at the end of the Seventh Plan and the extent to which it is likely to diminish at the end of the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the programme, if any.

implemented so far, to streamline the various aspects of education, research and extension programme in agro-forestry for the benefit of the rural masses and the results achieved?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has undertaken the following programmes in agroforestry:-

- 1) All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Agroforestry located at 31 Centres.
- 2) National Research Centre on Agroforestry located at Jhansi (U.P.).
- 3) Operational Research Project (ORP) on Agroforestry at 28 Centres.

These programmes have generated useful technology for agroforestry.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

RE: PROGRESS MADE IN PURSUING THE INVESTIGATION IN TO THE BOFORS MATTER AFTER THE SUPREME COURT'S JUDGEMENT UPHOLDING THE VALIDITY OF THE FIR LODGED BY CBI

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, The Budget Session is drawing to a close. I want an assurance from the Govern-

ment whether they are seriously pursuing the investigation into the Bofors matter the Supreme Court has given a judgement on the 27th August upholding the validity of the FIR lodged by the CBI which had been challenged in the court and if the Government is serious, the way is now open for a thorough probe into this whole business. The papers say that no copy of this Supreme Court judgement has yet been even sent to Sweden and Switzerland where we are trying to get hold of some confidential papers and no Senior Officer has been sent to pursue enquiry. This seems to be a very lackadaisical approach to the whole matter. Therefore, we want to know from the Government before this Session concludes, what they are proposing to do to pursue this investigation seriously. It is a very important matter (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEV ACHARIYA (Bankura): I have given notice on this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolarpur): We have given notice also. We wish to be associated with that.... (*Interruptions*)

It is a serious matter. We have given notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): We have all given notice ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We know how an attempt has been made in the name of public interest litigation to scuttle this inquiry, investigation and disclosure of the names. Supreme Court intervened almost at the nick of time, in the sense that a few days later, the time-limit would have expired. They should have sent the Supreme Court judgement. The Government is again trying to delay the matter by raising the plea of incorrect copy of the order. Till date, the Order has not been sent to the appropriate court. Now we find that another round of

litigation has started by one of those persons who is very close to the ruling party. Everybody in this country knows this and again an attempt is being made. I am sure some Law Officer on behalf of Government of India will appear and ask for time and the court may almost concede the stay order being passed. This is the game that is going on. I want to know what is the Government's attitude towards this. It is essential. we are discussing BCCI which is a scandal that has taken place. Bofors and BCCI are competing with each other. I do not know which is the greatest scandal. Therefore this, type of attempt to scuttle this must be resented and prevented and we want Government's categorical assurance and statement on the Floor of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points concerning this issue is before you and I am sure that you are also aware of the various developments in the courts in this regard. Through, day before yesterday, the advocates were on strike and the courts were closed, yet court was open to the attorney of a person, who had been living in Dubai, to evade arrest by Indian law enforcement agencies. That person has been trying to wash off his hands in the Bofors issue, for the past few years. The Delhi High Court has once again sought his explanation. We feel that, even now, there is not even a slight change in the approach of the ruling party, which it has been following since the last four or five years. It is my belief that the explanation submitted in the High Court... It hasn't come on its own. If I am not wrong, the Supreme Court delivered its judgement in the Rest week of August i.e. on August 26 or 27. I should have been immediately sent to the Swiss Authorities and the Swiss Bank, but it did not happen. The head, of the C.B.I made an excuse....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the matter is pending in the court, will it not be *sub judice*?

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not pending in the court.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Supreme Court has already cleared it.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am telling you, it is not pending in the court....(Interruptions).... If I am wrong, you may correct me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to understand from you if the matter is pending in the court, is it a *sub judice* or not?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. This is not pending in the Court. The Supreme Court gave the decision on the 27th of August. That decision has to go to the Swiss authorities immediately. This Government is duty-bound to honour that decision. What this Government did through its Police Agencies was to keep that file pending and when someone confronted the Head of the CBI as to why this has still not gone to the Swiss authorities, the reply was that there were some typographical errors in the judgement and they would like to have those typographical errors removed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yesterday, the Supreme Court has disposed of that also.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this case pending in the High Court or not?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : No.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is not pending in the Court.

[Translation]

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is not pending in the Court. The Government is responsible for implementing the judgments of the court. Our complaint is that it is not doing so. As I see it, it seems to be a conspiracy. The accused staying in Dubai, submits an explanation, at a time, when the Supreme Court has already given its verdict. The Government is not implementing it and it is waiting for the Dubai-based accused to file a suit in the court and to once again entangle the whole issue in legal wranglings.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ruling party during its earlier tenure had appointed a Joint Parliamentary Committee to investigate the Bofors scandal, but today the whole country and the World know that it was an eyewash.

Elections were held in Sweden on Sunday, and the Bofors issue including the fact that requisite information was not provided to the Indian Government has become a subject of public debate in the country for the then ruling party and other political parties. The owners of Bofors have lost a lot of money in litigation and the factory has already been taken over by the Swedish Government. The Swedish Government is in possession of all information, concerning the activities of Bofors. At the moment, we demand only two things, from the Government. First of all, our Government should request the Swedish Government to give all those information, which the Nobel Industries had refused to part with, earlier. Secondly, the Joint Parliamentary Committee constituted in this regard earlier, was an eyewash, intended to befool the people that the Government was sincere about finding out the truth. To amend that mistake, the Government should appoint a new Joint Parliamentary Committee and the findings

of this committee should be made public.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have queried from the Chair whether we can refer to this matter because in your understanding the matter might be *sun Judice*. I would like to say this is not *sub judice*.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it pending in the Court or not?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Supreme Court has already cleared it (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is not pending in the Court (Interruptions)

The issue is pending. It is not a question of the case pending in the Court. It is not *sub judice*. You have queried whether we are referring to something which influences the decision of the court. But we are not referring to any.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have any information about all those things.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We are not referring to any legal aspect of the great corruption scandal of Bofors. We are not making a reference whether 'x' took money or 'y' took money or if the Government is involved etc.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't have the information about these things.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We are sharing the information with you.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I just wanted to know from you whether this matter is pending in the court or not.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, it is not pending in the Court. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The matter was disposed of by the Supreme Court. The validity of the FIR filed by the CBI cannot now be challenged in the lower Court by Shri Vin Chadha, which he is trying to do. This is all a subterfuge. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is now the concern of the House. The collective concern of the House is very simple. After years of prevarication after years of trying to some how prevent the truth about this greatest scandal on arms procurement hence national security emerging finally, the Supreme Court has ruled. And what does the Supreme Court rule? It has ruled that the FIR filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation is well within its power and it is a valid document. That is all. Thereafter, if those corrupt businessmen with political nexus sitting, as my friends have said, in Dubai wish to pervert the administration of justice and wish to pervert the law, then I think, the Legislature certainly comes in...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With Official patronage.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, with official patronage. I am sorry, Sir, we have to make such statement because the continued conduct of the Government raises these doubts. After all a very simple course of action was to be adopted by the Government. No sooner did the Supreme Court had ruled that the FIR was a valid document, then the simple course of action was two fold. Firstly, a copy of this had to be immediately dispatched with a covering letter from the Central Bureau of Investigation to the Swiss Bank which, in any case has kept these accounts frozen. They have now further extended the time of freezing of those accounts. I am distressed to know that despite the passage of almost a fortnight, more

than a fortnight, the Government has not yet been able to send a copy of the Supreme Court judgement to the Swiss Bank so that subsequently follow up action could be initiated by the Swiss Bank.

Secondly, what is extremely worrisome is this aspect of unauthorisedly resident Indians, living in Dubai or elsewhere about whose extradition the Government is not prompt or energetic, but when they wish to move to Indian courts of law to cover up corruption, then the Government moves with double speed and on holidays, the high court of the land takes cognisance of these matters. This is an extremely worrisome aspect because doubts are raised about the *bona fides* of the Governments. What is the Government doing? Why did it not act on the FIR? Why did it not protest against the high Court of Delhi granting permission to this infamous Shri Chadha to move to high Court and file case.

Thirdly, even though the Government has denied it, my doubts and apprehensions are raised because a report appeared in a small Swedish Ratio Station that an official of the Government of India contacted the Swedish Embassy here and said, that contacted the Swedish Embassy here and said, that "no further action was needed be taken on Bofors." And in the first instance, when the original information about Bofors scandal had surfaced over the Swedish Radio, the first response of the Government also been a denial. And I am led to believe that this denial of the Government is on similar lines. Therefore, on these three aspects, there must be a clarification by the Government today. And I share my good friend Shri George Fernandes's concern in this and I do want that a Joint Parliamentary Committee be appointed on Bofors so that this great white-wash of yesteryears can finally be brought to light..

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised this matter about one week back. I won't quote the court in this regard. The Government should inform the people of the steps being taken over an issue involving rupees 1400 crore. All of us, including the whole country is anxious to know as to what the Government is doing in this regard. We have come to know that some dedicated officers of the C.B.I and other investigating agencies, involved in the investigation of this scandal, have been transferred. I won't refer to any names, but the most competent person has been transferred and another has been asked to proceed on long leave. The intentions of this Government....(Interruptions)... Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev is a Minister. He is

[English]

Sir, I need your protection... (Interruptions) ...I am glad that the Minister is rising in his seat.

[Translation]

I was telling you that a very competent officer of the C.B.I has been transferred and another one has been asked to proceed on leave. Mr. Speaker, Sir, such a big scandal, that has taken place at the highest level should be exposed...(Interruptions)

Sir, What I mean to say is that is honest officers are selectively transferred in this manner, the C.B.I will lose its credibility. In Sweden, a movement is going on to expose the names of the recipients of Kickbacks from Bofors and the leader of opposition in the Swedish Parliament and the Vice-President of the powerful Parliamentary Committee Shri. P.H.R Gransted has predicted the fall of the ruling Social Democrats in the ensuing Sunday elections.

Shri Gransted has also said that he doesn't understand as to why the Social Democratic party whose members are also involved in the scandal, is hesitant to disclose the names of the kickback recipients. However, he has promised that his Government would constitute a special Independent Investigating Commission to inquire into the Bofors scandal. My question is, what are we doing in our country in this regard? Why has no officer of the Government of India or no politician gone there so far? Mr. Speaker, Sir, why it has not been done so far? Then how will corruption at the highest level be exposed? The matter was discussed in Parliament. I shall be happy if a Joint Parliamentary Committee is set up under your Chairmanship and the scandal involving Rs. 1400 crore is exposed that the entire matter could be made public.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri George Fernandes was making mention of the Nobel industries just now. When the Nobel Industries became bankrupt the Government took it over. Is it so that since the control of the Nobel Industries came under the Government, the Government of India would not put any pressure on the Government of Sweden? If the Government does not pressurise, the Swedish Government what will happen? Though Bofors and Nobel Industries have been taken over by Government, yet under the competence clause, the Swedish Government can ask them and put pressure on them. But it appears that Government of India is totally unconcerned for this. I would like to request you and also all sections of the house to rise above their party lines and take a decision on it. I would also request the Congressmen that a decision to this effect should be taken during the tenure of the Tenth Lok Sabha by setting up a Joint Parliamentary Committee for the purpose and exposing the kickbacks that had been taken. This is all I want to say. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have observed

that whenever elections are held in India. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have given a notice. I met you and told you that I wanted to raise the matter. But you are not allowing me.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has spoken on your behalf. (Interruptions) Mr. Chndrakar is talking on the same thing. He has also a right. (Interruptions) I am not allowing you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: : I want a categorical statement from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: After 15 days of Supreme Court's judgement, a copy of the judgement has not been sent to the cantonal court of Switzerland. Why is it so?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee who is the leader of your party, to speak on your behalf. Now you expect me to allow each and every Member. (Interruptions) It is not like this (Interruptions) I have allowed Mr. Chandrakar to speak on the same point.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have observed that when elections are held in India, people make propaganda in the name of Sweden that bungling was done in Bofors case. Similarly when the elections are going to be held in Sweden, they are again raising the Bofors issue. It is their trick. So much cheating I So much conspiracy!...(Interruptions)... Sir, the

conspiracy is very clear and whenever the elections are held they make so much hue and cry over it. What were they doing when they were power?

(Interruptions)

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had said that he would make everything public within one month and disclose all the names. For how many months they were in power? One of their colleagues is raising the issue emphatically. What were they doing when they were in power, they could not do anything. They became nervous. Had they got any clue, they could have finished our party. Now, when they are sitting in the opposition benches, they are making a hue and cry. They are hatching all such conspiracies. (Interruptions) They can not mislead the people of the country by hatching much type of conspiracies. Once they have befooled the people. They cannot do so time and again.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems that elections are going to be held in Sweden. That is why they are raising this issue. When the elections would be held here, they will raise this issue here also. I would be raised in Sweden also. It is very misleadings. The conspiracy will come to fore very soon. (Interruptions)

Friends, in this way these people want to mislead the people of India as well as the people of Sweden. The people have understood it. They can't deceive them by this trick time and again. They remained in power for one and half years. What were they doing? They raised the issue in the House everyday and made a claim that they would unravel the truth within one month. Why could they not do? Why don't they say the reason of not unravelling the truth within one month? They say that they conducted this inquiry and that inquiry. For how many years

they want those inquiries to continue. Their intension is only to keep the issue alive.....

(Interruptions)

They can't befool the people always.
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. V.P.Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.V.THANGKABALU (Dhar-mapuri): When you were in power, you could not get at the truth and now, you are standing up to explain your position. You had fooled the people of India enough. You cannot fool them any further.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): These people remained in power for one year. Why did not they do anything. They made a promise to bring out everything within one moth. What did they do? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Chandulal Chandrakar has put a specific question that when we were in power, what had we done?

(Interruptions)

Since he has asked this specific question, I stood up to reply it. Otherwise there was no need for me to say anything further beyond what my hon. Friends have said. Since he has put the question, he must have the patience to hear the reply.... *[Interruptions]* Sir, on the Basis of the documents available with the previous Government i.e.

the Congress (I) Government, we were able to get the Swiss Bank Accounts frozen. Not only that....*(Interruptions)*

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What these people did not do.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Not only that we have won the cases in two courts regarding A.E. Services, both in lower court and upper court. We could achieve some success with regard to A.E.Services and got the relevent documents in which their connection with Jordan was established. In addition to that we acquired the secret portion of Audit Bureau Report relating to further new weapons system of Bofors, which the previous Government could not collect. We blacklisted them. It had to impact on them. Sir, today they are asking us about the same documents whereas it was proved beyond doubt that we achieved this much success within these couple of months.

Sir, unless some crime is committed, the Swiss Court does not order freezing of accounts and supplying of documents. Normal commission is not considered as a crime there. They consider bride as a crime. Earlier, it was only in the form of an allegation. For the First time, the Swiss Court admitted that it was a crime. Our Government got it done with the help of Swiss authorities. The previous Government was not able to collect those documents. *[Interruptions]* Bride has been paid. Sir, the earlier J.P.C gave the theory of winding up charges. But now it has been proved beyond doubt that it was absolutely wrong. Now new facts have come to light. The documents of A.E.Services have been collected. Bank accounts have been frozen in Switzerland and secret portion of Audit Bureau Report is also available with us. We can also collect information from the Nobel industries which has been taken over by Swedish Government. The proceedings of the last J.P.C were merely an eyewash. Now, only a new J.P.C could reveal the facts.

I would like to know as to why are they scared of an inquiry? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): Sir, I have not responded when Shri Jaswant Singh or Shri Rabi Ray intervened on this issue because I consider both of them as innocent as any other Member of this House. But I feel persuade to respond when the Former Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh got up to say certain things. I must confess that he has got tremendous capacity to mislead public opinion. You may recall that in 1986-87, when he defected from the Congress.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Change the word. There was expulsion and no defection. You may correct yourself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.V.THANGKABALU: He was expelled because.**

MR. SPEAKER: That will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K.V.THNGKABALU: I withdraw those words Sir.

12.35 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Srikanta Jena and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the table

MR. SPEAKER: Please, to back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to go back to your seats

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jena, If you go back to your seat amends can be made. You have to go back to you seat

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be reasonable.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should the leader of the House come? If a member has said some thing wrong, he will make the amends.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not correct. Please to back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It does help you to follow the rules. Please go back to your seats. We will see that amends are made.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn the House up to 13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then Adjourned till Thirteen of the Clock

13.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at one minute past Thirteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

RE. PROGRESS MADE IN PURSUING INVESTIGATION INTO THE BOFORS MATTER AFTER THE SUPREME COURT'S JUDGEMENT UPHOLDING THE VALIDITY OF THE FIR LODGED.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri. Thangkabalu.

SHRI. K.V.THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we were discussing the Bofors issue, there was a difference of opinion between this side of the House and that side. During the heated exchange, I expressed certain words which were not good. I withdrew those words and also if those words had created a wrong impression in the minds of the Members here or outside, I feel sorry for that. It was a slip of the tongue.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): Sir My colleague has withdrawn the words and perhaps he did not mean it. There are no two opinions about it that such language should not be used either in the House or outside.

I am a democrat. When we come to this House, our heads should meet and heads should not break. While discussing issues, we should generate light and not heat. That has been the tradition, that is the tradition of the House and I can assure you, Sir, that we, on our part, will maintain that tradition.

So far as Shri V.P.Singh is concerned, I must confess that we know each other since early fifties. He knows me, I know him. We have been very close to each other...(Interruptions)...I am close to everybody.

So for as I am concerned, I do not misjudge any issue. I say certain things. But I do not get provoked. But, when he came to

power and took over the stewardship of the country of the 2nd of December, 1989, he had promised to the people of India that within fifteen days, within a fortnight, he will bring all the facts regarding Bofors before the people and bring the culprits to book.

And Mr. V.P.Singh remained as Head of the Government, I think, for 11 months. He had all these documents with him. He had a control over the entire country. He tried his utmost but he had accepted the defeat that what he had said before he became the Prime Minister he could not do it. And as a gentleman, as a person, who had held the highest Office in the Country, I would like him that he should apologise to the people of India for what he had promised and what he had not been able to fulfil. That is all that I would like to say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We are thankful to Mr. M.L.Fotedar for changing the atmosphere in the House. Does he want to say that because Mr. V.P.Singh allegedly could not fulfil his promise of disclosure within a fortnight. Therefore, it is your contention that this new Government will not try to get this disclosure? Why don't you say what you are going to do? Have you stopped your endeavour because he had failed in 15 days (Interruptions)

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: There is nothing in the case (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I wish to make it very clear that the Government is taking all steps with extreme attention to do all that is possible to ensure that the prosecution in the matter of Bofors case moves quickly and comes to a conclusion bringing proper justice to the matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Why was a copy not made available to the Tribunal Court even after a fortnight?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: With regard to issues which have been raised in this House, some matters I do feel need a little correction. I mean no criticism. But the Supreme Court has not pronounced clearly in its judgement its opinion on the question of validity of the FIR. It is our Government's stand that the FIR is valid; and we have argued about it in the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court, in the interest of justice, has formed its own point of view, keeping in mind that what it considers is justice has observed, that what it considers is justice has observed, that it would not make an observation on the validity of the FIR until a person will *locus standi* like one of the accused persons is known who is really interested, and who personally approached the court and those persons who have approached the court are not persons who have *locus standi*. Fortunately or unfortunately, there is one of the persons, who has been named as accused in the FIR, who seems to have approached the high Court. That is not in any way stopping us at the moment we are proceeding in the latter to take all steps that are required, as soon as possible.

With regard to within 14 days or 15 days, I do not have that information available with me at the moment; as soon as it is available, we will come to the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): The point that has been made is that there is a new set of circumstances justifying a new change. The hon. Minister has not replied to what the hon. Members have said and what we all feel. In view of the fact that we have documents of AF services, in view of the fact that we have further the secret part of the Audit Bureau Report, in view of the fact that Nobel Industry has been

taken over by the Swedish Government, we feel that this is the proper time to have a new JPC to put pressure and the Government should act. On this, the hon. Minister has made no comment; and he has pronounced already that there is nothing in the case. This raises a serious doubt in our mind, when there is so much. The AE Services Document says, there is a connection to Jordan. Unless we had gone into it, we could not have got the documents. The secret part of the Audit Bureau Report is there. Nobel Industries has been taken over by the Swedish Government. All this, together now the FIR is also considered in order; not on the merits of it but at least that it is a valid document. In all these cases no reply has come. That shows that the intention of the Government is not to come to the truth but to try to avoid it. And so far as action is concerned, what has been done, this has been done in a few months. These very documents you had them for three years. What did you do with them? What we could do in a few months, we got the papers, we got the bank accounts frozen, the secret part in a few months. For years you could not do it. That is the point and you want to avoid it again.....(Interruptions)

We lodged the FIR and they could not file the FIR.

And about this matter, the words were transferred to my mouth and they go on quoting "fifteen days." In a public meeting some worker made a statement and it was transferred in the Press to my mouth and that is the point. The point is, what they could not do for years, in a few months we could achieve it, in spite of all those Win Chadha and company coming and stopping it, that was the achievement that we have achieved. Even in Macro's case the Philippines has not been able to get any documents. That is our achievement and it is a singular success of our Government. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): We should not be unduly criticizing the former Prime Minister, but he may clarify whether he did not make the statement attributed to him when three national leaders were present, at Patna and which was printed in headline by National Newspapers namely "15 days". If he could say that he had not said it, we can tell the public that it was wrong on our part, so that we are not guilty of it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Have a JPC and let us have it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Please, order please.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL (Khurja): Your party has also promised so many things. Your party has also said that the prices will be rolled back within 90 days. Where has that promise gone?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have promised one crore jobs every year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the decision will be conveyed to Switzerland? when the verdict of the Supreme Court will be conveyed.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats now. I have realised that we are going wrong some where in the House. I must have realised that the hunger and the anger do have some effect. It would be better to have the lunch—break than to have a force-break.

Now let us not prolong this issue. There are other issues also which we have to take

up. Now I am going to ask Mahant Abedya Nah to make his statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHANT ABEDYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. speaker, Sir, I am greatful to you, that you have given me an opportunity for personal explanation. Yesterday during zero hour Mr. V.P.Singh, the hon. Member and former Prime Minister refered my name while reading a paper in connection with the murder of Shri Sharda Prasad an ex-MLA from Gorakhpur and former State Minister. Sir, I do not know the intention of the former Prime Minister, but It is clear that I never had any enmity with Rawatjee. I have contested five times for the U.P Legislative Assembly from Maniram constituency alone in Gorakhpur and have come elected from the Gorakhpur Parliamentary constituency third time. I have been continuously contesting from Gorakhpur. Many people have been my opponents in the elections but my personal relations with all of hem have been very amicable Mr. Rawat too, like many others was one of the candidates against me in the last elections but there was our never had any bitterness between us during elections and there had never been any grouse against me, but I am feeling extremely sorry the way I am being connected with this murder.

Sir, no member of the family of the deceased has mentioned by name or any of my workers in the F.I.R and the names mentioned in the F.I.R have been confirmed by Sh. Lal Chandra Yadav in his statement who was injured in the murder incident. I am unable to understand at all as to how I am being involved in this incident. It is clear that a new story has been fabricated immediately after the participation of big leaders of J.D. in the funeral of Shri Rawat so a to take political gain and to malign my image.

Sir, I have won all the elections I have

ever fought and nobody ever has filed petition against me. Had I ever resorted to any unfair means, there must have been some or other Kind of litigation against me. I am proud of the fact that I have always honoured the social-moral and democratic values in my long political career.

Sir, I am a 'Sadhu' who has devoted all his life to spiritualism and has been always fighting against violence, hatred, enmity and revenge. Today, such an allegation hurts my ascetic belief of 72 years.

Sir, Everyone know the work that I have done for Eastern Uttar Pradesh particularly for Gorakhpur. Apart from my help in the setting up of a University I am running more than a dozen educational institutions along with many other services even today. I have always struggled against social curses like untouchability I have come always elected only because of my social services. Surprisingly enough, no efforts have been made to find out the facts before imposing such a serious allegation against me and by this letter efforts were made to tarnish my clean image for political gains. I have committed only the mistake that I had defeated the aspirant of Janta Dal with the help of immense love and support of the people.

Sir, I would like to say in this regard that the people whose name have been included in the FIR belong to the family of Sh. Rawat and they have a dispute over a piece of land which Mr. Rawat had snatched and deprived them of it. This is the root cause of the dispute. I want to make it clear enough that I am no way concerned with it. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he cannot just make an allegation against a person who is no more in the world. Have you seen the total text of his statement? Is he reading out the

text or is making an allegation? ...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is objectionable in his statement?

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Sir, he said that Mr. Rawat, who is no more now, had been killed because there was litigation about his land.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): His son has said that.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allegatory. Now you please sit down. Shri Sonkar Shastri.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to conduct the business of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): Sir, I am on a point of order. If he is giving any personal explanation....

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to conduct the House. There is no point of order at this point of time. Please sit down I have a discussion with all the members

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Sir, Yesterday some allegations were levelled against me in this House by fabricating a new story. I would like to make some clarifications.....

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, no. such words have been used either by my party or myself which could hurt anyone's feelings*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the story which was narrated yes-

terday is entirely fabricated one. I have never called God..*... I called...*..., Day before yesterday I referred to episode of 'Sham-book' and told that he had killed 'Shambook'-(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down, Do not interrupt unnecessarily. As it has been already discussed, you should not complain.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after giving explanations he called Ram once again.....*..... What is the use of such explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see, please! sit down. If there is something like that it would not be recorded. Please hold your tongue. What a rule ! You go on speaking all the time and no time for Speaker!

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to say certain thing on this issue. The words have been used by Members in the House which should not have been used. The Members have done certain things in the House which they should not have done. However, we have to work and transact the Business. So, we forget and forgive. Now, as far as the statement made by Shri Jaswant Singhji about Shri. V.P.Singhji is concerned, yesterday something happened and I discussed with Members and I found that there was substance in what Mr. V.P.Singh had said yesterday. Now, that is why I have said that we have to forget and forgive. We better follow the practice and procedure that would help us. I would request the leaders to speak to their Members in this respect and I would not like to have anything more on this thing and I would like to close this matter here only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not speaking on that subject. Mahantjee's feelings have been hurt, perhaps these may be soothed by my explanation. sir, I have not levelled allegation against any individual.

(*Interruptions*)

It is proved from the records that I have never levelled any allegations against any individual. I have only pointed out the doubts and suspicion that Rawatjee had predicted in his life time, I had only mentioned them and no allegation was made from my side. So this clarification is necessary, because he thought that the allegations were made by me which is false, and is not correct. I had drawn the attention to the contents of the letter which was denied by the authorities....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, be seated, please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr Speaker, your orders are being disobeyed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, please take your seat. My special request to Shri Paswan and Shri Khurana is that they should not make personal remarks against each other.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr, Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice to you yesterday also..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sonkar, you have taken much of the time of the House, please be seated.

SHRI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister through you to the situation caused due to deteriorating law and order conditions in Bihar State. Such an atmosphere of terror, disorder chaos and insecurity has not been witnessed in the history of the country so far. The incidents of kidnapping and killing are on the increase there. There were 20-25 incidents of kidnapping during the last week alone and the number of such incidents has increased in different districts also. Within one week there have been 20-25 incidents and at certain places there have been as many as 50 incidents of kidnapping. The day before yesterday one Dr. Ram Sewak Singh, former Superintendent, P.M.C.H was kidnapped. He is 73. He was kidnapped along with his vehicle and driver. There have been 50 incidents of kidnapping within one month.

Mr. speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister through you to the fact that the people of Bihar are spending their days under the shadow of the Gun. The Government of India should pay some attention to the reasons for such incidents. All the same, the Government of Bihar be dismissed.

[English]

PROF. VENKATESWARLU UMAREDDY (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very serious issue. Five starvation deaths have taken place in Andhra Pradesh. During the past one week, there are as many as five starvation deaths among handloom weavers in my constituency, Tenali in Andhra Pradesh, due to poverty. Shrimati Seelam Mangamma of Muttemsettupalaem committed suicide by drowning herself in a canal since she could not look after her ailing husband and secure even the bare medicines to save him. Shrimati Kornepati Yella Mandamma committed suicide at the age of Seventy, since she was unable to maintain

herself and her family with meagre earnings as a Handloom weaver. Shri Veer Raghavayya and Shrimati Raghavamma of Gullapalli village in Cherukupalli Mandalam have committed suicide under the distressed poverty conditions of their families.

One more handloom weaver has committed suicide in Chirala Village of Prakasam District. All put together, there are five starvation deaths in Andhra Pradesh and several others are suffering out of starvation in villages around Tenali. I extend my sympathies to the bereaved families. Though series of suicides are being committed out of starvation in several villages of Andhra Pradesh among handloom weavers, the State Government did not express its concern over the issue so far, not extended any financial assistance to these families, nor any Minister visited the villages to get the first-hand appraisal of the situation.

This is not for the first time that starvation deaths among handloom weavers have happened in Andhra Pradesh. Even in 1985, handloom weavers committed suicide out of starvation and in distress. Since the living conditions of handloom weavers are getting deteriorated from time to time and their living conditions are assuming alarming dimensions, there is every need for the Government to review the situation in all seriousness. In order to remove difficulties faced by the handloom weavers, twenty-two items of cloth are reserved for them for production by the Union Government earlier. But, unfortunately this has not come into effect so far, nor is the Government serious about it... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MATIKRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to draw your attention.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.....

PROF. VENKATESHWARLU UM-MAREDDY: The recommendations of the 'Abid Hussain Committee' to ameliorate the living conditions of the handloom weavers have also not been implemented. The handloom weavers are unable to exist in their traditional occupation of weaving since the textile industry has become highly competitive.

During the past three years, the price of Dyes, Yarn and Chemicals have increased by 300 per cent which is throwing several handloom weavers out of their occupation. Under the present distressed conditions of the handloom weavers, I urge upon the Government to start a separate Handloom Corporation on par with the commodity boards and Cotton Corporation, so that a greater attention can be paid to the handloom sector. In addition there should be a dual pricing policy of inputs in weaving occupation and subsidy should be extended to the handloom weavers. Further, the handloom sector and textile industry may be separated and brought under different ministries to have a greater and special emphasis on the handloom sector.

I further urge upon the Government to extend ex-gratia to the families of the deceased to save from starvation and save the handloom weaving occupation and weavers to continue in their traditional occupation. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI. DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a reception in honour of the hon. Deputy Speaker, Shri. Mallikarjunaiah was arranged in the premises of Gymkhana Club. It was arranged by some organisations of Delhi. The programme was arranged in Cottage No.3. I would not say

anything about this cottage No.3. As soon as I entered the main entrance gate, a Sikh named Jeet Singh rushed towards me. He asked me where I was going. I told him humbly that I am an M.P. and I have been invited to this programme, and journalists and Members of Parliament are also coming to participate. I may, please, be allowed to join. He said, "No" and further he said that a person wearing dhoti-kurta cannot enter this Gymkhana Club(Interruptions).... I requested him that I am a Member of Parliament, why can't I enter this Gymkhana Club? Even after 40 years of independence, people clad in dhoti-kurta won't be permitted to enter such a Club. I was disheartened and returned after being insulted. I was told that if I had come in a suit or pants and bush-shirt, then alone I would have been allowed because people clad in dhoti kurta are not allowed to go in. Thereafter, when I was coming out after being insulted, one of my colleagues representing Jhansi constituency, Shri. Rajendra Agnihotri alighted from his car. I interrupted him and told him that since he was in Kurta-pyjama he could not go inside. He asked me how was it possible. When he went on I also accompanied him and his secretary came and said that the people clad in dhoti-kurta won't be permitted to go inside the premises. I said that it was the reception ceremony of Shri. Mallikarjunaiah, we may please be allowed to go inside.. (interruptions). It is a question of privilege.....(Interruptions).

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI(Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the problem discussed by Shri. Dau Dayal Joshi, I believe that the whole House is of the opinion that the rules followed in all the courts and clubs are the same for the last 44 years and these are in existence since the British Rule. some rules were framed at that time which are being followed till now. According to those rules, anybody clad in dhoti-kurta will not be permitted entry. Even if we wear western dresses we would not be permitted and no

body is going to accept it. All of us are of the opinion and I personally believe that these rules should be amended (*Interruptions*).

SHRI. RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Shri. Advani is a violation of the fundamental right enshrined in our constitution. According to the Constitution of India, nobody can be prevented from going to any place. If a person is prevented from visiting any place on the basis of caste, religion and attire, it is the violation of his fundamental right. We would like to request the Government that if there is any restriction on such an entry.....(*Interruptions*) where there is any such type of restriction it should be done away with so that the entry is possible for everybody. This matter has been taken up in the Parliament also and the Government has given its reply to the question also.

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am aware of the fact that many clubs are located in private premises and not in public places. If constitution is to be associated with it, then it can be looked into in future. But the natives or locals the so-called Englishmen who are fond of English dresses, the representatives of people or any person of this country is prevented to participate in a public function does not involve anything that cannot be tolerated. It has happened in Calcutta. This practice was prevalent in Calcutta Club, that a person wearing a 'dhoti' was not permitted to go inside.....

[*English*]

SHRI. SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): In the Calcutta Club, once a Judge was not allowed to enter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: The judge took up this question there. Our people

entered and later on the Club changed its rules.

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI: And what happened with painter Hussain....

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: That is what happened in the Wellington Club of Bombay, one cannot enter if he is clad in dhoti. A renowned painter M.F. Hussain went there barefooted and the practice continued at various places. I will tell Shri. Dau Dayal Joshi and all others that if the local English-fashioned people prevent us from entering this Parliament House and the rules are not altered, some people may have to take recourse to civil disobedience. There is no other alternative.

[*English*]

SHRI. SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, the Delhi Gymkhana Club may be a private Club and what should be their rule we cannot say anything about this. But as they rent out that Club for public functions, how can they prevent any invitee from entering the Club in any dress that he likes?

Now, I do not know whether this House has any judicial authority to pronounce any judgment on them. But I very much wish that there will be some authority in the country who will say that the management of this Club, the suited-booted people be ordered to wear dhoti and Kurta as penance for what they have done(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It must be a Government land, it must be lease of the Government property they are having. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI. RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it

is unfortunate that after so many years of Independence we still have a situation where in a Club— whether it is private or not is not the issue — a person who has been invited for a function is prohibited from entering because he is wearing what we consider a national dress. If you wear a suit which is unfortunately a lounge suit or some other suit, it is really not our dress, it is something which we have brought from abroad.

SHRI. JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): It can be a bathing suit.

SHRI. RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Yes, that is true, even bathing suits may be permitted in clubs, it is rather unfortunate. But unfortunately, the constitution has a Fundamental Right which prohibits discrimination of this type only in public places. In private places it is not a Fundamental Right that we can exercise. However, I am sure there must be other means by which, when this whole House unanimously feels revulsion to such methods of behavior and restrictions, we can impress upon the Gymkhana Club that they should give up this particular mode and the Government will definitely look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to the other matters because we have already taken one-and-half hours.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House.

13.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Narmada Control Authority for 1989-90 and Statement for delay in Laying those Papers etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. K.C. LENKA): Sir, on behalf of Shri. V.C. Shukla,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1). A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Narmada Control authority for the year 1989-90 alongwith audited Accounts.

(2). A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in library sec. No. LT - 615/91].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (1) correcting the reply given on the 18th July, 1991 to Unstated Question No.354 by Shri. V. sobhanadreeswara . regarding Pulichintala Balancing Reservoir Project of Andhra Pradesh and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [placed in library sec. No. LT - 616/91].

Notification under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957

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 a copy of the Notification No.U.14011/160/89-Delhi (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazettee dated the 4th September, 1991 making certain amendments to the Notification No.U.14011/160/89-Delhi dated the 6th January, 1990 issued under section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. [Placed in library. Sec. No. LT 617/91].

Statement Explaining Reasons for not Laying In Time the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. Bhopal for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. K.C. LENKA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and audited Accounts of the Madhya

Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the years 1983-84 to 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in library Sec. No. LT 618/91]

Delhi Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Rules 1991 Fertilizer (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1991, Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Trivandrum for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Delhi-Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.F. 47/578/GH/Coop. in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th August, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 97 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. [placed in Library . sec. No.LT 619/91].
- (2) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.S.O. 530 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1991, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential commodities Act, 1955. [placed in library. sec.No. LT — 620/91].
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro

Industries corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro Industries corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1988-89 along with audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and auditor General thereon. [Placed in library sec. No. LT — 621/91].

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited Lucknow, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual report of the Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1983-84 along with audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and auditor General thereon.

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [placed in library. sec. LT 622/91].

13.41 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 4th September, 1991, adopted the following motion in regard to the committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the committee on Public Accounts of Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1992, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said committee,"

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri. Vishajit P. Singh
2. Shri. H. Hanumanthappa
3. Shri. R.K. Dhawan
4. Shri. Ish Dutt Yadav
5. Shri. J.P. Javali
6. Shri. Murasoli Maran
7. Shri. Dipen Ghosh'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 4th September, 1991, adopted the following motion in regard to the committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the committee on Public Undertaking of Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1992, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said committee:—

1. Shri Ashwani Kumar
2. Prof. Chandresh P. Thakur
3. Shri. Syed Sibtey Razi
4. Shri. Ajit P.K. Jogi
5. Shri. Mohinder Singh Lather
6. Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy
7. Shrimati Kamla Sinha'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 4th September, 1991 adopted the following motion in regarding to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1992 and do proceed to elect in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri. Chaturanan Mishra
2. Shri. M. Vincent
3. Shri. Radhakishan Malaviya

4. Shri. S.K.T. Ramachandran
5. Shri. Khyomo Lotha
6. Shri. Rajubhai A. Parmar
7. Kumari Sushila Tiria
8. Shri. Anantray Devshanker Dave
9. Shri. Sunil Basu Ray
10. Shri. Anand Prakash Gautam'

Report of the Business Advisory committee presented to the House on the 11th September, 1991."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory committee presented to the House on the 11th September, 1991."

The motion was adopted.

13.45 hrs.

CANCELLATION OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN PUNJAB BILL

13.43 hrs.

PETITION RE: NEED FOR AN INQUIRY
IN TO THE FUNCTIONING OF V.P.
CHEST INSTITUTE, DELHI.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we go to legislative business.

[English]

SHRI. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY.

SHRI. K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Dr. P.S. Sahni, Orthopaedic Surgeon and Medico Social Worker and six others regarding need for an inquiry into the functioning of V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi.

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI(Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of Order?

13.44 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

[English]

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): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifth

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI: My point of order relates to the procedure and it is a point that had been raised earlier also by my colleague Jaswant Singhji in respect of another Bill. I would like to emphasize that there is a logic behind the directions of the speaker which is being totally disregarded by the Government in these matters. There was a time when there was no obligation on the Government to give formal notice of a Bill to be introduced and it was only in 1957 that certain difficulties arose on this account.

Sir, in Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakdher at page 493, it is stated that:

"Prior to the issue of this direction, namely direction 19 (b) in 1957, the practice was to circulate copies of Bills to Members after their introduction in the House, although a few copies were kept in the lobby at the time of introduction for the information of Members. Since provision existed under rule 72 for any Member to oppose a motion for leave to introduce a Bill, the demand was made now and then that Bills for introduction should be circulated in advance so that Members might be aware of the contents of a Bill at the time of voting on the motion for introduction in compliance with the wishes of the House."

This direction was issued by the Speaker on 13.9.1957.

Now, direction 19 (B) says:

"No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of Members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced."

Sir, the logic is very clear from the passage that I have read out from Practice and Procedure of Parliament by Kaul and Shakhder and in this particular case, I must admit that I would have liked to be more equipped on the constitutional validity of this particular rule. I am going to oppose it on the grounds of legislative competence of the House also, when the permission is sought from the House to introduce the Bill. I have just now seen the Bill and therefore I have raised this point of order to seek from you a direction to the Government that in this particular case, the Members of the House should be given more time because it is ordinarily supposed that you also would be given a notice of seven days and the members will be given a notice of two days at

least. In this particular case, the Bill is dated the 6th of September, 1991 which means that you too have not been given a notice of seven days and we, certainly, have not been given notice. This is a matter relating to Punjab elections about which even before this Session commenced, we kept on reading in the newspapers that the Government proposes to cancel the elections. Therefore, no situation has arisen which has obligated the Government to come to the House as in the case of emergency that we had no appropriate notice earlier and therefore, we could not inform you.

I wish that this Bill had not been included in the List of Business today. But you have included it. Therefore, all that I can say is, I plead with you not to waive this regulation, if you have waived it already and to reconsider the matter and request the Government to come forth with this Bill tomorrow or day after. This is my request.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I disagree with what the hon. Leader of the Opposition says with regard to giving sufficient notice in respect of both circulation as well as notice to the Speaker. Fortunately, in this particular case, I think, we have not been caught on the wrong foot.

On the 10th of this month, two days ago, in the morning circulation was done of the Bill, there by meeting the requirement of the rules. Sufficient notice as required under rule 19 (a) was given of intention to move. When we give notice of intention to move, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not usually give a copy of the Bill. As soon as the Bill is ready within our Department, in the Legislative Department, it is sent for printing. Normally the date which is affixed, i.e. 6th of Septem-

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam]

ber in this case, is the date on which printing is done. We have given sufficient notice, as well as we had given copies of the Bill in time. It was circulated on 10th of this month. Therefore, the question of waiver does not arise.

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I may say that I did receive this Bill in the envelope on the 10th.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, they have satisfied the requirements.

SHRI. JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Advaniji asked me. Since I had not seen the Bill, I said so. The error is mine.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may ask for leave to introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI. K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to cancel certain notifications calling for general elections in relation to the State of Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to cancel certain notifications calling for general elections in relation to the State of Punjab.

[Translation]

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. I oppose it because this Bill will further deteriorate the situation in Punjab instead of improving it. I would like to discuss it at length at the consideration stage, but I oppose the Bill on this ground also that the Constitution does not empower this House to suspend the already announced elections

indefinitely. Therefore, we can say that this House does not have any legislative competence. If it was to be done, it could have been done by bringing a Constitution Amendment Bill. It should not be done through an Ordinary law.

[English]

SHRI. K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: On a point of order.

At the time of introduction of the Bill, he cannot go into the merits of the Bill. According to rule 72(1) of the Rules of Procedure:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon".

He cannot go into the merits.

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI: Perhaps the hon. Minister has not been listening to the translation which I am sure must have been correct. I may speak in English to communicate directly.

I would say that so far as the merits of the Bill are concerned when it is taken up for consideration it would be an occasion that I would oppose. Even then, on merits also, I may oppose.

But, at this point of time, I may point out to the Government that this House does not have the legislative competence to enact a Bill of this nature. If it has been a Constitutional Amendment Bill, it would have been a different case. But the scheme of the Constitution is that there should be elections to every State Assembly every five years. That is the scheme of the Constitution.

The only exceptions are if there is imposition of President's Rule and, there too, the

Constitution provides a limit or, if there is an Emergency in that State. These are the two exceptions.

There is Article 174 which provides that the duration, the intervening period between two Sessions of an Assembly should not, under any circumstances, exceed six months.

Now these are the constraints within which elections to an Assembly should be held.

Till now on so many occasions we have postponed elections of Punjab. The last elections to the Punjab Assembly were held in 1985, if I am correct and, that Assembly lasted for two years. Since 1987, for the last four years, there have been no Assembly elections in Punjab and there is no representation there in the State of Punjab. Every one is aware of it and we will discuss it when we discuss the merits of the case.

But today what I wish to say is that a notification was issued in the month of April for holding an election. Those elections were subsequently postponed a bit and ultimately on perhaps the 22nd of June, the elections were held as scheduled to be held. We have made certain suggestions on that in order to see that the possibility of those indulging in violence were not able to disrupt the course of elections. Certain suggestions were made by my party. Unfortunately they were not accepted by the Government because we suggested that as it has been done in the earlier case, when Punjab elections were held, left there be an Ordinance under which, if an independent candidate is killed or dies during an election, the elections would not be countermanded. The intention was to see that independent candidates who are always numerous, in large number, are under no threat of any kind. It would have given them automatic protection from the hands of these assassins whose objective was not a particular independent candidate

but whose objective was to disrupt elections somehow and then the whole exercise of providing protection would be confined to party candidates which could be a much smaller number and, therefore, it would be a feasible proposition. Somehow, this was not accepted and so it became easy for the assassins to go on bumping of one candidate after another. May be in the course of the campaign itself, the Government could have taken notice of it and decided not to hold an election. Nothing of that kind happened and the Governor went about trying to make all necessary arrangements to see that the polls were conducted properly, as fairly as possible, on 22nd June and just one day before 22nd June, the elections were postponed. But they are postponed only to be held any time before the 30th of September. For the first time, we are going to give legislative imprimatur. We are going to give parliamentary sanction not to just postponement of elections but to cancellation of elections indefinitely.

It says that in view of the aforesaid circumstances and difficulties and also to guard against further loss of lives of the candidates and other innocent persons—I am reading from the Statement of Objects and Reasons—it has become necessary to cancel the notifications calling for general elections in the State of Punjab for the present. Elections shall be held as soon as proper arrangements are made. I am sure that any one can see that in the circumstances in which Punjab is today, this kind of indefinite postponement of elections can mean permanent postponement of elections. There will be permanent postponement of elections. No elections shall be held in Punjab because this kind of a situation prevails. You just realise what is going to be the impact of this on Punjab itself. There is a political consequence of it. The situation is very serious. Therefore I hold that constitutionally this House is not in a position to cancel this election by a simple legislation of

[Sh. L.K. Advani]

this nature. It needs a constitutional amendment. On merits also, should not be done. It would convey a very wrong signal to the common citizens of Punjab. The greatest damage that could have been done for the conduct of elections was done on 21st of June. A couple of my own party candidates were killed. One or two candidates have been killed even after that. Elections are supposed to be held by 30th of September. Even after all these killings, after crores of rupees have been spent on transferring paramilitary forces from the whole country to Punjab, we are going to cancel elections and convey to the people of Punjab this message that we cannot have elections in Punjab at my time until it is absolutely quite normal there. I don't think this is a wise and prudent step, on any score. I feel that in this particular matter the Government would do well to withdraw the Bill and not to introduce the Bill. I feel the House would do well not to allow the Government to introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): A little while ago I told my friend from the opposition benches that the Bill was circulated on 10th and that too when he raised the issue of circulation of the Bill. I remember the date because on 10th, I went to attend the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs at 9 A.M. after having gone through the Bill in the morning. In the meeting the hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated in his speech that the situation in Punjab was improving ... (Interruptions)..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We do not refer to the proceedings of the Consultative Committee meetings here.

[Translation]

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not referring to proceedings of the Consultative Committee, I am quoting just all that has appeared in newspapers. All this was repeated again and again by the Minister of Home Affairs in the meeting. Lately the hon. Minister has reiterated time and again, both in the House as well as outside the House that the situation in Punjab has been improving. The hon. Ministers statement of 10th can be seen in the newspapers of 11th. I went through the Bill in the morning before going to the meeting. The statement of the objectives and reasons of the Bill say:—

[English]

"The terrorist activities in the State are on the increase and after the announcement of elections, large-scale killings and massacre of innocent people have taken place..."

[Translation]

One organ of the Government says that the situation in Punjab is fast returning to normalcy and the other organ i.e. the hon. Minister of Law says that the situation has gone from bad to worse and hence the present legislation. raising of constitutional points by Shri. Advani is a different matter, but when the Government is saying two different things, how can the House trust the intentions and sincerity of the Government in bringing the legislation. How can any organ of the Government be trusted and reposed faith, when two organs make different statements as was seen today in the matter of Bofors. An hon. Minister stated that there is no prima facie case. but the hon. Minister of Law says that the orders of the Supreme Court are going to be pursued. In such a situation we will give more credence to what the hon. Minister of Law says because his knowledge of these things is far more than

the hon. Minister of Health, who does not fully know the details. He has not full knowledge of anything except the one, which is never discussed in the House.

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It is not fair to make that comment. The hon. Minister is not present now.

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not know whether one can make a light-hearted comment or not.

SHRI. RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It must be genuinely light-hearted. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: We gave more credence to the hon. Minister of Law because of his adroitness in such matters. Similarly the hon. Minister of Home Affairs knows about the conditions prevailing in Punjab better and not the hon. Minister of Law. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs fully knows his duties and responsibilities and only out of a sense of duty he told us that the situation in Punjab was improving.

I would like to raise another issue. The Bill today has been moved, but the House must be remembering clearly the circumstances in which the elections in Punjab were postponed. Elections in Punjab were not postponed because of the worsening of conditions. It was done only when it became apparent that a new Government was going to assume office in Delhi. Election Commission took the stand of holding the elections in Punjab, even in difficult circumstances that were prevailing in the state at that time. So everyone jumped into the election fray. At that time all the preparations were made and many persons even lost their lives but now it is being said that elections cannot be

conducted because of non availability of Para military forces. In the elections in various part of the country, para military forces and police rendered every assistance. Elections were conducted in three days all over the country and now the elections in Punjab are being deferred for non-availability of para military forces. There can be no better way of misleading the House than this.

Sir, my submission is that this Bill should be opposed on two grounds. I know that you are very impartial but set the present Government right so that it does not indulge in misleading the House in this fashion.

Sir, two issues are clearly misleading. One the situation in Punjab and the other non-availability of Para military forces. The non. Members are not school going kids. It is quite astonishing that para military forces are not available with the Government to hold elections in 12-13 Lok Sabha constituencies and Vidhan Sabha constituencies in Punjab. How is it possible that adequate forces are not available for holding elections in Punjab, when elections could be conducted in 530 Lok Sabha constituencies and 4000 Vidhan Sabha constituencies? Why does the government take the House lightly? Do not try to fool the House. I won't agree with what you say. I will stop my speech, but I won't yield. The Bill needs to be rejected with ample courage.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That word will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI. GEORGE FERNANDES: I withdraw the word. It is now for the Government to react and withdraw the Bill.

SHRI. GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I raise a

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

constitutional matter. I would not like to repeat what Shri. Advani and the hon. Member has stated in the House just now. Article 329 of the constitution clearly states that issues connected with elections cannot be raised anywhere. While interpreting Article 329, the Supreme Court and the High Court have stated that all the election stages i.e. nomination, filing, withdrawal and uncontested declaration start with the notification for elections. Under section 58 of R.P. Act, presiding officers and returning officers have the powers to postpone elections if an extraordinary situation arises.

The enactment of present legislation will create a constitutional crisis in the country and any political party will misuse it according to its convenience. In the case of defeat staring in the face, any political party will get the elections suspended or postponed four days before the date of polling, through the road roller majority at its command. Then the matter can neither be petitioned nor can the writ be filed in any High Court.

18-19 by elections are due in Uttar Pradesh. The legislation will go down as a black law in the annals of history. The very basis of elections i.e. honesty and impartiality will suffer. Therefore, I submit that the issue does not pertain to Punjab alone. The issue before us is whether after the process of filing of nominations for elections and withdrawal is over, the election of an unopposed candidate will stand nullified with the enactment of present law? This is a serious matter and I would like the hon. Minister of law to clarify it.

[English]

Can we set them aside? Can we undo that? This can always happen. *(Interruptions)*

Issue of expenditure is separate. A fundamental bedrock of democracy is at stake. But here, campaign was undertaken and expenditure was incurred. Elections are being sought to be stalled through this legislative measure. Despite all the expenses and rolling of election process, which was initiated during the tenure of Shri Chandra Shekhar and boycotted by the Congress (I), now in power at the Centre, the elections have been sought to be stalled. Tomorrow there may be some other party in power, but it is not good to stall the election process whatever may be the opinion of the Government about bloodshed and law and order in Punjab. We do not doubt the sincerity of the Government, but still it is not good to suspend election process. Even if constitutional amendment is carried through in article 368.

[English]

Because it goes against the basic structure of the Constitution. It means violating the fundamental stature of the Constitution.

[Translation]

In that case, the Supreme Court will strike it down. Therefore, I would like to cite two judgements. If need be I will read them out in full. The first judgement pertains to 1970 elections, Rampatkar-versus-Jatti, the Ex-Vice-President of India, SCC page 147 and the other relates to Ramaswami-Versus Krishna, 1963 AIR Supreme Court Page 458-461. Both the judgements lay down that election process set rolling once cannot be stalled through either a legislative measure or by courts as a cardinal principle. Therefore, we must deeply ponder over the issue as it will guide the future of history of our country, the democracy and will also become a parliamentary convention. While

opposing the Bill, I would like to state that if there was a need for legislation, how could the Election Commission defer the elections in Punjab. If the election process is interfered with either by the election Commission or through enactment of legislation, it will be like murdering a still born child or murder and rape of our democratic set up.

Therefore, I request and submit that since I have got constitutional objections, the leave to introduce the Bill should not be granted.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I am opposing the introduction of this Bill on the basis of the legislative competency of this House. Besides, the other aspect of the cancellation of the entire process of the election, will give a very wrong signal to the whole country; it will also give a very wrong signal to the functioning of the parliamentary democracy in our country.

How the elections should be held and how it should be conducted is provided in our Constitution from Articles 324 to 329A. These are the only provisions in our Constitution and Article 324(1) of the Constitution very clearly says that:

"That superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution, shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission)"

These are the only Articles which relate to the holding, conducting of the elections in our country. Under these Articles, now, we had passed the Representation of the People

Act, 1951. Therefore, the Constitution gave this competence to this House how the elections will be conducted, how they will be held. We have already enacted that in certain cases elections may be postponed, may be countermanded. But nowhere we have said that the whole process will be cancelled. If you see, in the Representation of people Act, there are provisions in Chapter III, articles 52, 57, 58 and 58-A. These are the only provisions under which elections can be postponed. It can be countermanded if before the process of the polling starts, a candidate is killed or is dead. Then the right goes to the Returning Officer. If he is satisfied that the candidate has died, has been killed, he can postpone and communicate it to the Election Commissioner. In certain cases under those articles of Representation of people Act, the Election Commission has also got the right in cases where booth-capturing has taken place, where the election counting process has been disrupted, where ballot-boxes were destroyed. In those cases only, the Election Commission has got the right either to countermand or to postpone the election. Election Commission has got the right in those special cases also only to extend the dates, which in the case of Punjab, they did. But how was it done? The most objectionable thing is which has never happened in free India, that the election processes for the whole State are going to be cancelled and a Bill is being brought before this House that entire process should be cancelled because it suits the ruling Party. Even the Representation of people Act does not give them right. That is the only Act which the Parliament has enacted. The election in Punjab was to be held on 22nd of June. On 21st June at 4 a.m. in the morning, a journalist got in touch with the Governor of Punjab and asked him, "Is the election going to be postponed?" The governor replied, "Is it so? I have no knowledge." Now the whole country knows that the Governor resigned only on this issue because the whole elections were postponed with serious political implications.

MR SPEAKER: If you want to find out whether this legislature has the competence or not, we go to the Union List, Concurrent List and the State List. If it is mentioned in the State List, the jurisdiction is barred. If it is not mentioned in the State List, then under residuary powers also, this legislature... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Will you just listen? I am not saying that this House has no right to pass an Act.

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly the point we have to discuss at this point of time.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: You must differentiate between the two. There are two positions. (*Interruptions*) Passing of an Act is one thing and acting according to that Act is a different thing. We passed an Act. We should act according to that Act. The Act does not give power to anybody to cancel the entire process of the election. The election can be postponed.

The right thing for the Government would have been to bring an amendment in the Representation of people Act either to make it retrospective that it will also apply to Punjab or to bring an emendment in the Constitution only for the purposes of Punjab, for no other purposes. In this House we have passed earlier. We have amended the Constitution only for the purpose of Punjab for no other purpose. We made a very specific amendment in the Constitution that it will apply in a specific situation only for Punjab for a certain period, not beyond that. Therefore, I am saying that the Government is doing an act which will damage the very basis of our democracy. Really speaking, you are trying to undermine and destroy a body which has been constituted under the Constitution, the Election Commission. The Election Commission has already announced that on the 30th of September, that is, this month, elections should start there. That is the only right

which they have. The Chief Election Commissioner or the Election Commission has no right to go beyond that. Neither they or the Government can cancel the entire process because the Representation of People Act and the Constitution does not give that right to them. Sir, I would say that this will set up not only a wrong practice but this will go against the constitutional provisions of our country. This will damage the democratic processes in our country. Democracy will be destroyed if, by the sweet will of any Government, the elections are postponed just three four hours before the polling was to start like that of Punjab. It was to start at 7 AM and at 4 AM, the Governor, who was responsible to conduct the elections, did not have any knowledge and only on that issue, he resigned saying that he cannot do anything which will go against the Constitution and anything which will go against the Constitution and anything which will hurt the feelings of the people of Punjab. The excuse that is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill why the process is being cancelled is not correct. Election was held in Assam in the same condition (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You go into the merits of the Bill at this point of time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Yes, I will speak about that later on.

MR. SPEAKER: So, will you speak again?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I will speak on the Bill certainly when it will come and if you allow me.

So, my request is that you should also go through it carefully. My request is that it should not be made a technical thing. You read the constitutional provisions and the People's Representation Act.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not give too much of discretion to the speaker also. That is also not good.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, ultimately you have to decide whether the Bill has legislative competence or not (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I do not decide. The House will decide.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: In the ultimate analysis, the House will decide...(*Interruptions*)... The House will decide on the introduction of the Bill also.

MR. SPEAKER: The House decides by voting.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: What I am saying is that the introduction of the Bill will be decided by the House itself. Please listen with patience. You are in so much excitement that you do not have the patience to listen. I am saying that the introduction of the Bill is decided by the House. Therefore, neither the Constitution nor the Representation of People Act gives them any power to cancel the process of elections. This will be a very undemocratic process and this will erode the faith of the people in normal elections of our country and that will become a very serious thing.

With these words, I request the Law Minister not to show us Item 77 of the Union List. It is mentioned there that the Government has the power to enact the Act but the Constitution does not give you the power to cancel the process of elections. Please do not introduce the Bill otherwise the House should reject it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay-North Central): Mr. Speaker Sir, all the three hon.

Members who have opposed this Bill on the ground of legislative competence have, in fact, opposed it on merits only or showed that there is no propriety to pass this Bill. As far as the legislative competence is concerned, I may point out that Item 72 of the Union List gives this power to this House.

It says:

"Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President, Vice-President and the Election Commission."

This Bill clearly relates to elections to Parliament and State Legislatures. Therefore, I say that there is a clear provision in the Constitution that this House has got the legislative competence as far as this Bill is concerned.

Now the leader of the Opposition Shri Advani has also ended his speech by saying that it would be a most unwise and not prudent step to pass this Bill. So, he did not certainly oppose it on the grounds of legislative competence. He has merely said that this is for the first time that this type of a Bill has been brought. But the situation in Punjab is also unique and it is for the first time that such a situation has arisen. So, this too does not affect the legislative competence of this House. He also stated that instead of an ordinary law, a constitutional law should have been passed. But he has not supported his arguments with any of the Articles in the Constitution. This too shows that legislative competence is there. There may be a difference of opinion on what type of law should be passed. If an object can be achieved by two ways, Government may choose one way and you may think the other way would be better.

Similarly, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav said that the Representation of People's Act should have been amended. That may also

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

be a way of achieving this object. But if the Government has chosen this particular way of passing this Act, there is nothing wrong as far as legislative competence is concerned. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav referred to Articles 324, 329(A) etc. These Articles merely refer to election rules, on how to conduct elections and so on. That is there in the Representation Act and there is no power for the Election Commissioner to cancel an election. He can postpone the elections to a further date. But here, the Government wants to achieve the object of cancelling the elections completely. Therefore, what I say is that there is a clear provision under Article 72.

As far as the speech of Shri George Fernandes is concerned, he has not spoken on the competence of the House at all. He made a political speech and opposed the Bill. He went to the extent of saying that the Speaker should reject it. I do not know what legislative competence the Speaker has got to reject the Bill which is sought to be introduced by the Government. It is absolutely impossible for the Speaker to do so at this stage. Under Article 72, it has complete legislative competence and all these arguments hold no water at 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): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Dighe has clearly brought out the legislative competence aspect.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am on a point of order. before you come to a conclusion, I may be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: This time, will you speak strictly on legal matters?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will speak strictly on my point of order.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: With regard to legislative competence it is very very clear that is the Parliament alone which has the authority to enact any legislation with regards to elections. Actually under RP Act, the power to call for elections on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner is with the President of India. Normally, if one wanted to pull the interpretation a little further, one could have done it by saying that taking into consideration the General Clauses Act and its interpretation, when we have the power to call for elections, we have the power to cancel the elections as well. When one did not want to pull the interpretation that far, one could have gone a little further and said that the RP Act may be amended. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav made this suggestions saying that the RP Act may be amended to empower the President to cancel the elections. The Government thought it fit not to do either way. We felt, since cancellation of an election is a very important aspect, it should not be left to the executive or to any single constitutional authority. It should be something that the House should take upon itself, in every instance whenever a situation arises, taking into consideration the various aspects that are involved, and pass a specific legislation with full seriousness if a particular election has to be cancelled for whatever reasons it may be required. I do not want to get into the reasons now though I wish to disagree with the hon. Member Shri George Fernandes that there is a controversy or difference of opinion between the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry. We think alike and we act collectively.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: But you speak differently!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Or hesitantly or haltingly.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I am neither hesitant no halting. It is due to a bit of virus in my throat.

I may clarify categorically that this Government took a decision to move a specific Bill to cancel the elections in order that we could set down a precedent that no elections would be cancelled by either an executive authority or any constitutional authority *suo motu* and it would be done only by the legislature keeping the various aspects in mind. We thought this is the most democratic and most appropriate forum and this is the most appropriate method by which we can do it. It is the Parliament which has legislative competence from the point of view of both propriety as well as legal provisions. And I request the House to grant leave for the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I raise a point of order under Rule 65(1) which says:-

"Any Member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain arguments:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

Apart from raising this point of order under Rule 65(1), I also want to go back to the rulings given by the Speakers in legislative matters that came before this House once on 16 December 1960 and once on 5 August 1968. I am also falling back on Kaul and Shakhder, 1991 edition, page 485. Sir, there is a sub-chapter in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I will not read the first paragraph. I will go to the Second Paragraph. It says:

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons has to be framed in non-technical language. It should not be unduly long nor should it contain anything of argumentary character and it may be revised if the Speaker so desires. Moreover, it is to be signed by the Member in charge of the Bill. Statement can be amended by Member in charge of the Bill with the permission of the Speaker at the time of introducing the Bill. Any lacuna in the Statement of Objects and Reasons must be pointed out at the time of introduction of Bill. A point raised in that regard at the consideration stage of the Bill is not valid."

Now, Sir, I have pointed out a lacuna in the Objects and Reasons. I don't want the Law Minister to take amiss. I don't want anyone to take amiss. But there are certain points where the Government may think alike; act alike but if Government speaks in different languages then people come to different conclusions. The message that you are sending out everyday through one section of the Government is that things are improving. We know the situation on the ground; we know the reality on the ground. You move a Bill on the 12th of September and sign on the 6th of September a Statement saying that the situation has now completely reached a stage where we are able to hold the elections and two days' after, four days' after to be very precise, on the 10th the Home Minister makes a Statement which had gone to the people of Punjab. This, Sir, creates an impression that there is definitely a lacuna in so far as the Government's decision is concerned.

Secondly, Sir, I will take greater objection to the latter part of the Statement of Objects and Reasons where the Government says that we do not have adequate security forces to hold the elections in Punjab. Nobody in his senses is going to buy this

[Sh. George Fernandes]

argument; either here in the country or anywhere in the world nobody can accept the argument that the Government of India - which has I think the fourth largest standing army in the world, whose paramilitary forces, whose police and so on and so forth are greater in number than the army - is unable to hold elections in a small State for 13 seats in Parliament and 117 seats in the State Assembly.

How can one allow such kind of objects and reasons to become a part of the record of this House? After all, there is something called responsibility; there is something called being very precise and very objective. One does see the problem which the Government is facing but that should not be incorporated in the Objects and Reasons as they have merged here. Therefore, my appeal to you, Sir, is to ask the Government to revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons and come forward with the Bill, if you have other views about the Bill. If you agree, that our suggestions are...

MR. SPEAKER: This is coercing me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the event you feel that this Bill, as far as our earlier Constitutional objections etc. are concerned, does not hold water, then, Sir, my submission is that you at least ask the Minister to revise the Objects and Reasons and reintroduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what was the view of the Hon. Home Minister. The point is very intelligently made. But it is not in order. I don't uphold it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, the point of order is valid to a basic thing that if a contradiction has been pointed out and the Government does want to revise it, it can do it

only at this stage. It cannot do it tomorrow or day after tomorrow when discussion is taken up. So, it depends upon the Government. To that extent the point of order is very valid.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I made it very clear that there is no contradiction. If the Hon. Member wants to see the contradiction which does not exist, I cannot help it.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, Article 327 of the Constitution says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitutions of such House or Houses."

[Translation]

The House is going to enact a law in exercise of the powers vested in it to constitute various legislative bodies. But it has restricted powers in this regards and the proposed legislation will not be helpful in the constitution of the House. That is why it is beyond the jurisdiction of the House. Therefore, it should be reconsidered... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Again, the point has been made very intelligently but then it says "relating to the House". It does not speak about Constitution or non-constitution. I do not uphold it.

Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to cancel certain notifications calling for general elections in relation to the State of Punjab."

Those who are in favour may say 'Aye'

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are against may say 'No'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'

MR. SPEAKER: I think 'Ayes' have it 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared-

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to cancel certain notifications calling for general elections in relation to the State of Punjab".

Those who are in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are against may say 'No'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: Ayes have it, Ayes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes have it, noes have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Division.

The Lok Sabha Divided

Division No. 4

14.42 hrs.

AYES

As on 20 Sept., 1991

A

Acharia, Shri Basu Deb (Bankura)

Ahamed, Shri E. (Manjeri)

Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)

B

Barman, Shri Uddhab (Barpeta)

Basu, Shri Chitta (Barasat)

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B. (Satara)

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)

C

Chacko, Shri P.C. (Trichur)

Chaliha, Shri Kirip (Guwahati)

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal (Durg)

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti (Dumdum)

Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh (Hissar)

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin (Katwa)

D

Dennis, Shri N. (Nagercoil)

Deora, Shri Murli (Bombay South)

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan (Tripura West)

Dighe, Shri Sharad (Bombay North Central)

Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra (Birbhum)

G

Ganguli, Shri Prathap Reddy

Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh (Dibrugarh)

Giri, Shri Sudhir (Contai)

Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala (Chitradurga)

Gogoi, Shri Tarun (Kaliabor)

Gudadinni, Shri B.K. (Bijapur)

Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Midnapore)

H

Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal (Murshidabad)

I

Inderjit, Shri (Darjeeling)

J

Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur (Tirunelveli)

Jeevarathinam, Shri R. (Arakonam)

K

Kahandole, Shri Z.M. (Malegam)

Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham (Srikakulam)

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila (Rae Bareilly)

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher (Betul)

Khan, Shri Sukhendu (Vishnupur)

Kumarmangalam, Shri Rangrajan (Salem)

Kurien, Prof. P.J. (Mavelikara)

L

Lakshmarian, Prof. Savithri (Mukundapuram)

M

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra (Durgapur)

Mallikarjun, Shri (Mahbubnagar)

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar (Joynagar)

Mathew, Shri Pala K.M. (Idukki)

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan (Bhilwara)

Misra, Shri Satyagopal (Tamluk)

Mollah, Shri Hannan (Uluberia)

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy (Krishnagar)

Muralee Dharan, Shri K. (Calicut)

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas (Chimur)

N

Narayanan, Shri P.G. (Gobichettipalayam)

O

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah (Davangere)

P

Patil, Shri Prakash V. (Sangli)

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao (Yavatmal)

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval (Erandol)

Patnaik, Shri Sivaaji (Bhubaneswar)

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram (Chandrapur)

Pradhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur)

R

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal (Misrikh)

Rai, Shri M. Ramanna (Kasaragod)

Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally (Cannanore)

Rao, Shri J. Chokka (Karimnagar)

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan (Serampore)

Reddy, Shri M. Baga (Medak)

Reddy, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara (Karnool)

Roy, Shri Haradhan (Asansol)

S

Sai Shri A. Pratap (Rajampet)

Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Gwalior)

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)

Shingda, Shri Damu Barku (Dahanu)

Shukla, Shri Vidhyacharan (Raipur)

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. (Tiruchengode)

Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)

T

Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Emakulam)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)

Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)

U

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)

W

Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

NOES

A

Advani, Shri Lal K. (Gandhi Nagar)

Ansari, Shri Mumtaz (Kodarma)

B

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya (Secunderabad)

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain (Tonk)

C

Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen (Bahraich)

Chavda, Shri Harisinh (Banaskantha)

Chhatwal, Shri Sartaj Singh (Hoshangabad)

D

Das, Shri Anadi Charan (Jaipur)

Dhumal, Prof. Prem (Hamirpur)

F

Fernandes, Shri George (Muzaffarpur)

Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik (Akola)

G

Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar (Bareilly)

Girija Devi, Shrimati (Maharaj Ganj)

J

Jai Prakash, Shri (Hardoi)

Jaswant Singh, Shri (Chittorgarh)

Jenna, Shri Srikanta (Cuttack)

Joshi, Shri Anna (Pune)

Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal (Kota)

K

Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal (Basti)

Kanaujia, Dr. G.L. (Kheri)

Kanodia, Shri Mahesh (Patan)

Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad (Jalaun)

Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya (Mangalore)

L

Lodha Shri Guman Mal (Pali)

M

Manjay Lal, Shri (Samastipur)

N

Naik, Shri Ram (Bombay North)

O

Oraon, Shri Lalit (Lohardaga)

P

Paswan, Shri Chhedi (Sasaram)

Patidar, Shri Rameshwar (Khargone)

R

Rai, Shri Lal Babu (Chhapra)

Rana, Shri Kashiram (Surat)

Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur (Hathras)

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh (Ajmer)

S

Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau (Jalgaon)

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan (Bhadrak)

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad (Khalilabad)

Singh, Shri Mohan (Deoria)

Singh, Shri Pratap (Banka)

Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)

Singh, Shri Ram (Haridwar)

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri (Kishanganj)

T

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapadwanj)

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani (Kaiserganj)

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)

Y

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran (Khagaria)

The following Members also recorded their votes.

14.41 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (REGULATION AND PREVENTION OF MISUSE) BILL*

Ayes: 81

[English]

Noes: 49

The motion was adopted

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): I introduce the Bill. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FATEDAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations of sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of the misuse of such techniques for the purpose of pre-natal sex determination leading to female foeticide; and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Noes.

MR. SPEAKER: If there was a small difference between the two numbers, we would have waited. But there is a big difference. That is why we have not waited. We have gone to the second Bill. Do you want a division on the second Bill also?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: That

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations of sex-linked disorders."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

Ayes: Sarvashree Dalbir Singh, Siddappa Bhimappa Nyamagouda, Bijoy Krishna, Nandique, Nurul Islam, Rao Ram Singh, Bare Lal Jatav, Khelsai Singh, M. Krishna Swamy, Swarup Upadhyay, Banwari Lal Verma, Bapu Hari Chaure, Bhogendra Jha, Tej Narayan Singh, Subrata Mukherjee, Vishwanath Shastri, Somnath Chatterjee and Kuli Bolin.

Noes: Sarvashree GMC Balayogi, Mahendra Baitha, Satyendra Narain Brahma Chaudhary, Hari Kishore Singh, Chun Chun Prasad Yadav, Dr. S.P. Yadav, Shri N.K. Baliyan, Shrimati Saroj Dubey, Sarvashree Roshan Lal, Ram Nihore Singh, Shiv Sharan Singh, Braja Kishore Tripathy, Surendra Pal Pathak, Raj Naram Balraj Passi, Ramesh Chand Tomar, Virendra Singh, Rampal Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, Shrimati Sheila Gautam, Shri Ram Kapse, Sarvashree Chandubhi Deshmuk, Ram Tahal Chowdhary, Yoganand Saraswati, Ganga Rani Koli, Anand Ratna Maurya, Pankaj Chowdhary, Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav and Shreesh Chandra Dikshit.

ders and for the prevention of the misuse of such techniques for the purpose of pre-natal sex determination leading to female foeticide; and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now shall take up matters under rule 377. Shri Vilas Muttemwar

14.43 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to take measures to cope with the growing activities of Naxalites**

[*English*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Sir, I rise to draw the pointed attention of this August House to the extremely grave problem of Naxalite activities which is growing on the scale of an epidemic not only in quite a few districts of my own region of Vidarbha but also in the adjoining districts of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The four State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have formed a joint command of their police forces to curb the menace. A similar effort was made way back in the fifties by the four erstwhile States of M.P., U.P., Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh to crush a large number of notorious dacoits operating in those States.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER - *in the Chair*]

14.44 hrs.

However, I agree with the Union Home Minister who have very clearly and emphatically said that the menace of Naxalism has its roots in the tribal population. The Home Minister has very rightly said that the solution of the problem lies exactly where its roots do. The solution of the problem, therefore, lies not in meeting force with force but in conceiving and sincerely implementing really effective and long range programmes to win over the confidence of the vast tribal population in the affected areas.

I, therefore, urge our Government to think and work suitably in the direction and appeal to the House to join me in persuading the Government to do so in the right earnest and without giving any more time to the Naxalites to enhance their influence further.

- (ii) **Need to clear the project for rehabilitation of victims of the practice of Devadas**

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): The heinous and inhuman practice of consigning young girls to Devadasi system is being openly indulged in the country particularly in the border areas of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh,

The Andhra Pradesh Government passed legislation in 1987 banning the practice. The Karnataka Government has also taken several measures to put an end to this evil practice.

Almost all these victims hail from the down-trodden. The Karnataka Government has undertaken recently a comprehensive survey in all the Talukas of Belgaum District and the data collected is being promised by computers. Meanwhile a project report on various measures to be taken up to rehabilitate the victims of the Devadasi practice has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for its sanction.

I urge upon the Government of India to

approve the project expeditiously and to provide substantial financial assistance to the State for redeeming the hapless victims of Devadasi system.

(III) Need to clear Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

SHRIA. PRATAP SAI (Rajampet): Some parts of Andhra Pradesh, like Rayalaseema region, consist of more than one crore population. As per geologists' reports, this region is going to become a desert in another two or three decades. To avoid such problems some irrigation projects have already been proposed but are kept pending due to various reasons.

The underground water table is going down year after year due to non-availability of rain water or upland water reservoirs. I, therefore, request the Government to clear at least those irrigation projects which come under drought-prone areas, like Rayalaseema which are pending for clearance by the Central Government.

(iv) Need to set up mills at Faridpur Aonla and Vinawar Dattaganj, U.P

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to inform that Bareilly and Badaun districts happen to be the major sugarcane producing districts in Uttar Pradesh, and Lok Sabha Constituency Aonla falls under this area. There is not a single sugar mill in my constituency in spite of the fact that the survey conducted so far suggests that this area produces sugarcane which could feed as many as three sugar mills.

Therefore, I would like the Government to set up sugar mills one each at Faridpur - Aonla, Vinawar and Dattaganj in Uttar Pradesh so as to fulfil the longstanding demand of farmers. The farmers should be relieved of their poverty by giving them remunerative price for their sugarcane.

(v) Need to Complete the Surveyed railway lines in Andhra Pradesh urgently.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): The State of Andhra Pradesh is getting a raw deal in regard to new railway lines. Only about 200 Kms. have been added to the rail network since independence. There have been long standing demands for construction of new railway lines from Patancheru to Pedapalli via Siddipeta, Karim Nagar, with a branch line from Karim Nagar to Adilabad via Jagityal and Nirmal; from Nandyal to Yeraguntla; from Nizamabad to Ramagundam; from Nidubrolu to Nizamapatnam and from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam via Suryapet, Khamma, Kothagudem and Badrachalam.

Though surveys have been completed for all these lines, none has been taken up for construction.

The above mentioned Railway lines pass through the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh State and are essential for industrial development. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to construct the above railway lines at the earliest.

(vi) Need to construct a bridge on Manjhi-Ballia Road between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to submit that Saran, Siwan and Gopalganj districts in eastern Bihar are extremely backward from the economic, and social point of view and also in terms of natural availability of resources. The Government paid little attention to the development of this area either before or after independence. There has been a long-standing demand for the construction of a bridge on river Ganga in this area which falls between

[Shrimati Girija Devi]

Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and is surrounded by four rivers. The total distance from Chhapara to Varanasi is only 200 km but people will have to travel a distance of about 375 kilometres via Bhatani Devria for want of a bridge. Ballia and Ghazipur located on the other side of the river can be reached by two-three trains running on narrow gauge. In the circumstances small scale industries cannot be set up there and the backwardness of the area continues to increase further. Keeping these factors in view the Government prepared a plan to construct a bridge between Manjhi and Ballia in 1977, and the foundation stone was laid by the then Government. Gradually the construction work progressed, but the work has been stopped after raising pillars. A few days ago the construction material was also removed. Government is bearing a monthly establishment expenditure of about Rs. 3 lakhs for the project. The cost of construction has also escalated due to delay in completion of the work. The local people are unhappy that the bridge has not been constructed even after such a long period and that too the construction material has also been removed from the site.

Therefore, I would like the Government to complete the construction work of the Manjhi-Ballia bridge without any delay for the development of this area which has, so far remained extremely backward.

14.50 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

- (vii) **Need to provide financial assistance to Bakreswar and Kolaghat Thermal Power Projects**

[English]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
(Joynagar): The Annual Report (1990-91)
of the Department of Power of the Union

Government presents a dismal picture about the performance of thermal power units, which is a matter of immediate concern - the thermal generation in 1990-91 being 14.91 billion units less than the target. Of particular importance is the delay in commissioning, a problem quite in line with the cost and time over-run. The uncertainty prevailing in 1990-91 may contribute to the delay in commissioning of the power plants in the coming year, particularly the fate of Bakreswar (in West Bengal), in which case indefinite delay may be caused due to the recent political and economic changes in the Soviet Union. The State Government of West Bengal was determined to implement the project by March, 1992, it having already invested Rs. 120 crores in it. I would, therefore, urge the Union Government that pending the finalisation of any financial agreement with the Soviet Union on the Bakreswar thermal power project, it should extend some concrete financial and technical assistance to enable the State Government to push through this project without any further delay. The State Government is already in the grip of acute financial crunch, which has forced it to suspend further work on its Kolaghat thermal power project. In this case too, the Central Government may consider extending some financial help to the State Government to enable it to go ahead with the project not only to prevent cost over-runs but also to provide much needed relief to the power-starved city of Calcutta, particularly its industries.

- (viii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu for Sinking giant bore-wells to solve the drinking water problem particularly in North Arcot and Chengal Anna Districts**

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM
(Arkonam): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, particularly in North Arcot and Chengal Anna Districts, due to scanty rain people are put to a lot of difficulties. The inhabitants on the banks of Palar river in Vellore, Arakkonam, Sholin-

gapuram, Ranipet and Arcot areas are greatly hit by non-supply of drinking water since water is supplied once in four days by the Municipal Authorities. The ground water table has gone below 400 ft. to 500 ft. Therefore, any individual who comes forward to sink bore pump for domestic purpose should be encouraged and given a subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- through the State Government.

I, would, therefore, request the hon. Irrigation Minister to grant necessary funds to Tamil Nadu Government for sinking giant borewells in the affected area on a war footing to enable people to get drinking water. I would also request the Minister to take up the matter with the Karnataka Government to release water to Palar river from Pedaman-galam reservoir at least for a month to tide over the present water crisis.

(ix) Need to establish centrally sponsored Medical College, Regional Engineering College or IIT either at Goalpara or Dhubri in Assam

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri): Sir, The lower Assam zone is highly backward in all respects. It is urged upon the Government to include proposals in the 8th Plan for establishment of a centrally sponsored Medical College, a Regional Engineering College or a Complex of the proposed IITs in Assam either at Goalpara or at Dhubri at the earliest.

14.59 hrs.

FINANCE (NO.2) BILL-Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further discussion on the Finance Bill moved by Shri Manmohan Singh on 11 September, 1991. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava was on his feet. He has already taken five minutes. He may continue his submission.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. Yesterday evening when the Finance Minister read his state-

ment - which was a very lengthy statement - I raised a point of order saying that this is a very lengthy statement. We must get a full text of his speech and also the amendments in time so that we can study and we can give further amendments about the amendments which he is suggesting. The Speaker appreciated what I said and the Speaker ruled that arrangements would be made to supply the text.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker was in the chair.

15.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Yes, Sir. The Speaker said that arrangement will be made to provide the text of the speech so that we can understand the amendments. I had also requested that the amendments also should come to us because seventy-eighty amendments are suggested and if we get them at 8.30 to 9 o'clock in the night, we are already tired. In spite of all that, we did not get copy of Finance Minister's speech. Now, the Press has got it — and I have no objection that the Press got it because through that the information was passed on to all the readers - but we are the Members and we have to ask the Speaker direct. In the morning when I came here, I went again to the Speaker and got the copy at 11.47 a.m. Is it the way the Government should work, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): When Mr. Speaker has given the ruling, then I hereby direct that the Government will please provide copies of the speech of the Finance Minister.

SHRI RAM NAIK: At least the Government should express its regret, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Why did you not say earlier?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Should we discuss the matter in the air?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Had you asked for it two hours before you would have got it.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I asked for it yesterday at 6 O'Clock in the evening (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): Mr. Naik, one minute.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I will complete my sub-mission, Sir. So, this has not been supplied. Should the Speaker's direction or ruling be taken so lightly? Then how does the Government expect us to react? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. The copies are on the Table. They should have been collected from there... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: We should have got them. Are we not expected to read and then react to the Finance Minister's speech?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told that they could not be circulated last evening. They are ready. But they are on the Table and anybody who wishes to take them can take them from the Table.

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): Sir, let me make it very clear that it is not the responsibility of the Government to necessarily circulate these copies. Factually, the speech made on the floor of the House is not supposed to be circulated by the Government at all. It is put out in the Bulletin in a form which communicates all that has been said in the normal course. As a special case, copies of the speech were requested and we have given

it to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. If the Lok Sabha Secretariat could have circulated it, they would have done it.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): Is it not the responsibility of the Lok Sabha Secretariat to distribute these? When the Government is supposed to give that thing to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Lok Sabha Secretariat is supposed to distribute it.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is not our responsibility, Sir.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt, Mr. Naik. Let me cover my point first. Did the Government submit a copy of the Finance Minister's Speech to the Lok Sabha Secretariat?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Yes, it was given. It is actually placed on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then after that it was the Lok Sabha Secretariat's responsibility.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If I may clarify, Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally, the speech which is made on the floor of the House, goes out every other day in a bulletin form. When the Bulletin is issued, the speeches are put out to show as to what are the proceedings of the House and from that the Members take it, or if they want to particularly look into the speech in detail, they take it from the library and look into it and speak there upon. That is the usual procedure. As a special case, I understand that copies of the speech were requested. Copies of the speech are automatically available with the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Lok Sabha Secretariat has gone to a further extent by keeping copies on the Table. If the Members expect that every speech that is made on the floor of the House is going to be circulated to them individually, then they need not attend the House at all. That is not the manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): I

entirely agree with you that every speech made on the floor of the House cannot be circulated. But, as Mr. Ram Naik has pointed out, if the Speaker had given a ruling that this particular speech of the Finance Minister will be circulated, then I think the speech should have been circulated ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Circulation is not our problem, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then either the speech should have been submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat - then it was the responsibility of the Lok Sabha Secretariat to have circulated it - or at least it should have been placed on the Table of the House and the Members should have been told that it was ready and they should collect it from the Table. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, let me make one thing clear. The job of circulating the copies to the Member is of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and not of the Government. The Government's duty was to provide a copy. We not only provided a copy, but - it is on record - copies were made ready for being kept on the table of the House. For Paucity of time... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): The Government had given a copy of the Finance Minister's speech to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Lok Sabha Secretariat...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is your internal arrangement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no internal arrangement between the Government and the Lok Sabha. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, I object (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: You must know the procedure. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. There is no question. If an hon. Member is insinuating that there is some sort of a conspiracy between the Government and the Lok Sabha, then it is highly deplorable and those remarks will be expunged.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I did not say it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you said. You said that it is our responsibility, whether it is internal matter or not. There is no internal matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Let me now complete my point. This issue came up at about 6.30 p.m. yesterday. Normally, we get the parliamentary debate of whatever happens in the House upto 6 O'clock. We get the bulletin. But this was after 6 p.m. So, as a special request, I appealed to the hon. Speaker that since it was after 6 p.m. we may not get it in the synopsis and that is why it should be provided. That is why it was agreed. But still, the position is that I got the copy at 11.47 this morning and other Members have not got it. It is something unusual. It is not everyday that we demand copy of the speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point. Thank you very much.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjara): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you speaking on, Mr. Ahmed? Is it a point of order on a point of order or a fresh point of order?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No submission.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am informed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat that whatever amendments were suggested by the Finance Minister have already been circulated. I am now further informed that the hon. Speaker made no commitment whatsoever that the copy of the speech of the Finance Minister will be circulated. We will continue with the debate. Shri Giridharilal Bhargava, you may continue.

SHRI E. AHAMED: I withdraw my point of order on the point of order.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Please do not make any disorder now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Giridharilal Bhargava may continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that I should not say anything after you gave your Ruling. We have not received the copy of the speech that was delivered by the hon. Minister of Finance Yesterday announcing some concessions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Brother, you continue your speech. The point is over.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: As you like sir, I always obey you. Yesterday being Ganesh Chaturthi, the birthday of Ganeshji, the God of wisdom, I made a submission to the hon. Minister of Finance.

I consider this Bill as a black bill. The Government mortgaged gold and devalued rupee twice. I consider this Bill to be anti-people. But at the same time I had submitted that the gap between the poor and the rich was widening and thus the Government should at least fulfil its promises made in its election manifesto—that the exemption of income tax limit of Central Government employees would be increased from Rs. 22000/- to Rs. 48000/-. I made this submission to you on the Ganesh Chaturthi day.

Hon. Minister of Finance, I am your well wisher. That is why I said that the Government should fulfil its promises made in its election manifesto. Today the Government employees are looking to you. So far as I know, you are yet to contest Lok Sabha elections, you should not get confused; you should, rather, immediately make an announcement to this effect. Because if you lose the elections you would no more remain the Minister of Finance. After all these employees will cast their votes in your favour.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the Bill. You are going much outside the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Let him make an announcement that the exemption limit of income tax would be increased to Rs. 48000/-. I plead this case ... (*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: He will contest the Rajya Sabha elections. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody will think of his own interest in regard to elections. Why do you bother for him? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am quite impressed by the hon. Minister of Finance. After all, till the Budget is passed he would provide meals upto 1st or second instant....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are so much concerned for his election, for must go for campaigning in his favour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: My submission is that exemption of income tax limit should be raised from Rs. 22000/- to Rs. 48000/-. In the second place the amount of standard deduction from the salary of the employees should be increased from Rs. 12000 to Rs. 20,000 or at least upto 1/3 of their total emoluments, because **

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

today is 12th and I*

Therefore I would like to submit to the Government

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Bhargava, that is not fair.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: My submission is that the exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 20,000/- or 1/3 or the total emoluments. My third demand is..

MR. CHAIRMAN: * It should be expunged from the proceedings. *

(Interruptions)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: It is not I who said so. I had no such intention at all. Neither I have ever spoken such unparliamentary words in the House nor would I speak so in future as long as I am a Member of the House. My submission is that items like jewellery, handicrafts carpets etc. which fetch foreign exchange when exported to foreign countries should be allowed to avail tax exemption. The Government implemented section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the first time in 1986 in order to boost export. Under this section the Government gave exemption in export tax and income tax provided the items earned foreign exchange. Changes were made in the export policy from time to time and more and more facilities were provided in order to earn foreign exchange. By making the provision more comprehensive, its benefit has been given to those hoteliers, travel agents and tour operators under section 80 HHC who earn foreign exchange by providing tour facilities to the foreign tourists. As a result, there has been sufficient increase in the sale of the shops which earn foreign exchange by selling their products to the foreign tourists. I would like to submit that the Finance Minister has given some exemption under section

80 HHC in the new proposed Budget through the Finance Bill. Due to that the exemption has been withdrawn from those persons who earn the convertible foreign exchange from the foreign tourists by selling their goods in India. This provision has been enforced with retrospective date of 1 April 1986. As the Government has made it effective from retrospective date, it is clear that it has no intention of losing the foreign exchange by amending the section HHC but due to this amendment, knowingly or unknowingly, the Government will have to bear a loss of foreign exchange, in turn of giving encouragement to trade. I would like to submit that if this proposal is adopted, the business establishment will be closed due to the provision that the businessmen have to pay the tax with retrospective effect from 1986. As a result, the workers and craftsmen engaged in this business will lose their employment on large scale. Therefore, I would like to request when they countersale the goods and an undertaking is already taken from the businessmen that they will export the goods and remit the foreign exchange here, the Government should review the amendments which are going to take place. It should not be applicable from 1 April 1986. As you are encouraging the other trades with a view to earn foreign exchange, the persons who are engaged in jewellery, ivory and carpet business, should also be encouraged. There are a lot of such craftsmen in Jaipur as well as in the entire country... Therefore, I would submit that instead of the tax being recovered on foreign exchange, if they are allowed to deposit it in banks, that would become white money. But when they do not deposit the amount in Banks, and adjust it against the cash-memo, it becomes taxable. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make a provision to withdraw this clause, which will benefit the traders. The Government proposes to levy this tax with retrospective effect that is w.e.f. 1.4.86. It is something ridiculous. I would like to request the Government that it should take a lenient view and exempt such businessmen who are earning foreign exchange for the country. The proposed expenditure tax on restaur-

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

rants will adversely affect the foreign tourists. Every year the restaurants are supposed to have an approval from the tourism department. For that they have to fulfil four conditions. They should have telephone connection, air-condition, refrigerator and two latrine bathrooms. They can get the approval even if they fulfil three conditions out of these four. After approval, these restaurants become taxable. On the sale of Rs. 100, they have to pay 12 percent sales tax and 20 percent expenditure tax. In this way, on the sale of Rs. 200, they have to pay Rs. 64 to the Government. It will ruin the business of small restaurants.

Therefore, I would request that the Centre should not impose this tax on small restaurants. The State Governments already impose sales tax, then why the Central Government should interfere in it today. This tax should be made applicable only in case of five star hotels and the others should be exempted. I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance will accept both these suggestions regarding businessmen and restaurants in his concluding speech.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to say about the provision which you have made that in case of the illness of an employee who wants to go abroad for treatment, he will be given an advance of Rs. 1 lakh, if his annual income is more than Rs. 75,000. In this regard, I would say that the Government should have its own discretion, instead of restricting itself by the annual income.

I would like to submit about the wealth tax also. Now-a-days, one cannot get even a small house in Rs. 5 lakh. The present exemption is admissible only upto the cost price of Rs. 5 lakh in case of a residential accommodation. In view of the increasing prices which will further increase due to this budget, the Government should increase this exemption limit upto Rs. 10 lakhs. I think my demand is not unreasonable and I hope, you will pay attention in this regard.

The prices of sugar, LPG and petrol have also increased after the current Budget. Earlier, the prices of ration sugar was Rs. 5.50 per kg, which has now increased to Rs. 6.15 per kg. In your manifesto you have promised to reduce the prices within 100 days, but you could not do so. There is a lot of difference in what you preach and what you practise. The subsidy on sugar was not included among the subsidies announced yesterday. It appears that some subsidies have been held back, so that they can be given at the time of passing the Finance Bill, so that your party members can clap for you. You may not accept it now, but if you accept it at that time, I will also clap for you. The price of LPG has been increased by Rs. 12/- per cylinder. Earlier, petrol used to be sold for Rs. 10.50 per litre. Due to the Gulf-crisis, the petrol prices were increased twice. Now the Gulf-crisis is over. Should we accept this fact that once a tax is imposed in the name of any crisis, it will be continued and will never be withdrawn. You are a very able Finance Minister, you have prepared many budgets and you are known to the entire world. But at least, I cannot tolerate when the petrol consumers abuse you openly. At the petrol pumps, I told them that I would tell the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha and he would withdraw the increased prices. Before the Gulf crisis, the price of petrol was Rs. 10.50 per litre. Later, it was increased. Now, inspite of the Gulf-crisis having been over, those prices have not been reduced. Instead, there was an increase of 25 percent more and now the present price of petrol is Rs. 16.26 per litre. You are continuously increasing the prices of petrol. Similarly, during the Bangladesh war, the cost of revenue stamp was increased to 20 paise, instead of reducing it to the previous level. What is the policy of the Government. Once a tax is imposed, it will continue to increase.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I would request that the price of petrol should be reduced. I would request the hon. Minister to withdraw the hike in Petrol prices which was done twice in the name of Gulf Crisis. The price of petrol should be restored to Rs. 10.50 pr litre. If this is done, I can assure you

that you would get a rousing welcome from the people wherever you go. I hope everybody in this House would support me in this (Interruptions)

What is the use of supporting this because we are not sure as to how long the Government would last. Earlier also the Government was ousted in 11 months and again one does not know when this Government would fall. Even the Members have not been allotted houses so far and when people come to contact us they say that they are not sure when we will have to go. Nobody knows whether tomorrow we would have a new Finance Minister (*Interruptions*)

Similarly, some concessions have been given to organisers of lotteries. Giving exemption upto Rs. 2500 to brokers is welcome but it should be for more than Rs. 10,000.

I would like to point out that the interest on income tax refund has been reduced from 18 percent to 12 percent. Why has this been done. When you take 24 percent interest why do you give only 18 percent and now why has it been reduced to 12 percent. Why this injustice? The interest rate should be some. If interest is charged at 24 percent why should not they be given 24 percent interest. It is very logical. Therefore, I demand that the rate of interest for refund should be 24 percent.

Similarly, earlier there was tax exemption upto Rs. 7500 on the interest of FDR but now it has been reduced upto Rs. 2500. What is the result? People are withdrawing their FD prematurely because they have been told that tax on the interest would be deducted by the banks itself. The way there is mad rush of withdrawal a time may come when these Banks would not even be able to pay the rent of the premises they are housed in. The bank employees would become idle and they would start agitation. I am submitting a solution for it that a yearly statement should be asked from the banks and ensure whether the amount is taxable. The method of deducting tax and source has been adopted

and it would bring the banking business to a grinding halt. A statement should be made of the account holders and in case the amount is taxable necessary deduction must be made. If the banks start deducting tax at source the banking business would definitely come to a grinding halt.

Similarly, it would not be proper to judge the price of the share according to the market rate. The price of the share should be according to the balance sheet. This would encourage industries. I think you would consider the suggestions that I have put forward.

While concluding, I would like to submit that you would certainly seriously deliberate upon my suggestions and exempt the businessmen from imposing tax from retrospective effect. You would, I hope also exempt Restaurant Owners, Organisers of lotteries and brokers.

I have extended constructive, positive and logical suggestions for sugar, petrol and gas. I hope you would agree to them. Being a well wisher of the Government, I would like to appeal that the income tax exemption limit be raised from the existing Rs. 22,000 because any employee whose monthly income is Rs. 2000 even he has come in the ambit of income-tax. Nobody is spared now. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to take a bold step and announce Rs. 48,000 as the exemption limit of income tax. Besides, concessions should be given in the price of sugar, petrol and gas.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh. The Budget is an audit of economy and income and expenditure statement for the coming year.

For the first time in so many years, we

[Sh. Murlī Deora]

have seen that Dr. Manmohan Singh has presented a very lucid, analytically cohesive and sound account of the state of economy of our country.

Within a short span of three months now, a new direction is given to the Indian economy. Within a short span of three months, the international institutions are ready to come to India. They have again realised that there is something called India which exists which they have forgotten.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): What is the latest position?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am glad about the new Budget proposals and I thank the Government which has framed the new industrial policy. The Government has shown that India is again finding itself among the world economy.

I am very happy that today morning only I could see a small article in the Indian Express for the kind information of Shri Somath Chatterjee - an interview of Shri Jyoti Basu. I would like to quote that interview only in one line. We may not believe that the interview can be of such a short duration. (Interruptions) You have not heard my speech last time. I said communism is not practised in the China and Moscow but only these Marxist people want it to practise in India, but not in West Bengal. As you know very well, those industrial houses, large houses and multi-national companies who go the West Bengal are very happy. They are received well and they are given a good treatment. You are only opposing them when they are coming to India and to other parts of the State. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How much you give to Bombay? You represent the richest constituency in India.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am happy. I am proud of that. That is why, I am not inviting

you there. With your permission, I am quoting Shri Jyoti Basu.

"The world has become small."

This is today Indian Express (Interruptions) You are so far away from the world things. How can you read today morning papers? I must congratulate you. You cannot keep your people away from the world. He said that:

"For two generations, the Communist Party in the Soviet Union had failed to produce a programme to ideologically mould the people of their country."

This is what has happened in our country for some years. We are ready to take the blame on us. I am not blaming you, The Industrial Policy, the Economic Policies of our country have kept the country aloof, have kept the entrepreneurs, industrialists - Indian and foreign, small and the big, industrialists coming under FERA, the multinationals, whoever you want me to say, I can say-alooof from exploiting and harnessing what is good in our country. I must say that in the short span of three months the new Government of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and also of the dynamic Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, has done well, to help (entrepreneurs)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): What were you saying five years back?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What I said five years back is now implemented. If you see my speech five years back, when you were sitting there, Shri Amal Datta, I spoke the same thing on the Industrial Policy which the new Industrial policy is aiming at. This new Industrial Policy is implemented today on those lines. I would give you an example which I cited because Shri Somnath Chatterjee was not there. I will give you the example of cement later on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You

disagree with your own party policies.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I know you very well. You will not disagree with Shri Jyoti Basu.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please speak something of West Bengal.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, yesterday, the hon. Finance Minister announced several concessions specially under Section 80 HHC, 80 HHD and some incentives were given on the money received by the tourist industry etc. This shows that the Finance Minister is flexible. If there is something wrong that was proposed in the Budget, if there are some amendments needed in the Budget, the Government must not make it a prestige issue. The Government must repair it, amend it in respect of several issues like the Wealth-Tax, deduction of tax at source etc. These were the important points which I wanted to make. I must congratulate the Finance Minister for his bold decision. Several people around the country - you may not like the name of ASSOCHAM, FICCI or whatever institutions are there - have brought to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister most of their problems. The hon. Finance Minister has satisfied them. I am not saying that he has reduced the taxes. He has convinced them that what is good in the Budget is good for them, it is good for the economy, it is good for the entire country.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has not agreed to one point. That was relating to the controversial issue of withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers. I can tell you something about the fertilizer subsidy. The dual policy on fertilizers giving benefit to some and not giving benefit to others, will not work. I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister. He was very much a part of that Government. During 1978-79 there was an IDA loan given for the agricultural sector. This was an agricultural credit. The was given only to small and marginal farmers at that time at a lesser rate of interest of four per cent. I read about it somewhere. Some people went to the villages and asked a farmer that during

the previous year he was a big farmer and how he became a small farmer the next year. he said: "Thanks to the IDA credit system, I have to become a small farmer." The point is previously he was not entitled to the concessional loan. But because of the dual interest rate policy he was entitled only if he was a small farmer. The, dual rate of interest charge was there, one given at a lower rate to the small and marginal farmers and at a higher rate to the bigger farmers. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister must have read scores of articles, editorials etc. You talk to several people who have tremendous knowledge of the rural India and they all say that this system of dual pricing in fertilizers will not work. They say the system of giving concession to one section of the farmers and not giving it to another section of the farmers will not work. Whenever our Government has tried any such policy it has not worked.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the problem. Now, the big fertilizer lobby is working.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am not talking of the big fertilizer lobby. I am supporting the small farmers. I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister to restore the subsidy fully.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am saying that the Government should not differentiate the small and big farmer. I am trying to say that it will not be implemented.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Now he is talking of his constituency.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Mine is an urban constituency. I am only requesting the hon. Finance Minister that just like he is flexible in other things, he should see that this should not disturb the rural credit system of our country which was disturbed during the time of Shri V.P. Singh's Government when they had this loan melas (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Loan Melas?

SHRIMURLI DEORA: Yes. It was worst than the Loan Mela. That Loan Mela was hundred times better than this one when the loans given to the farmers were written off. They have totally disturbed the credit system prevailing in the country. There was nothing wrong in the Loan Mela. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please reconsider it and take expert opinion on this new proposal. If it is good, implement it and if it is not good, be flexible and like the other measures where you have withdrawn, please withdraw it here also.

The biggest problem which is presented by the Finance Minister is the problem of Balance of Trade (BOT). There was a time when the country's credit rating in the international market — there is Moody's International Rating in New York — was the AAA rating. It was the best rating which India was enjoying. We were getting loans in the international market quarter per cent over the Liborrate. And now six to six and a half per cent above liborrate. In one year of non-Congress Government supported by you, the credit rating of India went down to the lowest in the history of free India (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): It is just the effect of what you have done. I think, it does not happen just like that. It happened because of what you had done. How much money did you borrow in the last five years? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Amal Dattaji, I used to enjoy your speech when you were there and not now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How much money was borrowed between 1985-90 and how much was borrowed in 1991? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You go on eulogising the Finance Minister for West Bengal also.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: All right. I am saying that today the India's credit rating is

the lowest whatever may be the reason. We are borrowing at the highest possible rate of interest. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that till the IMF, World Bank loans are over, please see that no large public or private sector — IDBI, ICICI or any other institution — should borrow for the next two to three months till the finalisation of these loans take place because otherwise we will lose lot of interest in foreign exchange. This is my suggestion and I am sure he will agree to it. After the IMF loans are finalised our credit Rating will improve and we will pay less interest (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Would you oppose the floating interest rate that he has prescribed?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: About that, FCCI has not given him the notes.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You are the person who is supplying all the notes. I have got one suggestion to help the Balance of Trade problem. The finance Minister has made a statement that anybody who has money abroad, he can bring it without paying any tax. Over two million Indians are there in the Gulf countries. They are today sending remittances of about Rs. 5000 crores. It is a little less now after the Gulf war. And partly through *Hawalas* because they got 20 to 25 per cent extra money. When the Government is ready to give incentives to those who are keeping their money abroad without paying any tax, when the Government is going to pay so much of tax incentives 30 per cent REP over the EXIM licence on the export of incentives of ten per cent or fifteen per cent to these people who are transferring foreign exchange officially and through legal sources.

After the Gulf war, the six OPEC countries, Saudi, Arabia, Kuwait, Baharin, Qatar, UAE and Oman has sent three million Yemenese, Palestinians, Jordanians, Sudanese and Iraqis from these countries because they had supported the Iraq at the time of war. Who will go there? It is the

person from Pakistan, Bangle Desh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, China and India. And expect India every country has started special effort in these six countries to promote the interest of their labour force.

I want to draw your attention that as far as we are concerned, we are still sleeping. I would like to inform the hon. Minister, that our missions or embassies there, to tell you the truth, they are not doing any productive work, to bring the foreign exchange for the country. They are not even serving properly, the Indians, who are working there. So, there should be a separate department under the Finance Ministry and not under the Labour Ministry, for protecting and promoting the immigrants. This Department must be created under the Finance Ministry and they should have representative in these six countries atleast. Through this Department, you can export nearly two million Indian hands. Sometime back, in Bombay, the representatives from the Recruiting Agents Association of India, had met me and also I have got a letter. I am very confident that we can get almost Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 21,000 crores of foreign exchange without any input. This will, to a great extent, solve our employment problem; this will, to a great extent, solve foreign exchange problem. The Department of Emigration in the Ministry of Labour, is creating so much problem that even if somebody has to be interviewed, Shri Chatterjee, he has to come to Delhi. A majority of the people come from Cochin and they prefer to come to Bombay. Even the Department of Labour is not ready to open a small office, to felicitate them and to get themselves interviewed in Bombay itself. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister, that something should be done to tap the potentialities of these people, so that these people can go abroad; these people can go to these Gulf countries and get us the foreign exchange.

The new industrial policy has one major tenet on foreign investment. In India today, we have nearly 72 billion dollars of foreign debt but, if we see the foreign investment in our country, it is less than 1.6 billion dollars.

The ratio being 1:37 or 1:38.

What is the difference between investment and borrowing? If we borrow the money, we have to pay back with interest and the lender has no interest in our country. If there is investment in the equities of our country, whether it is 40 or 50 or 80 per cent, so that the overseas shareholder of the company, first of all will pay tax on what he is earning here on the dividends. Second of all, he has a stake in the company and he will see that the company has got modern technology; he will see that the company is able to export he will see that the company has the access to what is new and what is good for the company.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one product. There was a time when a multi-national Pharmaceutical Company in Bombay wanted to manufacture one antibiotic, which was being manufactured by their overseas company, that is an American company. We were totally socialist and we did not allow them to manufacture the same. Whom did we allow? We had allowed the IDPL, which has almost become now a sick unit today. Where from the IDPL got that technology? It has got it from the Russian company. Where from that Russian company had got it? It had got it from the very pharmaceutical company, which was the parent company of an Indian company. Tell me how can it be called socialism? Had we allowed the American company to increase their investment, to give their manufacturing licence to the Indian company, today that life saving antibiotic would have been manufactured in India. Instead of that, we had wasted six years, we had wasted so much money and we are still lagging seven of eight years behind the technology that is available in America and in other countries. The Russian company had already been closed. The IDPL is as good or as bad as closed. What I am trying to say is that in the garb of socialism, we did not allow (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dumdum): That is not capitalism (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: We have a saying in Hindi and Shri Vajpayee will know about it:

"Jo Sawan Mein Janamta Hai, Usko Harahi Hare Dikhlai" It means those who are born in the month of 'Sawan' they will see Green only everywhere. (*interruption*) We are talking about the capitalism and not anything else. Now, I come to another point, about the rate of interest. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (*Lucknow*): It is not those who are born in the month of 'Sawan' (Rainy season) but those who get blind in that month always see greenery everywhere.

But they did not get blind during 'Sawan' and are blind for all practical purposes.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: These Communists have not got blind during 'Sawan' but are blind for all purposes. You might be afraid of saying this but I am not ... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

Sir, the major item where the outgo of foreign exchange is the highest is petroleum and petroleum products. Against the budgeted amount in 1990-1991 which was Rs.6400 crores, the country is going to spend Rs.10,800 crores. You have mentioned so in the Economic Survey of India. As far as ONGC is concerned, this is the first time that the production of ONGC is 2.4 million tonnes less than what it had produced. We can see the working of the ONGC and we can see what is happening to it in the Press. I am not supporting it. Something should be done to it in this regard(*Interruptions*)... I am trying to say that the working of the ONGC must be improved so that more oil and gas is produced. We are talking about utilizing our resources. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I am telling you that 14 years back, I was the Mayor of Bombay. We were talking about using the Bombay High flared gas which is

today 14 million cubic metres daily 4 million cubic metres of gas is flared up in Bombay High today. You see outside the Gateway of India as to what is happening there. It is polluting our city. It is creating a hot climate in the Bombay city. People are not realising it today. Uptill now, they have not been able to utilize the gas. Why is it not utilized? It is because they have no resources and there is no money allocated by the Planning Commission for another Urban Terminal to bifurcate to the associated gas. As per the new policy, if we do not have the money, it is better to allow the foreign Gas. Now the Government has allowed 79 oil and natural gas blocks for the multinational and Indian private enterprises. Mr. Chatterjee, if they would have allowed them seven to eight years back, we would not be importing 20 to 21 million tonnes of oil today. In that matter, we would not have been paying Rs.10800 crores today as foreign exchange for oil import.

There is a problem as far as allocation of gas is concerned. Some people are advocating in the Ministry about the use of gas for feedstock, raw materials for fertilizers, etc. and then the second priority for fuel. If you are not able to use it for feedstock, you can at least use it for fuel rather than wasting it. Forget about Tata Power Supply. Even the Maharashtra State Electricity Boards' gas demand is not allocated by them and on the other side, so many million cubic metres of gas is flared up in Bombay High every time. I would request you, Sir, to find out some way whereby the flaring up of gas is stopped and wastage of reserves which are there in our earth is avoided before even exploring oil and gas wells. Whatever comes out of earth must be utilised properly. If you see countries like Algeria, Mr. Chatterjee, you can find that gas is better than oil itself. Gas can be used as a major raw material for petroleum products like polyethylene, Polypropylene, polycarbonate, plastic materials, etc. which we are importing today. Gas is an ideal raw material for them. I hope the Government will do something about it.

Foreign and multinationals are allowed

today. It is so shocking that when the Government is allowing them as per the new liberal policy, the ONGC is coming in their way today. I just quote from an editorial of the Economic Times.

"In previous round the ONGC was not very keen to share the seismic data culled by it with the exploring companies".

Earlier they said that the ONGC was not ready to share with them the available data. Why are they so jealous about it? When the Government or the Ministry or the Cabinet decide that they are allowing the foreign or private or joint participation in the oil exploration in Bombay High and other places, why should the ONGC come in their way? Once you take a policy decision, the ONGC and Oil India must cooperate with you. They must not sabotage it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: In fact, the truth is exactly the opposite. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I do not want to waste time, Sir, I quote again:-

"The Government has stipulated that the companies would have to meet the preliminary exploration costs and in the event of a strike develop the field along with ONGC and OIL, which would take up 30 per cent of the participating interest?

It is in league with them. There is nothing wrong in it.

I am supporting it.

What I am saying is that when the Government has allowed it, the ONGC must cooperate rather than create problems.

Everyday we are seeing article in papers regarding inflation. Yesterday also there was a front page article which was referred to in the Consultative Committee meeting as well. The rate of inflation is about 20 per cent. One thing which the Government is trying to

do is to control the money supply M3. This is good. But in the garb of controlling money supply, the way the Government has raised the rate of interest is phenomenal. The rate of interest should be high enough to encourage saving but it should not be so high as to discourage investment. But today what is happening? Today it is better for me to put my money in the banks at the rate of 17 or 18 per cent interest. The big public limited companies are giving 26 per cent interest.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is official rate or non-official rate?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: This is official. I do not share non-official rates openly with you. I will talk to you privately.

What I am trying to say is that the rate of interest has gone up very high.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please tell the Finance Minister that that is why the small savings schemes are affected in every State.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You are right. Let me tell you the reason. They are getting some money because it is tax free. Otherwise nobody will give them money. Even with regard to India Bonds, NTPC Bonds, etc. also, nobody would touch them if they are not tax free. Later on the UTI etc. have come to help them. The Finance Minister knows it. One reason for inflation in the cost of products is the increase in the cost of money itself. Cost of money has gone up so much. You must see to it that the money borrowed for priority sectors, for producing goods must be at a lower rate of interest. Today the rate of interest is so high. I do not want to talk on banks again because one can go on and on while talking about banks. I would only say that there has to be some priority sector lending at lower rate of interest. The statutory liquidity ratio SLR of the banks, in order to control money supply, is 38 per cent. That is why they are not making any money. Banks charges high rate of 24 per cent when they are giving money even to other banking institutions. There is a case for reduction in interest rates for production

[Sh. Murlī Deora]

purposes. That is all I want to say.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You must control liquidity also.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Controlling liquidity should be for some sectors only and not for all.

At present we have NRI deposits of about Rs.20,000 crores under the FCNR and NRRRA Schemes. I would draw your attention to the Economic Survey. Under the NRRRA - Non-resident Rupee Account, money deposited in Indian rupees cannot be converted back into dollar, DM etc. In FCNR - Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts Reserve you can take money in foreign exchange. I am trying to show just one figure.

MR. CHAIRMAN (RAO RAM SINGH): Please conclude. You have taken 25 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is speaking for the most powerful lobby in the country. We must hear their views also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have no objection, I can always give him extra time.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, I would only request the hon. Finance Minister that the rate of interest on FCNR must be much more.

Earlier there was a difference. But now there is not much difference. In 1985, out of Rs.3,819 crores, Rs.2864 crores was NRRRA and FCNR was only Rs. 955 crores. Now in 1991, the NRRRA is Rs.7137 crores and FCNR is Rs.13,400 crores. This is because they know that after three years maturity, they can take their money back. The Dollar rate which was Rs. 17 became Rs. 22 by the time you take it back. So, there is a natural devaluation even without the official devaluation because of the parity rate. Therefore, the rate of interest must be higher in FCNR.

Today, there is a little difference. There is a need; there is a scope and there is a case for bigger difference in this and my suggestion is that the rate of interest for those who are sinking money in NRRRA, should be as high as you are giving to a local depositor. We should encourage NRIs to put money in this scheme, rather than putting it in FCNR because you are rest assured that the moment there is a little shaking of their confidence they will take away all their money from here.

There would not be even a rupee left here.

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): That is also convertible.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They will be scared to take the money deposited under NRRRA because that is convertible at the new Parity Rate. Money put in FCNR can be converted and they will take back their money immediately if such a thing happens.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: That is also convertible.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They are convertible with a new price. They will lose 20 percent of their money. I don't want to go into the details of it. I am sure you have it. Because those who had invested their money in 1985 today they are losing because the value of dollar in 1985 was Rs.14 or Rs.15 and today the official price is Rs.25.52. So, there is a case for revival and that is what I would like to suggest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deora, please wind up.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He is winding up the country, Sir.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, though devaluation has taken place in the import and export rates, the STC and MMTC are still playing havoc with the importers and exporters of our country. All of us have raised a

point about it. Advaniji spoke three times on the Newsprint imports. Do you know why this Newsprint crisis came up? Of this was not canalised through STC., this problem would not have come. Government lost so much money. There are several other things like the Film Rolls. The other day Mr. Sunil Dutt was telling that the jumbo role of films is canalised through STC. The real solution of this is to decanalise it. You cannot expect STC and MMTC to know which is the best newsprint available in the world; what is the price of it; what is the length of roll which is used by our newspapers in the country and so on. It is just not possible for them to know. So, please decanalise more and more items.

When Mr. V.P. Singh was in power I am told, MMTC make a contract of 6 million tonnes of iron ore, the Kudramukh iron ore which has the highest iron content without any escalation clause. I may tell you that I myself buy products from Japan or any other country and every product has an escalation clause specially for product of long delivery period. No country can enter into a contract to supply the mine products in such a huge quantity at a fixed price for so many years. Our own steel mills are starving of the good from ore. I only want to say that the matter should be enquired into.

If a party had exported 6 million tonnes of iron ore, whose price is very high, they would have known how to get out of it.

Now, we are importing steel from Japan and they are charging high price. Could the MMTC not say that they will pay the conversion price. This contract should have been a conversion of iron ore into steel.

SHRI SHRIKANT JENA (Cuttak): I think his agreement was in continuation of the agreement entered into when Congress was in power.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: No, it is not. I have found it out today.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Even then the Government has every right to revive it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deora, there are a number of speakers and I am sorry to say that you have exceeded your time. Kindly wind up, otherwise two or three Members of your party will not get a chance to speak.

SHRI SHRIKANT JENA: Why do not you bring the people who can be given the contract?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I do not have any contract. I read it in some papers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, let him finish. Do not interrupt him.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: So, my plea is that the role of the MMTC and the STC should be reduced. The export of million tonnes of iron-ore must be investigated. The prices are very very low.

Yesterday you announced so many measures. You have forgotten to announce one measure and that is regarding rate of depreciation. When an industry puts any capital equipment, there has to be some preference for the indigenous equipment suppliers. You are thinking that you have already taxed them very heavily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deora, you address the House, through the Chairman. If you want to speak to the Finance Minister, you can always go to his Chamber and speak.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, I am speaking through, you. (*Interruptions*)

I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister, through you, that the rate of depreciation for indigenous equipment should be higher. There should be an incentive for the industry to buy them from the indigenous equipment manufacturer. This will give boost to them. Otherwise, the high profit-earning companies like Colgate, etc. won't mind paying high prices for importing the equipment rather than encouraging the local manufacturer for manufacturing the equipment.

Of late, there have been so many articles regarding the events that are happening in Russia. Take the example of Rouble-Rupee parity. The people of Russia, the

[Sh. Murli Deora]

Government of USSR have stood by us for so many years ever since our independence. Now, we must stand by them. But there is a case for reviewing the Rupee-Rouble rate. The official Rupee-Rouble rate is 30:1. I do not want to give the market rate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please speak one word for the common people and please speak one word for India also.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: This will help the common people and also the country. Sixty per cent of the defence equipment are imported from the U.S.S.R. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, to see that we do not lose much money.

Some decision should be taken on the Rupee-Rouble rate. It is because, the new Russian Government would like to see that their exports are made on the hard currencies like the dollars, Deutschmark and so on. What is happening in Export Processing Zones? They are importing from Germany, England and America. They are adding 35 per cent to 40 per cent of the value and are exporting them to Rouble areas. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into it so that the country does not lose any money.

I really welcome the de-regulatory measures that have been announced in the New Industrial Policy. But they are only applied to four specific systems of our economy—the Export-Import Policy, Licensing, MRTP and Foreign investment. But, there are several other economic activities that are still left behind. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will give his attention to them also.

One sector which has not been yet touched for liberalisation by the hon. Finance Minister is the housing sector. He has given some incentives. I agree with him.. You must give a massive boost to the hous-

ing sector in the rural and urban areas. The real thing which is coming in the way is the U.L.C., the Laws regarding rent and other local problems. I would request the Finance Minister, through you, Sir, that urban land ceiling which has not even achieved half percent of its target in the urban areas, either, it should be scrapped or if you do not want to scrap it, then at least, you amend it so that the land is made available in the urban conglomerates of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi and Madras for development.

On that land, 600 sq. metres, 400 sq. metres flat can be constructed. Today, a large chunk of land is available in the big cities, but it cannot be utilised for want of clearance from the Urban Land Development Authority.

We have so much of iron ores, but we import steel; we have so much of oil and gas available in our fields, but, we are still spending Rs. 10,800 crores on importing 20 million tonnes of oil today. Why? We have to take a decision. This country has the biggest problem of resource crunch; we do not have money. Whether we allow foreigners; whether we allow big companies; whether we allow multinationals, large houses, FERA or non FERA or ex-Fera or rather import it, this is the choice before us.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is here. In 1980-81, we were manufacturing 22 million tonnes of cement. The official price of cement was Rs. 16 per bag. The market price was Rs. 61 per bag in Bombay market, all over India. What did the Government do? The Government decontrolled the cement. The official price of Rs. 16 was allowed to take in the books. ACC was selling it at Rs. officially. What was the result? They were paying tax, they could get some money for expansion of cement plants.

Today, we are manufacturing 47 million tonnes of cement. There was a delicensing of cement. Earlier, Nobody was allowed to manufacture it. How have we left socialism in that? Today, we are manufacturing 47 million tonnes of cement. Who can manufac-

ture cement? I cannot manufacture it. It costs Rs. 130 crores for putting up one cement plant for one million tonne. Only Tatas or Birlas or multinationals or foreign companies, or whatever you call them, can manufacture cement. Today, if the price is, say, Rs. 100 or Rs. 90 a bag, if we are not producing 47 million tonnes of cement, if we continued to produce 42 million tonnes of cement, today, the price would have been Rs. 3000 per bag. I guarantee that. There would be so much shortage of cement. This is a case; this is an example of liberalisation. We have to see the example of cement; we have to see the example of iron ore. We have not allowed Tatas to expand their capacity by one million tonnes. How many tonnes of steel we have imported in nine years? They wanted expansion of their capacity ten years, five years back.

The country must progress; and the country will only progress with the dynamic liberal economic policy you have got; and you must continue with this policy.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): Mr. Chairman, the Budget speech of the Finance Minister points out a very gloomy picture of our economy, which is a reality. We know that this is due to the wrong policies in the field of finance, fiscal policy and the lopsided view about priorities and inadequate and unequal approach towards the collection of resources which have brought about this situation.

We are in a difficulty because they have dismantled it in the name of economic policy; they have dismantled what Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Later on Mrs. Indira Gandhi did to enable our country to be self-reliant. We were deferring with Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi with regard to their policies; now we also differ with that policy. That is the trouble.

That is the trouble. That is the problem and difficulty with us. They have been on the wrong track. Our country, so long, pursued a policy to contain the neo-colonialist danger of dragging of our country. And now, by the

blessing of the new economic policy this has become a reality.

We find it again difficult, that to the new Ministry has put their predecessors in the dock, that all these crisis and problems are the results of the policies pursued by the previous Governments although those Governments were not responsible for it.

In this Bill, the Government has proposed levy of taxes, or modification of existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period which has been sanctioned by Parliament on the earlier occasion.

The Government's approach, I find, in the agricultural sector is wrong. I like to remind the Finance Minister that five per cent of our rural people control more than 500 per cent of the land and its production. The low income group and the middle income group people and even the high income group, those who are in service, have been put in the taxation net. They cannot go out of it. But only Rs. 22,000 is the limit. I shall request the Finance Minister to review it and see whether this can be raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you not suggesting any quantum rise?

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: No. I do not suggest.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): It can be discussed.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Yes, that can be discussed across the table. I do not make any suggestion.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Why across the table? You can make a suggestion.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I suggest that this five per cent people who control the monopoly land holding should be put in the tax net. They must pay income-tax. So long this was not done and in the proposals we find that there is no mention of it or even an indication of that.

[Sh. Tarit Baran Topdar]

In the field of direct taxes, the first and foremost point is that, time and again, the Government of India has declared to the black money - holders a last chance to declare the black money. In 1950, the then Finance Minister, Shri Tyagi, declared as the last chance to black money holders to declare the black money and after that, almost every year, subsequent Finance Ministers declared amnesty to the black money-holders as the last chance. In spite of several last opportunities, we have seen that the black money was not unearthed, on the other hand the black money went up. Only a negligible sum, which these black money holders consider convenient for themselves, they declare and come out in open before the Government to take more and more advantage on different fields generating black money again.

Sir, in paragraph 66 of his speech, the Finance Minister has threatened of dire consequences and in the next paragraph, he came with a scheme of disclosure. Thanks to Dr. Singh that he has at least recalled the name of Prof. Kaldor. Leaving aside all what Prof. Kaldor had suggested about taxation and other domains of our Indian economy, he asked the Finance Minister asked the people to wait for better times when he will be able to implement some of the ideas of Prof. Kaldor. But he did not forget to tell the people with an authoritarian imposition. Now I quote his speech - paragraph 87. He says:

"The best I can do under the circumstances is that I propose to do this year; keep the personal income-low rate structure including the surcharge unchanged. That I have not added to the burden of the taxpayer is, in itself, a relief."

This is what I mean to say an authoritarian imposition on the people of India having been a Finance Minister of the minority Government.

Salaried people are not the tax evaders.

Big business houses are the tax evaders. Dr. Singh is attempting to compromise with the black money holders if they are pleased to do.

Professor Kaldor said that the three musketeers, Shri. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Shri Manmohan Singh and Shri P. Chidambaram had given the final blow to shackle the foundation of the Nehruvian economy of the country. This has been done through devaluation and other policies. They have brought our country to the mercy and black mail of the foreign finance capital and the black money generated by the NRIs

[*Translation*]

I do not know whose heart he is trying to win (Manmohan), It is difficult to know whom he is trying to win over the NRI or the foreign finance capital.

[*English*]

A minority Government has done this without consulting the people and the Parliament, and taking advantage of the electoral and other situations in the country. This is an authoritarianism of the worst type and a black-mail as well. They have declared a new Industrial policy and a new Fiscal Policy; a new Import-Export Policy and have done away with many things that have been there in our country. They did not take any of the Houses into confidence and they did not come before the people through Parliament with their proposal.

In the basic economic policy from devaluation to the Import-Export Policy including the industrial Policy and in the field of assessment of international situation, the Congress party is very much in union in opinion with the Bharatiya Janata Party. That is the most dangerous aspect of the development of our economy and polity.

In the garb of phraseology with an exuberance of expectations in the gamble that the country has been entrapped by the new economic and fiscal policies and with splen-

dour or diction in his speech, Dr. Singh tried to surpress one of Indian Antony, misleading the people through his flamboyant oratory, but could not surpass his inclinations towards the people. In one of the paras he has written.

"who place bets will now also have the added pleasure of sharing their earnings from races with the Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN (RAO RAM SINGH): Are you appreciating the humour in the Finance Minister's speech?

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I am appreciating the gamble. Sir, he has not been able to fix the real target. He asks the people to wait for better time. On the other hand, I like to say that there is nothing new in the tax proposals. If you look into the Budget at a glance, if you go through the flow-sheet of this year, of the last year and then of the previous year where it has been shown as to where from a rupee comes and where does it go, you will find very little difference. Therefore, what I want to say is that in these taxation proposals, people have been in the net since the beginning. There is nothing new in it. The big people are let free. That is also there from the very beginning. The sin has been committed elsewhere. Since Independence, it has been in the field of collections and expenditure. Now this has been committed in the field of industrial policy, in the field of fiscal policy, in the field of tackling the capital and money market, in the field of export and import policy. This package of policies has given a final blow to the growing danger into a reality, as danger of which our party has been consistently pointing out that the bankrupt path of capitalism will lead to growth of monopolies and danger of non-colonialism.

Now, Sir, we are on the threshold of this dangerous situation which will undermine the sovereignty and prestige of our country. Who is to be blamed for this ignominious position in the BOP? The year should be mentioned in the Speech as to under whose

regime the maximum BOP has been created. That has not been mentioned. It is a pity that our Finance Ministers are not mentioning that it has been one of the highest during the period of 1984-89 when the Government was led by late Shri. Rajiv Gandhi. We are seriously concerned that our country, the parliament and nobody else knows what are the conditionalities of the IMF. Have we devalued the rupee on the direction of the IMFP Dr. Singh, in an interview, answered that the first dose of devaluation was given because the foreign exchange reserves was exhausted. Then he gave the next dose. Why two doses have been given. I do not know. He explained that a newspaper headline created a commotion in the stock market, in the money market throughout the country.

In the morning when we saw the headlines of the newspapers, I we learnt that he came to the office and before the stock market open he announced another dose of devaluation. And no more explanation was given.

When rupee is devalued by 20 per cent then it means that exports worth Rs. 100 crores means export worth Rs. 120 crores. Therefore, in terms of money and in terms of rupee, when we will see that the export has increased by 20 per cent, it actually means zero; it actually means nothing. Therefore, this is the moment when we should consider it as a moment of national shame. The threat of colonisation that is faced today in much more serious these that was overcome over the years through the inertia of the freedom movement and the Non-aligned movement. We had two slogans-efforts to catch up with the West and moving towards the twenty-first century. Both of them came to mean the wholesale import of foreign technology through the multinational components.

This had a greater bearing and that has brought about the catastrophic conditions in the Balance of payments. On the other hand, as a result of the devaluation, a steep rise in the prices has already been experienced by all the people of our country. They are going

[Sh. Tarit Baran Topdar]

higher and higher. This will bring about a disaster in the production of commodities which are domestically produced.

This was not happened in one day. Technology does not remain foreign for ever. Newton discovered the Law of Gravitation. It is not foreign to us now. James Watt discovered the steam engines. It is not foreign to us now a days. Only a few years ago, the computers were foreign technology to us. Now we are exporting software to different countries. Therefore, I would like to mention how this has happened from the scientific theory of quantum mechanics. Everybody of us can see that who water drops, water continuously accumulates and it drops down when a certain quantum is attended. This is the quantum that is attended gradually which we have learnt since the days of Nehru. It has to drop to this ignominious position. Probably they are the mentorsnoco.

But if somebody of the Congress party was there in the Chair he would have acted in this fashion because it has been imperative in the process of development they themselves have persued. What we find is, the political party and the politicians who had lost faith in themselves are being used by a group of bureacreds and techvocrats and other professionals (who occupy the position of bureaucracy), who are in league with the international group. In the name of integration into the international market, we are all in a debt trap from which we cannot come out. Shri Murli Deora has pointed out that foreign investment is very likable because they will have their stake in our country. He has forgotten to mention that they will have a stake in running the political system of our country as well. That is the danger we are facing now.

In the end, I, in the form of suggestion, again request the Finance Minister to have some experience from what we experienced in West Bengal. On the foundation of land reforms and a genuine democratic panchayati

raj, in spite of deprivation of a serious nature, in spite of deprivation of a politically motivated group of politicians and the party, i.e. the Congress party, West Bengal has been able to develop the rural economy to a desired level. The states of Eastern Regions - Bihar, Orissa Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and other States - are also languishing for that. They are also asking that if West Bengal can do, why we can't? Now, West Bengal has become the banner which will determine or inspoire the people all over India to find out the way as to how to emancipate, how to grow, how to develop, how not to depend on this group of bureaucratic machination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to please wind up now.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: On this matter I would like to implore upon the hon. Finance Minister to give special attention to the cooperative movement, panchayat raj and basic reforms. I urge upon the Government to call upon the people of India and urge upon the Ruling party at the Centre not to be inclined more and more with the BJP on the basic economic issues and analysis of the international issues. Please depend on the people of India and call upon them for a real land reform so that we can stand our own feet. We can participate in the international economic order with honour and prestige if we have our strong back bone

This strong backbone can be created only by a genuine land reform which we are striving for.

Then, Dr. Singh had said that these are long term policies and his bags are empty now. But it was not the only alternative to sell out the country. There were other alternatives to cut down the expenses. By passing an order he could have cut down the motor car expenditure of the Central and State Governments by 25 per cent. He could have passed another order that diesel engines in Railways would be done away with and only the steam engines or the electrical locomotives would be used to develop the railways.

Instead of developing railways, we are developing the motor car industry which increases the import Bill. That is why I want to say that immediate measures were also there instead of surrendering before the IMF of the foreign finance capital including the NRIs.

16.43 hrs.

SHRI MAGUNTA SUBBARAMA REDDY (Ongole): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to make my maiden speech in this August House.

Sir, given the critical economic situation prevailing in the country, we must really congratulate our hon. Finance Minister on his sincere efforts in presenting a growth oriented budget and I support the Bill. I would like to make few suggestions for your consideration.

As you are aware from 1965 to 1970 the rate of Income Tax was 87.5 per cent and Wealth Tax was 15 per cent totalling 102.5 per cent. Since the rate of Income Tax was so high that no citizen was willing to pay 102.5 per cent resulting in tax evasion and generation of black money in our country. In view of the high rates of taxes during the above period, the Government has laid a strong foundation for the generation of black money, which has become a necessity and a habit and has become a parallel economy.

Even though the amount of black money is estimated around Rs. 80,000 crores, the Government is not aware that the entire amount is not in the form of liquid cash, but it is in the form of assets such as gold, diamonds, movable and immovable properties. At present, every disclosed asset invariably contains black money. Every seller receives black money and every buyer pays black money.

To deal with the black money, hon. Finance Minister has come out with the scheme of depositing the money in the National Housing Bank with the special levy of

40 per cent on the deposits so made and the balance is payable in instalments.

But the proposed scheme to deal with the black money may not achieve the expected results. Earlier during the years 1980 and 1986, the Government came forward with bearer bonds scheme and voluntary disclosure scheme. Each scheme did not attract more than Rs. 1,000 crores out of the estimated circulation of Rs. 80,000 crores black money.

So my suggestions are that since 90 per cent of the black money is in the form of assets such as gold, diamonds, movable and immovable properties, the Government will have to come out with a policy enabling all the assesseees and non-asseeseees to disclose the true value of their assets. To disclose correct value of the assets, the Government should abolish the capital gains tax, on the sale of the re-valued assets. Out of the Income-tax collection of Rs. 12,000 crores, the revenue from capital gains tax will not be more than Rs. 200 crores and on the other hand, it is the biggest source for the circulation of black money.

Also the Government will have to abolish Wealth Tax and Gift Tax to facilitate the tax payers to declare the true value of the assets. Since the revenue generated out of the scheme two taxes are very low and they may be abolished.

If the Capital Gains Tax and Wealth Tax are removed the Government will be able to get black money of Rs. 80,000 crores into circulation within a short period of one year. Once the black money comes into circulation, it will yield income in subsequent years which will be subjected to regular rates of income-tax. If the Rs. 80,000 crores of black money comes into circulation and even if it earns an income of 15 per cent, it will generate Rs. 12,000 crores income and the minimum tax on it would be Rs. 4,000 crores which is equal to 10 times more than the Capital Gains Tax and Wealth Tax revenue. In this process, the country will be able to realise 10 times more revenue than the loss

[Sh. Magunta Subba Rama Reddy]

of revenue on abolition of Capital Gains Tax and Wealth Tax and the circulation of black money comes to an end.

As on today, the Government has given exemption on Capital Gains Tax up to 50 per cent on long term capital gains and 100 per cent exemption on the capital gains if the sale proceeds are deposited in the financial institutions. So, to put an end to the black money circulation, the Government must abolish capital gains tax and use the departmental machinery which is engaged in issuing form 37 (1) clearance and connected to property matters for better use and avoid corruption and hardship to the assesseees.

It is now proposed not to allow the set off of capital losses against the income, but only to permit to carry forward capital losses to be set off against future capital profit.

This is not the answer for the problem. The Government must always be aware by imposing more complicated system, the law breakers are equally intelligent to overcome the problems. Today we have come out with a scheme to set off against capital loss with capital gains only. Likewise, tomorrow if we have to come out with loss in vegetable business, it will have to be set off against the profit in vegetable business only. So are we going to take our income-tax, based on the product-wise tax or on the overall income? More the Government complicates the systems, the law breakers overcome by inventing new methods.

To avoid all the complications and to put an end to the black money circulation, it is better you abolish Capital Gains Tax, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax.

Another suggestion, I would like to make is that out of Rs. 23,000 crores of liquid money in circulation, about Rs. 15,000 crores is accounted money and the balance of Rs. 8,000 crores is unaccounted. To bring this unaccounted money of Rs. 8,000 crores into circulation, the Government should come

out with a scheme allowing those, having black money to construct small plinth area of 800 to 1200 sq. ft. houses using the black money. Once the house so constructed is sold, the sale proceeds are to be deposited in any financial institution for a period of one year thereafter and the money so deposited will come into the mainstream. By providing the scheme, the Government will achieve the twin results, namely, solving the acute housing problem and at the same time, putting an end to the circulation of black money. If the Government is serious in solving the black money menace, the above two suggestions may be considered.

Also to curb the habit of generating the black money, the rate of income-tax has to be reduced to 40 per cent for the corporate sector and for individuals with a minimum of 10 per cent and a maximum of 30 per cent. By doing so, the motivation of generation of black money would not be there. During the year 1986, the Government of India reduced the rates of tax drastically, yet the tax revenue has increased tremendously. So, the Government must take bold steps to reduce the rates of income-tax to increase the number of tax payers resulting in the growth of tax revenue.

Over thirty years, the country has produced tax dodgers. Now the time has come that we have to work for more tax payers. Tax compliance should be the prime objective of tax law and tax evasion should not be encouraged by the unequitable tax system.

Our past revenue history shows that out of Rs. 11,700 crores tax collection for 1989-90, 90 per cent has been paid voluntarily by the assessee as advance tax and tax deduction at source and by self-assessment tax and the balance 10 per cent has been collected with the efforts of massive departmental enforcement machinery and the amount of enforcement machinery costs the country Rs. 262 crores.

The large scale enforcement machinery has added corruption and harassment to the tax payers. For e.g. the Government has

announced in the House an amount of Rs.6,558 crores as arrears of income-tax. The large-scale tax enforcement machinery to prove their existence has raised unjustified and arbitrary demands most of which would not stand to the test of law and to support my point I request the Hon. Finance Minister to verify the amount of arrears as on 1-4-90 and how much has been collected out of the said arrears as on 31-3-91 and the amount of realization would prove the raising of unjust and huge unrealizable demands. This shows how our tax laws converted honest people into dishonest people. We have to reverse this history and make the tax compliance as honourable and respectful. In fact tax compliance should become an economically justifiable proposition. Simplification of tax laws will further justify for tax compliance through the voluntary payment route. Thus in the place of monstrous departmental enforcement machinery one can have lean and efficient organisation.

Some hon. Members may feel that the honest tax payers are deprived, if my suggestions are implemented but some time or the other this black money menace has to be put an end for the developmental of economy in our country.

Interest on Refunds: It is proposed to reduce the interest payable to the assesses from 18 per cent to 12 per cent while the interest collected from the assesses is 18 per cent to 24 per cent which is unjust. Both the interest payable and collectable to be equalised.

Banking-bad Debt and in Operative Account: Virtually every nationalised bank has become a BIFR case. But all of them have been kept well through window dressing in accounting methods. Inoperative accounts for more than one year and above, if treated as bad debts and disclosed, all the nationalised banks will become bankrupt resulting in massive runs on banks. Depositors will lose confidence and the entire banking system i.e., the entire edifice of our monetary and free market economy will collapse. Banks and Financial institutions

should disclose at lead to the PARLIAMENT their outstanding loans, inoperative accounts that are over one year old with proper reasons and the steps taken for the recovery. If one has to believe recent press reports 8 major banks are supposed to be in red after taking into the account of bad debts not provided for in their account. If necessary, suitable amendment would be made to the Banking Regulation Act to disclose the above information to this August House.

Similar are the cases of financial institutions. In the case of Financial Institutions published data regarding recoveries and irregular accounts are more of a fiction than reality. In the so called liberalised industrial policy, industrialists are thronging the banking sector with their inflated and escalated industrial projects to drain away the public savings for creation of economic concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people.

Banking sector, especially the public financial institutions, do not enforce the personal; guarantees and involvement of the promoters, directors and others. As a result, even before the industry gets started, it is ensured to become virtually a sick project. While the industry suffers, the concerned industrialists get rich and get away with all ill-gotten wealth abroad for the benefit of the economically developed countries.

Since the financial institutions are not in a position to collect their loan amount now they are forced to do partial dis investment. Therefore, I suggests the following remedies.

1. Financial institutions should strictly enforce the guarantee clause and make sure that the industrialists, promoters, directors, their kith and kin should have personal stake and involvement.

2. At least 10 per cent of the corporate loan should be backed by collateral securities belonging to the entrepreneurs.

3. The above 10 per cent collateral security of the corporate loan may be waived

[Sh. Magunta Sububa Rama Reddy]

in the case of small entrepreneurs and technocrats up to a limit of Rs. one crore project cost. But other guarantees must be insisted.

4. A promoter whose industry becomes sick should be black-listed from further borrowing. Any company that takes him on the board should also be bracketed in the black list.

5. Banking Chairman and other Directors should be held responsible and punished even after retirement, who are responsible to create such nonoperative accounts.

All the above suggestions are made with a view to create a fear and credit-worthiness to the entrepreneur and to feel that if once they cheat the banks, they must feel that they cannot borrow any more money from the banks like in America.

Customs: The import policy should promote indigenous production on competitive lines and not stifle it. For this purpose, the basic rule is the import duty on raw material imported should be lower than the finished goods so that local manufacturers can import the raw materials and compete with the imported goods. If the duty on raw materials is more than the finished goods, then the policy stands on its head and it is perverse. It encourages import of finished goods and discourages indigenous production. This results in drain of foreign exchange as well as rendering local capacity uneconomical and idle. For example, duty on Polystyrene is 55 per cent and the duty on raw-material which is Ethyl Benzene is 90 per cent. You can see from the above the duty on raw-material is 70 per cent more than the finished goods. How can a local manufacturer of polystyrene compete with imported polystyrene? So, the import of polystyrene is cheaper and profitable. To encourage our local industries and to discourage the imports, the duty structure has to be corrected.

Similarly, an imported whole body-scan-

ner carries no duty for charitable hospitals. Most of the hospitals in India are charitable and thus they pay no duty. Hence they prefer the import of scanners.

In contrast, the indigenous manufacturers pay 25 per cent duty on imported components to and are unable to compete with the duty-free imported scanners.

This kind of irregular duty structure has been implemented by the National Front Government and it had crippled the local industry and drained out our valuable foreign exchange. Because of this kind of policy, we forced to pledge our valuable gold in the international market to borrow foreign exchange. Even now it is not too late and if this kind of anomalies are corrected, we can save a lot of foreign exchange which will not only help to redeem the gold pledged but also we will be able to acquire more gold and strengthen our currency.

Balance of Payments. The Hon. Finance Minister is kind enough to give two schemes to attract more foreign exchange, to improve the balance of payment situation.

The first scheme covers the remittance of foreign exchange from abroad as a gift to the Indian residents which would not attract gift tax and the source from which the gift received would not be questioned.

The other scheme relates to the sale of India Development Bonds in foreign exchange with a maturity period of five years. Both the schemes are valid up to 30th November, 1991.

I personally feel that both the schemes would not achieve even 10 per cent of the desired results. The hon. Finance Minister has mentioned in the august House that there is no foreign exchange available to import even essential commodities.

I, therefore, propose to suggest the following scheme which will yield Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 crores worth of foreign exchange on non-repatriable basis. Our country is facing

acute shortage of essential commodities such as edible oils, pulses etc. Because of foreign exchange crisis; the above items could not be imported and distributed through the public Distribution System resulting in the steep increase in the prices of the above commodities to the consumers.

In the NRIs are allowed to import the above commodities on non-repatriable basis, 50 per cent of the so imported quantities would be offered at landed cost to the Government of India for distribution through the Public Distribution System and the balance 50 per cent will be allowed to be sold in the open-market by the NRIs like any other local producers. Since the NRIs are taking the trouble of importing the commodities on non-repatriable basis, import duty concession of 40 per cent may be given as an incentive.

The Government of India has announced a scheme with a special levy of 40 per cent to convert the black-money into accounted-money through the National Housing Bank channel.

In the case of foreign exchange remittance to India by way of gifts, the donees are not liable to pay 40 per cent special levy. So, the Government has given a concession of 40 per cent special levy on the foreign exchange remittances.

So, if the same stand is taken, allowing the NRIs to import the commodities on non-repatriable basis, the duty concession of 40 per cent is justified.

If the decision is taken on these lines, then without spending single rupee in foreign exchange the Government can supply 50 per cent of the so imported commodities through the Public Distribution System to consumer and the balance 50 per cent by the NRIs which would bring down the prices to the consumers.

Import of Gold: If the Government decides to levy a lumpsum duty of Rs.50,000/- per kg. of gold, huge quantity of gold would be brought by NRIs on non-repatriable basis.

Hence the smuggling of gold would be controlled automatically. Because of the free availability of gold, the selling prices of gold in India would come down. Hence the above suggestion may be considered.

If the above two schemes are successful, the Government may consider on the same lines to bring some more items which would be imported by NRIs.

I have a strong feeling if the above two schemes are implemented, Rs. 10,000 to Rs.15,000 crores worth of foreign exchange would flow into our country. This will help to reduce our external borrowing at high rate of interest and also help in reducing the Budgetary deficit.

17.00 hrs.

Fertilizers: The hon. Finance Minister has increased the cost of fertilisers by 40 per cent and after elaborate discussions he is kind enough to reduce to 30 per cent for other than small and marginal farmers who are exempt. But while implementing the above policy, the Government has issued directions to collect 30 per cent increase from the small and marginal farmers also which would be reimbursed on production of necessary landholding certificates. This system would encourage large scale corruption, loss of revenue to the Government causing extreme hardship to the small and marginal farmers. Instead of this cumbersome procedure, if the Government decides to raise the cost by 15 per cent uniformly, there would not be any hardship for anybody and the corruption will not be there to the farmers.

So, my humble suggestion may kindly be considered. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL (Khurja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill. I rise to oppose the Bill on account of various infirmities.

Before I embark on my regular speech

[Sh. Roshan Lal]

on the Finance Bill, I would like to register my dissatisfaction with the performance of our Finance Minister as reflected in the Bill under discussion. He enjoys a reputation of being an eminent economist of the country. But I do not know why he has not utilised his long experience in the field of economics to shape this Bill. He appears to be prisoner of bureaucratic inertia to innovation. I am reminded of an Urdu couplet here;

"Bahut Shor Sunte the pahu mein Dil
Ka
Jo Cheera To Ek Khatra khon Nikla"

Various infirmities are listed below:

It tends to break the backbone of the poor, lower and middle class persons due to its inflammatory tendencies resulting in the rise of the prices of essential commodities. For instance, petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, soaps blades surf, pulses, edible oil, footwear, fertilisers and pesticides.

Seventy per cent of the population in India lives in rural areas and as such, the seventy per cent of the population has its source of income from agriculture. This includes the land holders as well as the landless Labourers.

Though the Finance Minister has given further relief to the middle or the lower middle class land holders but it will not give relief to them. Rather it will complicate the problem and will increase the corruption in that field.

The Finance Minister tends to increase the cost of the imported goods and lower down the price of exports. It was provided in the election manifesto of the ruling party that after taking over the power, the prices of essential commodities will be brought down to the level of July, 1990. The hundred days will be over by the end of this month.

Looking to the rise in prices and the attitude of the Government, is it possible to bring down the prices to the level of July 1990? If the Government has to do this, it has to lower down the price ranging from 30 per cent to 40 per cent. On certain items prices have gone up by 25 per cent and in some other cases, it is 30 per cent and in certain cases, prices have gone up to 40 per cent.

So, it is not possible, if not impossible, for the present Government or for the Finance Minister to reduce the prices to the level of July 1990. With the loan from IMF, excessive dependence on foreign aid and almost complete freedom to MNCs and FERA companies for rapid industrialisation, they are godding to erode the common man's purchasing power and employment opportunities on the one hand and the nation's self reliance on the other hand.

The huge concessions given to MNCs, FERA companies and big industrial houses would radically alter the technological fix of our nation and reduce employment opportunities in the organised sector substantially. The medium and small scale sectors would face gradual extinction except as surrogates. Moreover, neglect of agricultural development has a further disincentive to employment generation. In this context, the allocation of Rs. 2,100 crores for employment scheme is nothing more than a drop in the ocean. While devaluation will make imports costlier and exports cheaper, the competitiveness of our industrial products shall be substantially reduced against the goods manufactured by MNCs or FERA companies whom the new policy would make even more amenable to foreign influence thus not only our indigenous industries, but R&D will also suffer. Moreover, the swelling debt service rates of 30 per cent would further imbalance foreign trade and we shall be moving over close to a "debt trap". Our economic sovereignty would also be jeopardized.

The Finance Bill has not provided any relief for the middle income group assesseees having an income upto Rs. 1 lakh. They do

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATACHARAYA in
the Chair]

not enjoy any relief from the Bill. Thus, this Bill has not raised the minimum taxable income limit and it had maintained it only at Rs. 22,000. It has not provided any increase in the Standard Deduction provided under Section 16(1) of the Income-Tax Act. Had it been provided, the salaried persons would have got some relief. This matter I will discuss later. Out of the total revenue from the direct taxes, 85 per cent of the revenue is from 15 per cent of the assesseees. The 15 per cent assesseees who give 85 per cent revenue, are the big industrial houses. If the Government had provided any relief to those classes having an income of upto Rs. 1 lakh, then, the fall in the tax collection, would have been met by increasing the rate in the income-tax of the higher limit, that is those having an income of above Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Bill makes no provision to maintain the prestige and dignity of the person of the Department who enforce and implement the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to Section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, which deals with the "Search and Seizure operations". I think everybody here might be knowing the fate of these people. It was in near about 1982-83, when I was posted here in Delhi, there was a Raid Party on seizure operations in Srinagar. Both the lady officers and men were mercilessly beaten up. Their clothes were torn off, they were man-handled and all sorts of misbehaviour was meted out to them.

Later on, in 1986-87, there was a similar incident in Muzaffarnagar. The Income Tax Department people who are here may be knowing it well as to what misbehaviour was done to them while they were on search operations.

You will be astonished to know a recent case in Dehradun from where I retired in 1988. About eight or nine months back, there was a raid in the business premises of a property dealer. Some incriminating documents were seized. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax who had, in this pos-

session, those incriminating documents was staying in the inspection house and in the morning, when he was going to another guest house, was caught on the road by a goonda sent by the property dealer, in connivance of the SSP there. There was a quarrel between the two, there was firing during the quarrel and manhandling. The goonda had fired with the unlicensed revolver and he had one licensed revolver also. The goonda himself was hurt and the Deputy Commissioner was arrested and he was sent to jail. The District Judge did not grant him the bail and the Allahabad High Court later on granted him the bail. I do not know what steps the Finance Minister or the Government of India is taking in this respect. This is very shameful thing for us that we cannot protect our officers who are Collectors of Revenue.

Madam, this had also happened in Hapur in 1987 when I was in charge of the Raid Party. The officers got hold of some incriminating documents from the business community and some persons were allowed in with guns, lathis and other things. The Deputy Commissioner who was in charge had asked the SSP or the Magistrate to order fire. Ultimately, I had to hold responsibility and I took hold of them... (Interruptions)... Unless we give protection and make some measures, there will be no improvement in this regard. I would discuss this part later on. I would like to just know what measures the Finance Minister is going to take in this matter.

Regarding valuation of unquoted shares of investment companies, sub-rule 3 in Rule 12 of Schedule III of the Wealth Tax Act is sought to be inserted with effect from 1.4.1991 whereby the equity shares held by the investment companies would be valued at quoted price for the purposes of determining the valuation of shares of investment companies. This Section was also introduced in 1989 but later on, it was deleted on account of being unpracticable and borne expensive by the administration. Now, I am at a loss to understand that this type of provision has again been introduced. The Supreme Court

[Sh. Roshan Lal]

in 122 ITR 38 and 86 ITR 621, has described that the method of valuation of the shares held by the investment companies inflict wealth tax liabilities on those share holders. So, this provision which is now introduced, has to be deleted again.

Sir, the Finance Minister has introduced a scheme of National Housing Bank. In his Budget speech, he has referred to certain proposals for flushing out black money. These proposals however, appear to be half-hearted and they entirely run counter to the ground realities of the situation. The disclosure scheme under which the assessee would be allowed to deposit the black money in cash with the National Housing Bank and subsequently withdraw 60 per cent for certain stated purposes is bound to fail since it suffers from certain basic infirmities. The scheme proceeds on the erroneous assumption that the unaccounted money is lying stacked up in currency notes in the secret vaults of the assessees. This however, is not the case. The unaccounted money is being deployed by the assessees in various forms like immoveable properties as well as capital assets and stocks.

The rate of income tax for individuals is 56 per cent and for limited companies it is 56.6 per cent, whereas the levy under the disclosure scheme is only 40 per cent. So, this scheme of disclosure is not practical.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Madam, I would like to give certain suggestions to counter the menace of tax evasion. I suggest that magisterial powers must be given to the officer in charge of the Search and Seizure operations. At every Deputy Commissioner's Headquarter, armed constables with a sub-inspector of police are to be posted and these police officers should be on deputation basis to the Department of Income Tax.

The officers while going on raids should be provided with fire arms as in the case of

officers of Central Excise and Police, who are provided with arms while on duty. It is also suggested that there should be strong rooms to store seized articles of the defaulters. The Department is finding it difficult to store the moveable property of tax defaulters.

Now I come to recovery of tax arrears. Our tax arrears are to the extent of about Rs. 6,900 crore out of which more than 50 per cent cannot be recovered. Only about Rs. 3000 crore can be recovered. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to make this a result-oriented scheme. Every officer should be asked to recover certain arrears and they must be given incentives from the sale of moveable and immoveable properties.

Income tax limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000 from Rs. 22,000 and in order to give relief to the middle income group salaried people, the tax rate should be reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent.

For the salaried persons, my proposal is that up to Rs. 50,000, standard deduction should be raised to Rs. 20,000 and the assessees having salary above Rs. 50,000, standard deduction should be Rs. 25,000. To make up the loss of revenue, suitable increase in the rates be made on the other income groups.

A reward to the extent of 10 per cent of the excess collection over budget target fixed for a year of a particular officer be given. For not fulfilling the budget targets the officer should be suitably punished. Every officer should be asked to give at least one raid or survey case in one or two years of his posting. Similarly, for the excess revenue collected as a result of his efforts he should also be rewarded.

Now, I will give some suggestions for black money minimization. For payment of tax arrears, the officer should not ask the source of payment.

Persons belonging to the weaker sec-

tions of the society, who have black money, can build Janata flats costing about Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 each. This amount should be deducted from the net taxable income.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there is a Half-an-hour Discussion at 5.30, you kindly conclude so that I can allow at least one more speaker to speak.

SHRI ROSHAN LAL: The provision of investigating the source of investment in the specified Government securities should be deleted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Madam, the Finance Minister has presented the Budget in an atmosphere where the IMF and the World Bank are equally dominating the monetary scene; and when the Socialist world is facing a trouble to some extent self-created trouble.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): Please speak in Hindi because you speak Hindi very fluently.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: All right.

Madam Chairperson, the socialist world is passing through a traumatic period in their attempt for democratisation. The problems faced by the public sector and the common people are being neglected. While welcoming the democratic system, I consider it necessary to point out that howsoever undemocratic the socialistic set up may be, it is more democratic to the innumerable workers working in the democratic capitalistic system. Still the attempt to bring democracy is welcome and it should have been brought earlier. It should be done rapidly now. The problems that are cropping up on the financial front should be a warning to us. Our newspapers are perhaps mocking at the terms and conditions imposed by the U.S. Secretary of State and President on Russia and their interference in Russia's internal

affairs during the last two or four days. Russia is the most powerful state in defence matters and if they are being threatened what will be our fate. It will be disastrous not only to our country but to nearly one hundred countries where no one will be left to raise voice. In this background, I understand that our Minister of Finance had to bow his head before the World Bank and IMF... (*Interruptions*)... This country cannot be easily sold but he has bowed his head in submission. He made an attempt to meet the basic problems facing the country and tried to fulfil the commitment made in their election manifesto to bring down the prices within 100 days but I understand that his efforts proved futile owing to the wrong stand taken by the World Bank. The prices are increasing at an alarming rate. Despite having an experienced Minister of Finance in the economic field, inflation is increasing at the rate of nearly 20 percent. Is this the outcome of his entire experience. Does it mean that crores of working people are being deprived of what they earn? They toil hard to earn money and their hard earned money is reduced to lower value. The financial policy adopted by this Government has accelerated the pace of lowering the value of rupee.

Madam, a lot of propaganda is being made in the name of private sector. Some of my friends have spoken here but I did not like it. The affluent people make the politicians speak here or compel them to indulge in corruption. They want their representatives to speak here openly. In democracy there is freedom of speech. We have adopted mixed economy right from the very beginning. Public sector was formed not to adopt the policies of communists or Nehruji but it was an imperative. The public sector was formed with the objective of developing our backward country and also on account of the fact that the multi-millionaires were not prepared to invest money in it. Nobody from foreign countries were ready to extend any kind of assistance to the basic industries. In a seminar held way back in 1958-59, the representative of U.S.A. Mr. Kennedy pointed out that India is symbolised by spinning wheel and plough and as such it should not

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

imitate the ways of western world or the world of machines. Thereafter, we had to move towards industrialisation and through the assistance extended by the Soviet Union from the socialist world we developed our basic industries and made progress in the public sector. That was the amalgamation of public and private sectors. The owners of the newspapers are multi-millionaires of our country. These newspapers are run with the money of the public sectors and with the money of the public collected as taxes. Government and the public spend money on advertisements. The newspaper industry makes profits through these advertisements and criticise the public sector. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of Finance whether there is even one whole-sale trader in the entire country who is doing business with his own money. Certainly not. Money taken from public sector and common man is invested in their business and then criticise the general public by saying that you cannot run this society and you cannot run this Government.

I am saying so because the newspaper industry is in their hands and people read only the headings. I want the Minister of Finance to place the facts relating to the money taken by private sectors for investment in different industries and the amount involved in it before the House and the country. They have taken a large amount of public money and I am not happy. I want to point out that by doing so they are harming the public sector and the society. I hope that the voice raised in response will not be the voice of the Minister of Finance, Shri Manmohan Singh but the voice of the entire country.....Our country cannot make progress without the public sector. Nehruji once said that...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you to sit down for a while? We are supposed to take up Half-an-hour Discussion at 5.30 p.m. I have also been informed that we have to

pass the Finance Bill today.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): No. It was not decided in the Business Advisory Committee. I was present there throughout.

This Bill has to be passed today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half-an-hour Discussion is to be taken up now. So, I would request you that you can continue your speech after the discussion is over.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have to go to attend some other meeting after this. If later on you can give me time, then I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Half-an-hour Discussion is over.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: It was not decided at all that we will sit after 6 p.m.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Will the House sit today after 6 p.m.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it has already been decided that the House will be sitting upto 8 p.m.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: No. It was not decided in the BAC. I was present there throughout.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When was it decided? I do not know about it.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Today, the Finance Bill will be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please sit down. How long are you going to take to finish your speech?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Fifteen minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be too long a time. I would ask you to conclude your speech within five minutes. If the House agrees, then after that we can go on to the Half-an-hour Discussion.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: Exactly within ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the House agree to his request?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: The Minister of Finance has mustered courage to tell the people that he cannot control price rise. My submission to him would be that he may make an announcement in the House today or tomorrow that whatever money has been given by the banks to the whole-sellers or individual traders, be returned by them. I am not saying about industry, I mean to say that the money from the banks may be advanced through S.T.C. and F.C.I. for providing goods for running the public distribution system. Leave the private trader free to act. Let him make investment in his trade on his own and in case you make the announcement tomorrow then prices will come down. That will fulfil the promise made to bring down prices within hundred days also. If your intention is clear and you have the will then you can make this announcement. If it is done then we will see as to how much money is available for whole-sale trade. Cement, cloth, sugar and foodgrains worth thousand crores of rupees is lying dumped in godowns. But the consumers do not get it. Thereafter, an impression is created that we fall short of foodgrains and number of consumers is more with the result prices shoot up. The price-rise is artificial. Seventeen and a half crore tonnes of foodgrains was produced which was the highest record. But there was a rise in the prices of foodgrains. If more cement is produced then industrialists claim that there will be glut in the market. If it is not sold, the prices of cement will go up. The same has happened in case of sugar. Prices went sky high with the increase in production. Prices are being increased by taking Government and public money and foodgrains are being dumped in the godowns. You will say that this was decided by the Government which had our support. That Government had

compromised in this matter and had not made any earnest attempt to contain price rise and is still adopting the same attitude. It was also adopted by the previous Government. It means that the power is in the hands of profiteers. They are earning a lot of profit. They collect money from the public and purchase goods at cheaper rates from public and sell these goods to them higher prices. This type of loot is going on in our country. They have a control on the newspapers, they purchase the leaders and parties. They are even capable of toppling and changing the Governments. They are so powerful. Our Hon. Finance Minister has shown some courage to discourage public sector and boost private sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that we have been facing problems in the field of industry, finance and commerce. An hon. member had raised the issue of iron ore. Are we still confronting with the same problem of exporting iron ore and mica? Why should we not export iron and mica as finished goods? Our position is still like a colonial one. The same position is going on. We are exporting raw mica and iron ore and suffering a loss in the international market. We are importing steel from Japan at higher rates. It has been going on for the last several years. Should we not check this trend? Despite low pace of progress, our country ranks 10th in the field of industry in the world. We could enhance our production from 5 crore tonnes to 17 1/2 crore tonnes in the field of agriculture since 1985. Therefore, there is a need to change our industrial and financial policies.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said in the President's Address, Hon. Finance Minister has also said and we are also in the favour of labourers' participation in the management as well as in the production. This can also be introduced in private sector. They should also be entrusted with some responsibility in management and production. Participation of workers in the management should be introduced. He should be given share in the profit, if possible. In this manner, the production will go up. Particularly our industrial policy has been to encourage big industry.

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

But Medium, small and very small and cottage industries also have an important role in our economy as we have a large population of 85 crores. Whichever party may come into power, the medium, small and cottage industries will continue to have an important place in our economy. We can neither do without big industries nor without medium industries. The figures given here show as to how many small scale industries are on the verge of closure how many of them can be expanded at a large scale. If we finance and promote our small sector and cottage industries, it would help us to become self-sufficient and we would be able to compete with other countries.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have enough time to quote figures. I would request that we can increase production by promoting small scale industries. The Congress Party had also promised to provide employment opportunities to unemployed persons. All the Governments have been giving assurance to remove unemployment. I am not insisting on providing jobs to unemployed persons. I am insisting on getting the benefit of potentiality of crores of youth. I am viewing the problem of the unemployment with this angle. The capacity, skill and intelligence of the youth are not being utilised in increasing the production and in the development of the country. It is a national loss. In this regard, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to dwell upon it while giving a reply. If it is not possible to provide employment, provided self-employment opportunities to the youth, whether they are educated or uneducated with a view to enhance the production of the country. They should be helped by providing financial assistance and resources, so that we could utilise the manpower to increase production. I am talking about different types of production. It may be in Punjab or Haryana or in Bengal. The people who came from Pakistan to Punjab were very poor. Now they have become millionaires. This is an example for the whole country. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that we should introduce some model programmes

in which educated had uneducated people should come forward. About 20 years ago some uneducated people and started the work of shoe-making at my instance. They are now millionaires. They are grateful to me as I had assisted them. I am grateful to them as they stood against all odds and became successful. I wear shoes made in Madhubani, which is Comparatively better than Bata. Though the price is less but the quality is better. Thus, I would request that steps should be taken to provide financial assistance and resources for self-employment to educated and uneducated people. Some burden should be put on banks. Banks hesitate in giving them assistance since wholesale businessmen can give the bribe. But this class can't give the bribe. In this way some bungling is going on in the matter. Sir, that it is a policy matter and there are some problems in it. On 10th September, gazetted and non-gazetted officials of Bihar Government and teachers and come to stage a dharna for the purpose of getting exemption in income-tax. Some of our colleagues were saying exemption should be raised upto Rs. 48,000/- someone will demand exemption upto 50,000/- also. Hon. Finance Minister, is it not possible to link exemption limit of income tax with price rise. The limit of exemption in income tax should increase in proportion to the price rise as the pension of Central Government employees increases automatically with the increase in prices. Otherwise, there would be agitation and strikes why should we allow time to be wasted like this in and outside the House? It is not such a big issue. You fix the amount for the purpose of income tax. The income tax exemption limit will increase in proportion to the price rise, automatically. The Government, the country and the income-tax payers will not have to face this problem. Income-tax advocates may suffer some loss. They would be receiving less number of cases.

Mr. Chairman, in this regard I would like to say that some people of Bihar had come on 10th September. It is not the matter concerning only Bihar, but it involves the whole country. There is one matter relating to royalty. On 3rd September, all the Com-

munist M.L.As and M.Ps. of Bihar staged a dharna. We people in the form of a delegation had met the Finance Minister and requested him that the mineral and coal producing states like Bihar, Orissa and Bengal get royalty on these items on the basis of weight and not on their value. The pace at which prices are increasing cause loss to these states, they are unable to make progress. You will not be able to pay so much of money. Therefore, I request that you fix the royalty of coal on the basis of its value. Then this problems will also be solved and the Chief Minister will not have to go on hunger strike as was announced by him. Why do you keep such matters pending to give chance to raise hue and cry in and outside the House and to resort to agitation. Therefore, you also fix the royalty on the basis of the value of the commodities. There is also one important aspect of freight. The people living nearby the coal mines of Giridih, Dhanbad and Jharia get the coal at the prices at which it is available to the people of distant place like Trivandrum etc. They have to suffer loss because of freight content in the prices. The backward states suffer loss on account of it. Therefore I would like to request to consider this issue also. If you consider it unjustified, then you should accept it openly before the country.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken my time. Some relief measures have been discussed just now. This budget has given a severe blow to the farmers as the subsidy on fertilizers has been removed totally. I think that it has been opposed. Even Congressmen have opposed it. It has been decided to continue to give subsidy on fertilisers for the marginal and small farmers. Some of our colleagues remarked that we want to cause a rift among the farmers. But I am unable to understand it. I understand that it has proved a great victory for the three-fourth of the farmers of the nation, it has proved the success of our democratic pressure, but something has to be done for those who have been left regarding fertilizers and it is necessary to do for increasing the production. You should encourage the production of grains. The remaining 20 to 25 farmers are rich, but you

should continue to grant the subsidy to them also so that production may increase. There are all type of categories among them. Rich persons are also there and there are exploiters also. Only after completing it, you should take further steps.

Needless to say, that you have reduced the price of kerosene after a demand was made from all sections of the people. I think it is a great victory of the poor. Government has been compelled to withdraw the hike. So far as I remember, this is the first occasion when the prices did not rise. They did not increase rather the price of kerosene oil decreased. It was good but you have to think about diesel also, which is used in buses and causing hike in bus-fares. The common people travel by bus. They can't afford to travel by car. Therefore, you have to think as to how to lessen the burden on the common people. You should give a statement regarding this while replying to this Bill.

Today, we have problems before us like those of small industries, labourers of several stratas, price-rise. Keeping all these things, in your mind you must take measure that may yield some increase in the revenue. The workers have to be made partners in the management. With this confidence, the mixed economy has to be strengthened. On the basis of my experience, I would like to give you here a warning that if you will keep both the private sector and the public sector at the same place, the public sector can never compete with the private sector, because due to this very reason, we had to resort for nationalisation. Now without producing power, they make money by taking electricity by illegal means from the public undertakings. Therefore, you must take those sector under your control completely which you want and leave those which you do not want. It will not be proper to keep both the sectors under your control simultaneously, whichever sector it may be.

Regarding the sales-tax, as perhaps our colleagues have stated nothing on it. I would like to urge that you should levy a single-point sales-tax. You start to levy a

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

single-point sales-tax. If you levy sales-tax on several points, the states may have a grievance for all the time. Calculate your account for five years or ten years. The States must be given their portions in proportion to the increase in the realisation of sales-tax, so that the retailers may be saved. Today, bribes instead of sale-tax is being realised from them. Even the one fourth of its money does not reach you. All the shopkeepers have suffered severely and the shopkeepers puts the burden of this on the head of the customer or the consumer. Therefore, if you are able to regulate single-point sales-tax, you should do it first. First, you can roughly calculate it after that you can finalise it. If you can give some relief to them in this way, you must do it.

If you do these, only then we would think that you are taking some new steps. If not, we have to oppose your policy, the outlook you have, towards the affect on our national self-reliance, public sector, surrendering before World Bank and I.M.F. and therefore, on behalf of my party, I oppose this Finance Bill presented in its present form.

17.48 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Half-An-Hour discussion. Shrimati Suseela Gopalanji.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH(Chittorgarh): Sir, I am on a point of order. Before you resume the discussion on Finance Bill, it would be a matter of convenience for all the Hon. Members, if it could be established as to when the Hon. Finance Minister would like to reply to this discussion and accordingly the House can decide till what time it has to sit today and till what time it will sit tomorrow.

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):

My request to the House and to the leaders of all parties would be atleast if we could finish the debate today, tomorrow the Finance Minister will reply and we could take up the consideration of the Bill and also Clause by Clause consideration because that itself would take sometime. Tomorrow being a Friday, we have Private Members' Business at 3.30.P.M. Normally, we do not sit after 6 o'clock and there is a lunch break also tomorrow. So, keeping all that in mind, my request is that the House may sit late tonight and if anybody wants a dinner, I can organise that also. But, we should complete the debate today so far as the speakers are concerned and leave it for reply tomorrow with voting. That is the most convenient way. Otherwise, ultimately what happens is that the Finance Bill will go on and on and I do not know when we will see the end of the discussion. We are ready for reply even today itself. I think this is the suggestion which I thought is agreeable to Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I do not think the Hon. Finance Minister's reply to as important a Bill as the Finance Bill can be ordered on the spot as the Hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs has said. There are a number of speakers still left. I have just consulted various parties and found that there are very many numbers of speakers that are still left, who wish to contribute whatever they desire to this debate. Even if we sit till eight o'clock, it will not be possible practically to finish all the speeches. Then there are various amendments also. The whole procedural aspect is there. The reply of the Finance Minister is not merely replying to an ordinary debate because it is linked with the entire procedure of the passing of the Finance Bill. Then there are various amendments and the movers of those amendments, etc. So, with due regard for the difficulties of the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs - his is a very thankless job, I realise that - I put it to him that I do not think the debate can possibly conclude at eight o'clock today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): It cannot.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Personally I discussed it with some people here... (*Interruptions*). In fact, I think it can be that tomorrow before the Private Members' Business and after the Private Members' Business, for however long it takes, we sit and finally dispose of the Finance Bill tomorrow itself. The Private Members' Business will be finished at six o'clock. A certain amount of disposal would take place of speakers before the Private Members' Business starts at 3.30 or 3.45, whatever it is, and after it finishes at six o'clock. It will be much neater and tidier to dispose of the Finance Bill in that fashion. That would be my submission.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: There is also another problem, Sir. If tomorrow we are only going to take the Finance Bill, then there are other Government business also which are slated for tomorrow. Keeping that in mind, we had agreed in the BAC that we have the BCCI discussion on Saturday morning.

AN HON MEMBER: Not in the morning, at three o'clock.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: No, the discussion is supported to start in the morning and finish by three o'clock. Now we can reverse that. Let us start the BCCI discussion also after four on Saturday and let us finish... (*Interruptions*). May I suggest that we discuss in the chamber because there are complications overall. Let the Half-an-Hour discussion go on. We will discuss it and sort it out.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, we cannot, because we have to see the collective interest of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When can we sit in the chamber?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Now... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, if we are going to start a debate on the whole *modus operandi* of when reply should be given, etc. in the House, we are

wasting the time of the House. A lot of this could be done in the Chamber. Let the Half-an-Hour discussion go on. We have the time to discuss it and let us discuss it and sort it out amongst ourselves. And come to a conclusion. Meanwhile, let the time be utilised for the Half-an-Hour discussion effectively.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I request Shrimati Suseela Gopalan to commence her Half-an-Hour discussion?

17.54 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

National Commission for Women

[*English*]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I raise to rise Half-an-Hour discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Human Resource Development on August 5, 1991 to Starred Question No. 291 regarding National Commission for Women.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,, at the outset, I want to thank the Speaker. who has given some time in this tight schedule, besides the agreed discussion on the atrocities on women. On August 5, to a question by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya about setting up of the National Women's Commission, a reply was given by the Government that decision has not been taken. This House has unanimously passed this Bill... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House should not suffer for want of quorum and the ladies speaking should not feel that they are not cared for. So, care should be taken. You can continue Suseelaji.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, this House has unanimously passed the Bill for constituting a National Women's Commission. It was the long-standing demand of

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

the women's movement in the country that a National Women's Commission should be constituted for going into the various problems of women. In the year 1975 - which was the International Year of Women - the participants in the United Nations Conference suggested that all member-Governments should establish in their countries such national commissions, committees and bureaus to develop the status of women in the world. By the year 1985 many countries did set up such commissions. Recently SAARC also had called on all member-countries to establish such commissions in this field.

We constituted the Status of Women's Committee in 1975. But, within a year, that Committee submitted its report and there ended the function of that Committee. A Women's Committee for self employment was also constituted which too submitted its report. That Committee was also for one year. No permanent body was set up. The National Women's Committee was there. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee will be able to tell you in detail about the functions of that Committee. Actually there was no function at all in that Committee. Actually no effective step in any direction was taken to take suitable steps to develop the position of the women in the society.

Sir, why are we asking for a Women's Commission? We all know the deplorable condition of our women in India. 60.58 per cent of them are illiterates. 90 per cent are working in the unorganised sector. 65 per cent of pregnant women are eating malnutrition food. One out of eighteen women die during the pregnancy. Infant mortality is also high at 91. The sex ratio has come down to 929 women for 1,000 men. In 1981 the Government was telling that we have achieved an improvement in the sex ratio; because sex ratio at that time was 933 women for 1,000 men. In the next ten years it has come down to 929 for 1,000. What does it mean? Atrocities on women are increasing. Sex determination tests are going on unabated. New technological changes

have also started throwing out women from the organised sector. They will be thrown into the unorganised sector. That is the result of this indiscriminate mechanisation and attitude adopted. Throwing women from whatever little employment they have got, is becoming a regular feature.

Many legislation are passed. But many of them are not implemented. Some of the achievements are being taken away by retrograde steps like the Muslim Women's' (Protection of Rights and Divorce) Act, 1986 and some unwarranted sections in the Sati Prevention Act, 1981 which have deep implications not only for women's side and to justice, equality and freedom but to the political and social health of the nation. The result of this is compromise with fundamentalism.

18.00 hrs

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. Is it the desire of the House that we should sit for half-an-hour more?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Suseelaji, you continue. I just wanted to take the permission of the House for extension of time for this.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: We are witnessing the result of these compromises in our country today. We had compromised with fundamentalism from all sides. With minority fundamentalism and majority fundamentalism we compromised. We are all witnessing the result today. Approximately 2,500 recommendations regarding women's issues were made since Independence. There are extremely important recommendations such as Ila Bhatt commission's recommendation on self-employment of women. Several recommendations of the Law Commission are still remaining unnoticed. The Status of women's Committee Report, 1975, has not been implemented. The main recommendation was for setting up a National Women's Commission. That also was not done by the congress Government. No re-

view of the programme was made. It was waste of money and time because it is not mandatory on the Government to accept the decision and implement it. The crucial question is that it is the Government that is violating the Constitutional guarantees given to women. Innumerable struggles were conducted by women's organisations and put prolonged pressure for the amendment of Dowry Prohibition Act and for constituting family courts. Because of pressure the Government was forced to pass some legislation. But what happened afterwards? A family court was meant to be established in every district with counselling centres. I would like to know from the Government how many courts have been established. In 1984 the legislation was passed, but how many courts are being established? We have approached many State Government, but they are saying there is no money because in every district they have to set up courts and there is no money. They are not setting apart any amount for this purpose. Amount should be allocated by the Planning Commission. So, when pressure is put, you will pass legislations. But in very few place family courts are set up. One family court in the Capital will not serve any purpose and the amount sanctioned for this is also very much inadequate. That is the state of affairs. Why should we pass a legislation then?

About the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, so much agitation was there. We actually picketted the Parliament twice or thrice and so much agitation was there for the constitution of a Women's Commission. That was finally passed here, But where is the Dowry Prohibition Officer? Every district should have one Dowry prohibition Officer. But did you make any effort? The State Governments are telling they have no money. What is the solution to this? And you are complaining that there is dowry death, harassment and everything against women. But what is the purpose of the law passed? Law was passed, but the Central Government did not take any initiative to implement this legislation. In 1984, I said in this Parliament that all these legislations can be kept in the archives for the future research students to

study and say that none of these legislations were implemented. This is the fate of many social legislations. What steps were taken to see that these legislations are implemented? So, women's organisations unanimously passed a resolution to constitute a National Commission for Women with statutory powers. All the women's organisations and the Social Welfare Board Chairmen were called for a meeting to discuss the Perspective Plan for Women. We discussed the Perspective Plan, we have our own reservations on it. Afterwards, in August, 1989, 43 women's organisations convened a convention in Delhi and passed a resolution requesting the Government to constitute the Women's Commission, but no positive response was there. Finally, the National Front Government brought a Bill with many lacunae and flaws and the women's organisations protested. As a laudable departure from the Congress Government's policy, the National Front Government re-discussed it with the Women's organisations and changed it substantially although some weaknesses are still there. But they were prepared to discuss with the women's organisations. Not only that they discussed with trade unions, youths and so on, they were prepared to discuss with everybody as to know how the beneficiaries in this country are thinking and how they are feeling about these legislations. Actually, the Congress Government was never willing to discuss with concerned organisations. So, after the discussions, the bill on Women's commission it was substantially changed. I can tell you, this is the best Bill ever passed in the world. It means that this is the best Bill passed in the Third World countries and the capitalist countries. I exclude socialist countries, because they have a separate system. This Bill was passed unanimously in this House. Why are they reluctant to implement it now? Not only that; you have a suggestion to have a Women's Rights Commissioner. In a country with so many languages, cultures and multifarious other problems, will a Commissioner be able to tackle the problems of women in a proper way? When we talked to the Minister, he was telling that they are trying to amalgamate both the Women's Commission as well as

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

the Women's Rights commissioner. How is it possible? It means that you want to put on all powerful bureaucrat on the National Women's Commission. There are forces within the bureaucracy which are fighting against the National Commission for Women. When this Commission is constituted. Their work also will be maintained it is going to monitor as to how the Acts are implemented and how the Government is responding with regard to the problems of women. They can demand records from the departments. They can opine on them and give them to the Government with their opinion for correction. Now, there is nobody to monitor it. Whatever violation is taking place, nobody can actually do anything. Everything is happening every day. Women are suffering so much and there is so much discrimination against women in every walk of life. Sexual harassments are being meted out to women in various sectors where they are working. Who is there to monitor and check all these things? That is why, we suggested that there should be an autonomous body. But the Congress Party has objected to it. They want a Governmental body so that as usual, they can tackle these things. But I tell you about the experience of the Third World countries and the capitalist countries where commissions were set up without proper power and money this resulted in failure. In very few countries, they have achieved some progress. For example, U.K., U.S.A., France and Scandinavia. Even Pakistan has set up a Commissioner for Women. But they did not give enough powers, it was not an autonomous body. No money was given. Actually, in the initial stage, with the passing of some legislation, like equal pay equal work, some little progress was made. But again the women were very much demoralised by the functioning of the Commission. They were not happy.

So, the only solution to tackle these problems pertaining to the women is to constitute autonomous commission. That is what we are demanding. Once again, I appeal to the Government not to force the women's organisations in the country to come to the

street for the implementation of the law which is passed by this Parliament. That is my request. It is very easy to implement this thing. The people from various walks of life should be represented in the Commission and they should go into the various problems of women as to how those problems should be tackled and how the various welfare laws are to be implemented. All these things should be done.

I am very happy, Kumari Mamata Banerjee is there in the Government, on the other side. As a Minister, she has to fight within also. It is not only outside but within the Government also you have to fight. We will fight for the women's cause from outside. Otherwise this Commission will not come into existence. Government does not want autonomous body. So, I request the Government to immediately constitute a National Commission for women with proper and adequate money. That should be done. The future of the country is linked with the change in women. Then only, there will be progress in the country. Whatever developmental works you organise, without change among the women, there would not be any progress. You are seeing that in every field.

With this, I request the Government to positively react to the question of constituting of National Commission for Women.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI(Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join with Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and the women folk of our country to express our deep concern for the negligence of the welfare of women by the Government.

Due to the existence of feudal system for centuries in our country, the womenfolk have been denied the opportunities and advantages which are due to them.

In this backdrop, various laws have been passed by the Government at the Centre as well as in the States. Various policy measures have been adopted by the Centre and the State Governments. But there is nobody to look after the machinery which is to imple-

ment all the laws and policy resolutions. So, there is a need and the need is great to establish a National Commission for Women and not National Commissioner.

In this backdrop, I want to point out that the Minister when he replied to the question under discussion said that they have not decided to implement the provisions of the Bill for National Commission on Women passed in this House. On this, a delegation of women MPs met Mr. Arjun Singh and he said that they are not opposed to implementing the Bill on National Commission on Women. He pointed out that they are considering how much they could harmonise the concept of Commissioner's Office with the Commission on Women.

The Minister for Women and Child Development has said that they have not decided as yet. The Bill on National Commission on Women was passed in this House unanimously. Various women organisations and various organisations concerned with women's welfare had suggested various measures and those measures were included in the National Commission on Women. So the Government at that time supported the Bill. Therefore, I think the Government run by Congress stands committee to implement the provisions of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have to close at 6. 30 PM.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: To make my question effective, I should made my background effective.

The Government has confused the concept of Commissioner's Office with the Commission on Women. This concept was discarded in 1988 when it was presented in the National Perspective Plan. The 25th report of the UN on Status of Women and the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India recommended unanimously that there shall be set up an autonomous and statutory women's commission in our country. But in the Congress manifesto, the concept of Commissioner's Office was revived.

This has created doubts in our mind why such a Commission has been delayed and why they are dilly-dallying the implementation of the Bill on National Commission on Women.

So my very brief question is this: In this background, when the welfare of women is very much desired in our society, whether the Parliament both male and female joint together to have a National Commission on Women to be set up.

My pointed question is: What are the reasons for dilly-dallying the implementation of the Bill which was already passed by this House? My next question to the Hon. Minister is: Will she give a definite assurance that within a short span of time, the Bill will be implemented? These are my questions.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, we, the women, are contributors and partakers along with men and are in the mainstream of national development. I am sorry to say that it remains, so only on papers and files. We see the case of Muthamma, Ameena Aneetha Dhawan etc. every other day in this country. There were Chief Ministers in this land who were justifying or describing raping as a common phenomenon just like drinking a cup of tea. When this comment was made by an ex-Chief Minister in Kerala when he was in power, teenage boys used to comment on the girls by asking the question: Are you coming with me, to have a cup of tea?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): This was corrected by the Chief Minister himself.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: This is the condition of the poor women in our sovereign State. The Ameena's case was well-discussed in this House. Some of the Hon. Members having children of the same age of Ameena have expressed their deep sorrow for not allowing Ameena to be looked after by any women's organisation or individual. I do appreciate this feeling. But it is reported that a sixty-year old man Kheema

[Prof. Savithari Lakshmanan]

from a village in West Bengal bought a 12 year-old girl for Rs. 5000/- and married her. Some of my friends may be interested in collecting the data and the political interests of that particular person. But to me no matter who the man is. Let the man be from any party, caste or creed, he is a human being humiliating the girl child. It is reported that this man is now under the police custody. But the girl child has been admitted into a juvenile centre, for what crime? In this particular case, the accused is not a foreigner, but he is an Indian. I never expected such a brutal act from a so-called revolutionary State like West Bengal. I narrated this story only to express the sad condition of the women of India.

Coming to my point I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have any plan to decentralise the powers of the National Commission for Women at the district level and at the grass-root level. That is all I wanted to ask.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would request the Hon. Minister to reply.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): May I seek a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: My question to the Government is: In what sense in your election manifesto you have talked about setting up of the Office of the Commissioner for Women's Rights? Even after the Bill On the National Commission for Women was passed in this House, it was not implemented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. After the Minister's reply is over, you can just put any question. You may do it at that time. It will be a new precedent. That is why I am telling you.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: That is all right.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, instead of allowing half-an-hour discussion, you should have allowed a full discussion on this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This suggestion is coming at the fag end of the hour.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Everybody's intention is this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I would like to congratulate Hon. Speaker, who has provided the opportunity to discuss on this issue in the House. I would like to congratulate Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Sudhir Giriji and Savithri Lakshmanan for their good suggestions. I too ponder several times over literacy, infant mortality, atrocities which you have mentioned. I cannot claim that today atrocities in Hindustan are not being committed and ladies are not suffering from the atrocities. I cannot claim so. But it is also not proper to say that Government is sitting like a puppet and doing nothing in this regard. This is also not correct. Hitherto our Government has not taken any decision relating to National Commission for Women. Why not? It does not matter whether it is National Commission for Women or Office of Commissioner for Women. What matters is that our Government should say something about it. We are also thinking about it. It will be good if a law is formulated, a commission is appointed in which the problems of women may be solved. It does not make any difference whether it is the issue of National Commission for Women, Commission for Women Rights. But the matter is that the laws we have and which the Parliament has passed, several such laws like- Dowry Pro-

hibition Act, 1961, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956, Individual Representative of Women Prohibition Act, 1986, Commission on Sati Prevention Act, 1987, National Commission of Women Act which was notified but yet to be implemented, the V.P. Singh Government too fell, but the act could not be come into force even after the notification of the Act. But this has not been furnished till now. Besides these there are many other laws. There are Hindu marriage Act, 1955, Special Marriage Act, 1954, Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Hindu adoption of Maintenance Act, 1956. There are so many Acts with us... (*Interruptions*)... Please let me speak. There is need to be implemented these only. Law and order is a state-subject. Its being a state-subject, the total responsibility to implement the Acts rest on State Governments and Union territories.

I would like to request every member of the House to insist the State Government as to why they are not taking stringent measures to implement those acts. For this I want to state:

[*English*]

This is not alone a matter of U.P., Rajasthan, Bengal, Tripura or any other State. It is related to every State. The Government should come forward to take stringent action. At atrocities are on the increase. Are the political parties not responsible for this? Of course, they are also responsible for this.

[*Translation*]

Political atrocities are inflicted on women. Today, you may find it in three-four State. I do not want to make the debate controversial to hurt anybody. But it is a fact, our party is not ruling in my States, but the party which is ruling there will torture. The party ruling in Tripura, will torture my party. In the other State, my party will torture the other one. First of all, political atrocities should be reduced. Leaders of all political parties and their workers should think over the matter. They should espouse the women's cause. When political leaders and workers come to

deliver a speech they must have a compulsory subject. My submission to the political leaders is that they should speak against the atrocities on women. I call upon the leaders of the political parties to provide special protection to women. We are moving towards twenty first century, but it is very distressing that our women are still being treated as show pieces. Our women are in distress. They are not physically fit. As such they are being subjected to atrocities, molestations and rape. There should be no such thing. If India has to make progress, women should be brought forward: If they are left behind, India cannot make progress. Swami Vivekananda once said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

You should speak about the commission. (*Interruptions*) Swami Vivekananda had said that India cannot march ahead unless our women are awakened. Women will have to be brought forward if India wants to make progress...(*Interruptions*)...I know what I have to say. Even if you insist on me you would not succeed. We will do a thing what we are supposed to do. (*Interruptions*) Sometimes parties think that this matter does not concern them. Our Government is thinking for women and paying attention to them. In 1975 Mrs. Indira Gandhi constituted a national commission on women. During the years 1977 and 1989 the matter was widely debated. But office of the commission could not be set up. It takes time, but nothing concrete could be done Congressmen remain consistent to their words. They never back out of the same. Shri Rajiv Gandhi during his tenure as Prime Minister left no stone unturned to achieve the target, but after that elections were declared soon. (*Interruptions*)

First listen to me. He could not do it due to elections. Then Shri V.P. Singh's Government also came to power. (*Interruptions*)

They also could not do as the elections were round the corner. The National Commission of Women Act was not applied in Shah Bano case. Just think about it please.

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

[English]

The Government had introduced the Bill on National Commission for Women in the Lok Sabha on 22.5.1990. The Bill was discussed in the monsoon session of the Lok Sabha, in 1990. The Bill was debated on 8th August, 1990 and it was passed in Lok Sabha on 9.8. 1990.

It was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 20.8.1990. It was debated in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd and 23rd of August, 1990. It was passed on 23rd August, 1990, by Rajya Sabha. It was a fact and the National Commission for Women Act, 1990- No.20, was notified in the Gazette on 31.8.1990. However, it has not been brought into force.

[Translation]

Our Government was formed only three months back. Our manifesto stipulates that.

[English]

The Commission on the status of women was set up by our Government. We have always believed that a special mechanism for pursuing and monitoring the rights of women should be created. It is, with a view to see that our party manifesto stipulates that the Office of the Commissioner for women's rights will be established to defend the women's rights and for taking timely action, in case of atrocities on women, in the first 365 days.

In the president's Address also, it had been mentioned that we will take measures to enforce all the legislations for women which is already there in the Statute Book. As a first step we will appoint a Commissioner for Women rights for taking the required action for effective enforcement of women rights. I would like to assure the Hon. Members that our Government will leave no stone unturned to ensure respect and dignity of women citizens of our country and will

stringently implement the laws for their protection.

[Translation]

First of all we would set up commission for women rights I have also been trying for setting up of National Commission for women. It is not a political issue for women.

[English]

There should not be a partisan attitude in this matter. We are also interested in protecting the rights of women.

[Translation]

Now it is the discussion stage. When a legislation on National Commission for Women will be brought forward its responsibilities will be specified. It has not yet been decided as to what would be the structure, the function and organisation of the commission for women rights. It would take some time. I would therefore, tell the Hon. Members.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA(Bankura):
An act for this is already there.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Act is already there, but unless the law is enforced, people won't get justice.

ONE HON. MEMBER: What is the way out for this?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: There is a way to do it.

[English]

As you have asked the question I want to reply to it.

National Commission for Women will be only at the Central level, according to the Act. Whereas Commissioner for women rights will have the State branches also and district level officers will help the women in

the redressal of their grievances. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Commissions are already formed. It has already been enforced in Kerala and in West Bengal, it is going to be passed. It is on the anvil. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Please listen to me... (*Interruptions*) . .

The matter is now being politicalised. Please state why this was not done in the seven month's period after the fall of Shri V.P. Singh's Government? There was enough time for this. It was not implemented even after the Bill had been passed by the House. We came to power only three months back. A few days ago 2-3 questions were put in this regard.

[*English*]

I want to reply to the question raised by Suseelaji regarding family courts. The subject of family courts is under the State Government and under the Law and Justice Ministry. So far as my knowledge is concerned... (*Interruptions*)... You asked about the Dowry Prohibition Act also.

[*Translation*]

The august House passed the Dowry Prohibition Act. It is now for the State Governments to implement it. I make a fervent request to all the Hon. Members to ensure that State Governments pay more attention to it. Women face employment problems. They do not get food. All of us should join hands if we want to give priority to rise the standard of women.

[*English*]

We need the cooperation of each and everybody so that standard of women can be raised. Otherwise, it will not be possible to raise their standard of living. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Nothing concrete is achieved through these

speeches alone. If proper implementation is not done, what is use of setting up of commissions? A number of such commissions are already there. A large number of officials work in these commissions. But it is of no use when implementation is not done properly. There should be a machinery to take care of all these things. Then I would like to assure the Hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My request to you is to let the Minister say what she wants to say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I would like to say that our department would extend every possible help to women. We want to provide them legal protection, employment opportunities and also extend the awareness generation programmes to them. We are trying to help them through every possible way. But as yet nothing has been finalised about setting up of Commission of Human Rights or National Commission of Women. Because, other Ministers, viz. the Ministry of Law, the Health Ministry, the Department of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture are also involved in the process. So we can not take any decision now. I would like to assure you that after having mutual consultations, we will definitely do something or the other for the development of women.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I would like to clarify regarding the family courts. Now, under the Family Courts Act, fortunately or unfortunately, it is provided that the State Governments are the ones which would take decision to set up family courts and to provide

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumaraman-galam]

infrastructure. When they intimate us, we notify it. We have been requesting the States to intimate to us. Since this is a forum where all parties and all States are represented, I request you to take it up with your respective State Governments to impress upon them to kindly intimate the Central Government to notify. The moment they send us the intimation, we are ready to do it. We have written to them not once but many times. We have sent many reminders to the State Governments asking them to do it on a regular basis.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Actually, we have approached the Kerala Government on this question. They agreed to set up three family courts in three districts. But the High Court said that in all the 14 districts, the family courts must be set up. They have said that it will not be possible to allow the family courts only in three districts. The real question is to find the money. This is the issue that I raised to which the Minister has not replied. You know that the State Governments will not be able to find so much money. So, my request is to set apart some money in the Plan itself so that these social legislations can be implemented after they are passed.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I welcome the suggestion. In fact, I myself have taken it up with the Planning Commission and asked them to provide some amount in the Plan itself for administrative justice especially where social causes are involved. At the same time let me clarify that it may not be necessary to set apart a new building or to establish new infrastructure. In the existing district courts, it is possible to carve out one court for the purposes of a family court. It has been done in other States without incurring additional expenditure.

I understand the situation in Kerala because the High Court has intimated that it would like to start it on a total state-level basis. In other areas, where the High Courts have not insisted on this, they have set up the family courts in certain areas. We will

definitely try to impress upon the High Court of Kerala to allow the Government to set up the family courts in two or three or four districts and let the movement begin because this is in the interest of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I permit Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, Shrimati Saroj Dubey and Shrimati Vasundhara Raje to ask some clarifications, as a special case. This should not be treated as a precedent.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: It seems the Minister has made a distinction between the Commissioner's Office and the National Commission on Women only in name as if there is no real difference. She has stated that whatever be the name, the work may continue. If this is her point of view, then I would ask her to read the Act again. If I am right, later on she said that first of all they would set up Commissioner's Office and later they would set up the Commission. If this is so, then of course, she has distinguished between the two. So, in that case when an Act is there and when a simple notification is necessary to implement it, why is it necessary to set up a Commissioner's Office now and the National Commission some time later?

Then I would also like to ask that in the National perspective Plan which was submitted in 1988, there was a debate on that and during that debate almost all the women organisations rejected the idea of a commissioner's office for women and instead they recommended a National Commission for Women, a statutory autonomous body. So, I would like to know why even after that the Government have again gone back to that rejected idea of a commissioner's office instead of having a National Commission which was unanimously passed.

Finally, since she has put a lot of responsibility on the State, I would like to suggest to her only that women's problems are not just law and order problems which the State can solve by instituting police action. It is a much more important problem at a national level. We are, of course, recom-

mending decentralisation of State Commissions with district level branches. And, such a State Commission can only function when it is coordinated with a national level body.

So, I would like to have a response to that, Sir.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, let me say at the outset that I have gone through all the reports of National Commission for Women and I have also seen the recommendation to have the Commissioner's Office for women's right.

In 1989, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he initiated steps to set up the Office of Commissioner for Women's Right. If you give me at least one hour's time, I can read out all the proposals.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, the agreed recommendation of the debate on the national perspective plan says that a National Commission should be set up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall I make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister? Since, it is the fog end of the day, I request the Hon. Minister to call all the lady Members and discuss the matter with them.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I have already discussed this matter with the lady Members of the House like Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and others.

I agree that it is an important problem and the Central Government should do something in this regard. But, there are some rules and regulations. Law and order is a State subject. So, Central Government cannot interfere in any State matter. I request Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to recollect that when one lady named Anita Dewan was brutally murdered in West Bengal, so many reputed ladies went there to attend some function and they were also murdered. We asked for a CBI Inquiry but it was not held because law and order is a State subject and Central Government cannot interfere in it.

Why I am worried? If something happens in Tripura - if it is not a Congress ruled State - the Opposition Members will shout. When it is a question of West Bengal, they will not say anything. It is not a matter of West Bengal or Tripura. We should not take these matters as matters that come under the State subject. When I am not in power, then I will criticise. When they are not in power, they will criticise. That is why, we are going to establish the Office of the Commissioner of Women Right for giving protection to women.

Regarding National Commission for Women, the President has already stated in his Address that we are going to set up such Commission. (*Interruptions*) No decision has yet been taken. I am not telling you that the matter is closed. The matter is not closed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Saroj Dubey.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Minister has been trying to give a reply since long and has related the miserable condition of women. I would like to know only this much as to why does not the Government give a straight reply about the present position of State Women Commission in which had been constituted by the National Front Government in order to bring the women to the national mainstream by raising their social, economic and political status? I would further like that the Hon. Minister should give a clear cut reply about the Constitution of National Women Commission. Will a Woman Commissioner be appointed? Please let me know whether the woman commissioner, who will be a Government officer, will have the same powers as that of the Chairman of Women Commission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that there are already a large number of officers and bureaucrats who have been appointed to ensure women's

[Shrimati Saroj Dubey]

development in this country. Still, what are the reasons that innocent girls like Ameena are being sold every day? girl like Sugma are being tripped of their dresses on the roads, injustice is being done to women agricultural labourers. The condition of women is very deplorable. If I go on relating the tortures our women are being subjected to, our eyes will be filled with tears. That is why I want to know about the safety of those suffering women. Why does not the Hon. Minister give a straight reply? Why does she want to pass on this work of bringing awareness among women to officials? Why does not she announce the constitution of National Women Commission?

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Obviously, we are all very exercised about this issue. We have been exercised about it for the whole of this particular Session. I do not want to make a lengthy speech on this.

I would like to slice through the Whole thing. Since the issue is of such a burning importance, since we are all worried about it, is it not necessary that we should come to the conclusion quickly? You meet with the people and discuss with them. Are you willing to sit down and give yourself a time bar within which you will put up a framework which is going to take care of this situation? We are not going to face this day-to-day occurrence—whether it is in the House, whether it is outside to read it in the papers—because it is extremely shameful. So, whether it is my Hon. friend Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya over here or Saroji or the Minister or myself or any Member of the B.J.P. I feel that we are all worried about it. I think, even the male Members, when we started the discussion on atrocities on women or any such problem, I find that there is a general hilarity in the

House and they tried more often than not to disturb the ladies—whether it is the Minister or for that matter anybody else—who are worried about this.

So, there is no point in arguing further. I think, all of us have to sit down and decide about it. Why hair-splitting? Why do we say anything about the State Government or the Central Government or the National Commission? Let us come down to something which is basic; let us do it soon. Are you prepared to do it and how soon will you do it?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have already told in what way we can do it from our Department, we are ready to do that. I have already said, the name is not a matter. We have to see how we can help the women folk. We are ready to do it as early as possible.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Berhampore): What are your difficulties about setting up a commission for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I propose that we should sit upto eight O' clock and conclude the discussion on the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are a number of Hon. Members who want to take part in the discussion on the Finance Bill. If you all agree, we can sit upto eight o'clock and do justice to the subject. There are Hon. Members who could not get a chance to speak in this Session. Therefore, my humble request is that we should try to accommodate those Hon. Members also. Let every Hon. Member stick to five minutes only. It is no use going on ringing the bell now and then.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You make it upto 7.30 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. Jeevarathinam.

18.57 hrs.

FINANCE (NO.2) BILL-Contd.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while welcoming and supporting the second Finance Bill moved by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, I would like to share some of my views for his kind consideration.

He has announced certain tax relief and tax exemption on certain goods and commodities. I welcome them. He has announced income tax exemption on deposits in Rural Land Mortgage Banks, Land Development Banks and Cooperative banks. I welcome the tax relief measures with particular reference to this tax exemption to those who deposit in Rural Banks.

Likewise I heartily welcome excise duty exemption given to beverages made of fruit pulp and fruit juices. Finance Minister has announced excise duty reduction of Rs. 25 from Rs. 300 levied on picture tubes of black and white T.V. sets. The reduction to the tune of Rs. 25 may kindly be further reduced to Rs. 100 so that it could be really beneficial a relief from the budgetary proposal he made earlier.

In order to bring out the black money, Finance Minister has announced that there may not be levying of fine on voluntary disclosure or investment in Rural Housing Schemes. I would welcome this and would like to cite an earlier instance. When Mr. R. Venkatraman was our Finance Minister, he took efforts to bring out black money through the issuance of 'Bearer Bonds'. I request the present Finance Minister to reconsider the feasibility of that earlier scheme.

Now black money deposited in banks attract income tax and it is combined with the income tax already paid by such black money holders. Instead of encouraging black money holders to deposit them in banks, this method of taxation discourage them. Hence I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to treat such accounts separately and to collect taxes levied exclusively on them.

19.00 hrs.

The ceiling on taxable income remains to be twenty tow thousand rupees. The present day prices and salaries if when taken in top consideration would suggest that even ordinary people could earn easily Rs.1750/- or Rs.2000 a month. Middle class people are the ones who are worst hit by the low income tax ceiling limit now. Hence I request the Hone'ble Finance Minister to raise liberally the income tax ceiling limit to thirty thousand rupees from existing twenty tow thousand ceiling limit. This kind gesture of the Finance Minister would benefit the salaried class at large.

I would also request the Finance Minister to reconsider the slab rates method in the levying of income tax. Those who are in the income bracket of two to three lakhs of rupees find it fleecing to pay a tax to the tune of forty to sixty per cent of their income. This taxation method appears to give rise to black money. Our able Finance Minister should look into this problem in a right perspective. I would like to say that appropriate restructuring would yield better results. In the present circumstances revenues from wealth tax is not good enough. I would like to suggest that wealth tax may be increased to augment the revenue from this area.

There is yet another way to bring out black money. Even our Finance Minister has announced in his Budget speech that investment deposits made in Rural Housing Loan banks will be exempted from income tax. Let me request the Finance Minister to extend this concession to urban housing too. In

*Translations of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

urban areas several bigger houses and many ordinary houses are coming up. Rise in such construction activities would only help bringing out the black money. This would even help us solving the problem of dwelling units shortage faced by the country. I request the Finance Minister to consider extending this facility to urban housing construction too. This would benefit us to solve tow problems at one stroke. Finance Minister has announced several schemes and measures in his budget proposals. One instant of which is the increased tax on petrol and petroleum products. Petrol is used even by ordinary people. Those who own autorickshaws, scooters and hired cars are not well to do. May be those who own Benz cars and such big cars are affluents Petrol Price hike affects middle class and ordinary people at large. Hence I humbly request the Finance Minister to give thought to this and consider reducing the tax on petrol and petroleum products.

In a way that would cause disgrace to us all, in our Tamil Nadu, world renowned National leader Rajiv Gandhi was slain by the assassins of some terrorist organisation with a wide net-work. Brutally murdered late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had rendered invaluable service to this country and to the cause of humanism and humanity. Hence I request the Finance Minister to issue coin in the denominations of twenty rupees, ten rupees and five rupees embossing his image on them to commemorate the great leader's memory.

I would like to emphasize the need to revitalise the sick units. Of course I have brought this to the notice of the Finance Minister in the Finance consultative Committee too. He has told me that steps in this direction would be taken up once when urgent steps to attend to the present Financial crisis are taken. I raised a question in the House and has got a reply from the Minister for Industry about the sick units in the country. He has stated that lakhs of crores of rupees had been invested in about two hundred units which have been declared sick. I re-

quest the Finance Minister to look into this as early as he can. When there are so many public sector industries involving so many crores of rupees breathe hard to continue their existence, we should not be very enthusiastic about inviting foreign investors to run their industries. When Mr. N.D. Tiwari was our Finance Minister in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's cabinet, he set up a Committee to explore ways to revive the sick units. I would request the present Finance Minister to call for that report and reconsider the feasibility of implementing its proposals. I fervently appeal to the Government to find some way or the other to put an end to this predicament.

There are many nationalised banks spread over the country. I would like to insist upon the Government that their branch offices should be opened in every block.

Government servants are extended loan facilities to go in for construction of houses. I would request the Government to provide this facility to the public also. Housing loans can be given to the members of public too against proper security.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the frequent strikes resorted to by bankmen. Our efficient Finance Minister and officials in his Ministry should evolve a solution to solve their problems and steer clear the grievance of the bank employees once and for all. Their condition should be improved in such a way that there is no occurrence of bankmen strike anymore.

Banking service operations have increased manifold. Hence I would request the Finance Minister to open Regional Offices in almost all the District capitals. Building materials like iron and cement are costing more. Prices of several other goods and commodities are also soaring up. We have stated in our Election Manifesto that we would bring down prices. We said we would roll back the Prices. If not bringing them down atleast we should put it under check. Our able Finance Minister and Industry Minister should take effective steps under the leadership of our

Prime Minister to check the prices from soaring high further.

It is during National Front rule there was a steep price increase. The seed sown so that time is yet to be weeded out. So I would request our dynamic Finance Minister to curb price rise if rolling them back is not possible now.

Illustrious Shri T.T. Krishnamachari from the southern India was once our Finance Minister. He had rendered a remarkable Service during his stint as a Union Finance Minister. Able Finance Ministers like R.K. Shanmugam Chettiar from Tamil Nadu, Mr. John Mathews from Kerala have all contributed their mite as Finance Ministers in the union cabinets, I wish and I would like to see the present Finance Minister achieve more and carve a niche for himself in the economic history of this country. Fiscal balancing, Financial stability, steady income growth, stable politico-economic structure should be ensured under his able stewardship.

Sir, I thank again the Chair for extending me an opportunity to express my views on the second Finance Bill submitted by the Government in this august House.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE(Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have the Highest respect to the Finance Minister as an eminent economist. Though I do not subscribe to some of his views, I do not question his sincerity or his commitment to improve the economy of our country.

I have some suggestions to make in respect of the Finance Bill.

Sir, the Government has proposed to give amnesty to very big people, who have got lot of black money. And two schemes have been proposed giving them lot of benefit. But I wonder as to why the Finance Minister was not so kind towards the salaried class people, to the middle income people.

Sir, you are aware that the purchasing power of a rupee has gone down, lot of inflation is there. Right at the moment, the inflation rate is 15.5 per cent and the predictions are that the inflation rate may go up to 20 per cent. In view of this fact, I request the Finance Minister to consider the plight of the middle income group people, who are genuinely submitting the returns. The salaried class people have on other option but to declare their income. Kindly enhance the Income-tax exemption limit to Rs. 30, 000 from the present level of Rs. 22, 000/- or whatever may be the amount that would take care of the inflation rate, the price rise and the purchasing power of a rupee. I suggest to the Government to bring down the tax rates because not only in our country but all over the world, it has been found that the reduction in the income-tax rates have brought more revenue to the Government.

Tax collection will definitely increase; black money would reduce and get channelised into the more productive sectors. So, in this connection, I have a suggestion for the consideration of the Hon. Finance Minister to bring down the rates of income taxes (i) above Rs. 30000/- to Rs.50000/- it may be around 20 per cent; (ii) between Rs.50000/- to Rs. 100000/- it may be 25 per cent; (iii) between Rs. 100000/- to 200000/- it may be 30 per cent; and (i v) above Rs. 200000/- it may be 40 per cent. I suggest the Finance Minister to examine this.

It is really a wonder why this interest tax @ 3 per cent of interest received by all credit institutions, banks, financial institutions, it is being introduced now again. Earlier, it was introduced in 1974, as the Hon. Finance Minister has stated in his Budget Speech. It was withdrawn in 1978 and again introduced in 1980, withdrawn in 1985 and now again introduced. I wonder what prompted the Government to take this decision. This is going to affect the trade and small scale industries. Of course, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister. Yesterday, he brought some amendments to earlier proposals where he has exempted Cooperative Agricultural credit Societies, the Land Develop-

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

ment Banks and the Land Mortgage Banks from the Purview of this present amendment. It is but natural also because he has said that these banks and financial institutions including cooperative societies are under the Banking Regulation Act. But, my information is that the banking Regulation Act does not cover both the land Mortgage Bank and the Land Development Bank. Anyway, I sincerely express my thanks for that.

Regarding providing tax deduction at source on interest accrued over Rs. 25, 00/- this is going to psychologically affect many people who save their income and deposit in the banks. They may not come forward so enthusiastically as they hitherto are coming. This provision may also be again reconsidered and and withdrawn.

I wonder why the Government is so harsh towards this interest on tax papers refund issue. Some time back it was 15 per cent in respect of both the interest on the amount to be paid in the Government as well as the amount to be given from the Government to the tax payers by way of refund. But, later on it was enhanced to 24 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. Now, you have got that 18 per cent, still six per cent less. what is the rationale, I do not understand. When the tax payer is due to the Government you are charging 24 per cent and when the Government is to give back some money to the tax payers who has paid the excess, he is proposed to be paid only at 18 per cent. I certainly feel that this is a definite item which has to be taken care of by the Finance Minister.

In the Memorandum you have said "it is a pleasure for simplification and Rationalisation". This reduction, that means omitting of the words half per cent, I wonder what is the simplification or rationalisation you are proposing to achieve by way of omitting those words. The sur-charge on corporate tax earlier was introduced during the drought period. The drought was over after three

years. We have good monsoon and we have good crops, but you have not withdrawn the sur-charge. Then, the Gulf crisis came. Again you have enhanced it to 12 per cent, but still it continues even after the Gulf war. So, there is no rational in continuation of the sur-charge on this corporate taxes. So, I request the Finance Minister to consider that and remove that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude as there are many Hon. Members who want to speak.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: If the Government is really sincere to bring down the black money—it is estimated that every year almost nearly forty thousand crores of rupees are added to the black money pool if they have really some definite idea to cut the circulation of black money, why don't they demonetise the five-hundred rupee notes? Why don't they take that decision? So many *crorepatis* are there having tons of money with them. At least to some extent the Government can definitely bring down that black money.

Regarding Schedule III to rule 12 of the Wealth-tax Act, the Government has propose one amendment. They are not justified in respect of this one also. Earlier it was introduced in 1958 but withdrawn in 1960. Again it was brought in 1981 but the draft rules did not see the light of the day. Again in 1986, draft rules were published but the proposal was withdrawn. Again through Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988, it was passed in this House but after some time, the then Finance Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan, had withdrawn that. I will quote only two sentences from what he said on that day.

Regarding the rules for determining the value of assets, as provided in Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act, regarding the manner in which the value of an unquoted equity share in the investment company is to be determined, he admitted: "Such a method of Valuation will be administratively very cumbersome and the cost of compliance would be very great. Apart from that, a shareholder

of an investment company has no control over the disposal of the shares of the company and, therefore, unrealised gain, if any of the investment company is of no consequence to the shareholder. Keeping in view this hardship, I propose to amend rule 12 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 to provide that the difficulties of the nature expressed in the matter of Valuation of shares of investment companies are remedied" It was drawn in 1989.

Four times it was withdrawn. What prompted the Government to bring it again in this Bill? I request the H hon. Finance Minister to kindly think over and withdraw that.

At least for the time being you do not give it effect and before the next budget you kindly discuss that with all concerned people and come forward with a new proposal in the next budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, kindly excuse me, if the timings are not properly regularised...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I am making only suggestions, Sir. I am the first speaker from my party. I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should be more sympathetic to the next speaker also. You are a senior man.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I assure you, Sir, I will not take much time, though I have many point to make. I am not going to speak about certain things.

Sir, in his Budget Speech on 29th February, 1988, the then Union Finance Minister had announced that a National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund would be set up to help the farmers affected by natural calamities. Somehow, though the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri P. Tripathi, Additional Secretary gave recommendations but it was

not implemented. I urge upon the Finance Minister to seriously think about this proposal and bring forward this NACRF because without that the farmers in coastal Andhra, coastal Orissa, coastal Tamil Nadu or West Bengal are going to suffer a lot because especially during the harvesting periods, the cyclone and the tidal waves are causing lot of damage and the backbone of farmers in those areas is being broken. Unless you come forward with such a proposal, the farmers have no safety.

Regarding the issue of licences for sugar factories, I suggest to the Government that Andhra Pradesh has got a lot of potential; but somehow its due share was denied by the previous governments. I suggest to the Government that keeping in view the high sucrose corn syrup latest technology innovation, they may see that the integrated units manufacturing sugar, paper and other things are issued licences.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rao, shall I call the next Member to speak? kindly conclude. It is too much.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There should be a uniform rule for everybody. Kindly conclude.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, regarding sugar and other integrated units, I request you to kindly give preference for them and give more licences for sugar factories in our State.

Sir, regarding the interest rebate to farm sector, I submit that in our State of Andhra Pradesh, earlier our Telugu Desam Government gave a rebate of 5 1/2 per cent to the farmers who paid back their due instalments in time. It had really given very good results. More farmers got loans and the amount disbursed increased three fold. The farmers were give the loans. I am sure that this will definitely improve the economic discipline. I suggest to the Government to

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

take steps in this regard for as that would improve the recovery of loans from farmers.

Finally, I appeal to the Government and to the hon. Finance Minister to examine this fact that whether the step-motherly treatment of the Union Government, till now, towards the agricultural sector is responsible for the poverty that is continuing in our country. There is lot of unemployment in the rural areas and also under-employment. All this is merely because of lack of adequate investment made in the agricultural sector by the successive governments all these years. I would like to say that except in the years 1977-78 and 1987-79 when Janata Government was there, almost the investment in agriculture - both public and private sectors - has been coming down. because of which we would not realise full potential in agricultural production.

I would urge upon the Finance Minister to kindly—I am again repeating my appeal, before I conclude—think over again on the matter of fertiliser prices. It is going to cause lot of hard ship to the farmers. I appeal to the Government not to take it as a prestige issue. You kindly reduce it to the level of increase by 5 or 7 or maximum 10 per cent increase. Otherwise the farmers are going to suffer very much. And also the agricultural Production in this country is going to suffer. I submit that it is against the national interest. I once again appeal to the Government to kindly re-think on that issue and bring down the prices of fertilisers to the farmers. I would like to mention that those farmers whom you are thinking as rich farmers are not really so and most of them are only middle or lower middle level farmers.

Thank you for the opportunity given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir there has been a mixed reaction to the widespread changes that our

hon. Minister of Finance has tried to made in our economy. One thing is very clear from the Finance Bill and the Budget that our national economy has been completely ruined by the experiments we made on nationalisation, public sector industries, etc, during the last 40 years. The hon. Minister of Finance has acknowledged the above position in the present Budget and the Finance Bill and made an effort to allow free enterprise in trade and industry and give freedom to the private sector.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, I do not like to go into this philosophy. But one thing is certain that all the countries including the frontline communist countries of the world have come to the conclusion that their last 50-60 years experiment has completely ruined their economy.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no communist country has ever claimed that there was communism anywhere in the world. Communism has never been the future goal of any country. One may call it self as a communist Government or socialistic set up, but no one has ever made a claim for communism.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now that situation has come. We will need long hours if we start discussion on communism and socialism. But whatever philosophy that one may like to call it whether it is socialism or philosophy of Lenin, Marx or Stalin or whatever experiments. We made, whether it was the case of nationalisation or anything else, I am not going to delve on their merits or demerits. But it is certain that the hon. Minister of Finance has made this effort this time by admitting the failure of the aforesaid experiments. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made various provisions in the Budget, in the national policy and the Finance Bill after admitting the above failure. I would like to draw the attention of the august House towards a point which has been raised by others also. The point is that the salaried class, the clerks, the class IV employees of the Government are the most

suffering lot. I have datas of minimum wages. An unskilled worker in Punjab who carries soil on his head and works in heat, cold and rains falls within the purview of income tax payment as the exemption limit still remains at Rs. 22,000. It is a very fundamental thing. They should pay attention to it and raise exemption limit of income tax from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 48,000 as has been demanded by hon. Members from cross sections of the House. The hon. Minister of Finance said that the existing limit cannot be exceeded and we should be grateful to him for this. Hon. Minister of Finance, it is not a question of being grateful or not, the question is that bye-elections for 18-20 constituencies are round the corner. The salaried class, whether he is a clerk, or a labourer, has been a depressed lot due to devaluation of currency, rise in prices and increase in the rate of inflation by 15 per cent. As compared to 1984-85 price level, the inflation has gone up by 80 per cent. As such the limit has reached Rs. 48,000 automatically. The Government should accept this hard reality and enhance the exemption limit of income tax to Rs. 48,000. If they do so, it will be a public welfare work. If the Government is bent upon the limit of Rs. 22,000, its consequences will prove disastrous for the Government when the people would reply through ballots. Then the Government would realise that it was a historic blunder on their part.

Mr. Speaker: Sir, while making yet another submission, I would like that certain provisions made by the Government in the Finance Bill may please be re-considered by them. For instance, you have allowed redemption of Rs. 5000 for an employee and Rs. 5000 for his family for the medical treatment. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unfortunately if he become the victim of some serious disease like cancer or T.B. and if a major operation is needed for some other diseases etc; what he will do in this meagre amount of Rs. 5000.

If he goes to the Tata Institute, Bombay for treatment as per provision, he would not be entitled for any advance though he would not have to pay any tax on the expenditure

incurred by him on the medical treatment in the Hospital. If he goes to some private institution for medical treatment he will himself have to bear all the expenses, that the Government should take care of it. As regards the interest accruing more than Rs. 2500 bank deposit being taxable, I would like to state that this provision also hits the paid employees and common men. The Bank officials would have already told you that this provision would adversely affect the bank deposits and it will cause a great loss instead of gains, because the bank deposits may come to an end. The Government must consider it seriously. This limit should be raised to ten thousand instead of 2500.

In regard to restaurants, it has been stated that there would be 15% tax if two toilets are there, as if providing two toilets is a sin. I do not understand whether the taxation of 15% has anything to do with the toilets. Try to convince in your reply. Much has been said about the Corporate Sector. The term Corporate Economy has been refereed, to this time, in industrial policy and now in Finance Bill also. I would like that the Government should not make any kind of interference in the Corporate Autonomy as well as in the Corporate e Sector in this country. There are Financial Institutions in the Corporate Sector. Those financial institutions should have the freedom to work according to the needs of the situation. Our colleagues criticized that there is no mention of land reforms in the budget as well as in the Finance Bill and they refer to West Bengal in this regard and claim that Land Reforms Laws are being implemented in West Bengal efficiently. If it is so, we must also accept it without any objection. I went to Calcutta and saw the deplorable condition of poor. They have no cloths to wear, no food to eat and no shoes to put on and even then they are working like an ox. They are pulling carts on which men are riding. Such a situation is prevailing all over the country even today. With regard to the price index, and the minimum wages, one of the hon. Members has suggested that the exemption limit of income tax should be raised to Rs. 27,000 from Rs. 22,000/- and it should

[Sh. Gumanmal Lodha]

be linked with the consumers' price index in the same manner as the minimum wage is linked with the workman. You need not do anything after this. In this way, Government need not do any kind of exercise at the time of Budget. This suggestion should be accepted. Much has been said about the Financial Institution and banks. There is no doubt that there are lot of scandals in banking institutions. Almost 70-80 percent banks are involved in such scandals. Big business and industrial houses are misusing the banks by taking loans from the banks, but they deposit their amount in fix deposit or keep their amount in lookers. Normally the loans taken by these big houses are not repaid and are waived off in connivance with the Bank Officials. Our Finance Minister who had been holding the highest post in the Reserve Bank, should formulate schemes to check the exploitation of the poor people from such scandals and the common people may take advantage of these institutions. Time and again you are ringing the bell. I have submitted some suggestions and I would conclude after giving one more suggestion. In Indian, there is no tax or interest being imposed on common jewelers who sale jewellery. In 1986, you have made a very troublesome provision in the law. If the transaction of jewellery comes under the definition of foreign exchange regulation Act, it would be very inconvenient for both the sellers and the purchasers of jewellery and there will be no benefit to the Government.

In order to simplify the law, the Government should rationalise it so that people may take advantage of it.

Thanks for providing me time for my speech.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The drawbacks of the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister has come in forefront. The Reserve Bank started giving warning

that the G.N.P. growth rate which was likely to be increased by 4% will now be only 3%. The inflation has increased by 15% and it is likely to increased further by 20% during this year, and the price index has also recorded a maximum increase during this year and particularly during this month. If the prices of 1981-82 be considered as the base price, it has reached to 207.7. After the presentation of Budget, there is almost 5.9% increase in prices during these two months. The price rise was almost half during the corresponding period of the last year when it was alleged that the Government was unstable, and the political instability was there. That is why I would like to state that there are so many reasons for this price rise.

First, there is no possibility of any increase in production; secondly, unproductive expenditure is going up day by day and as a result of it the value of money is going down constantly. There is no likelihood of any improvement in Industry and Agriculture, unemployment is also increasing. In such a circumstances how can the Government overcome the problem of inflation. There is no clear indication in the Budget as well as in the Finance Bill regarding these problems. criticizing the provisions of the Finance Bill, I would like to urge the hon. Finance Minister that he should consider my suggestions.

According to the Reserve Bank of India, there is only 4% of growth in Agriculture and none is going to increase it further. Basically the improvement in agriculture depends upon monsoon and fertilizers. Fertilizer is the vital part of agriculture. Without realising the reality of some newspaper men he tried to win applause that Kulak lobby will be encouraged. How much will they get and what is the number? Along-with that as there is a likelihood of increase in the procurement price, although there is no possibility of increase in the production of foodgrains, the prices of foodstuffs are constantly going up. So the price index too will go up automatically. The maximum contribution to the surplus foodgrains stock is from the marginal and small farmers and they have been

assaulted by way of rise in the price of fertilizers. Therefore, I say that the dual policy of fertilizers is impracticable. Uniformity is to be maintained in this case. Ideal policy would be that the revision in the prices of the fertilizers be withdrawn and if it is not possible uniformity should be maintained. He should reduce the price of the fertilizers to the extent he was ex-chequer by way of giving the concession it would benefit all the agriculturists of the country and this way it would be a valuable contribution to the development of agriculture in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, alongwith this I would like to say that there is no limit of the expenses by the Government. A discussion should be held in our country to give the real definition of V.L.P. in a democracy like India and how much amount of money should be spent on their security? Yesterday, a bill was presented by you in which it was mentioned that Rs. 4.70 crore would be spent on the security of a person which you called a petty amount. We were opposing that, and you added three more to it. The Government expenditure is continuously increasing in this poor country. There was a Prime Minister like Palme, though it is a small country but he was killed while he was returning from the theatre after viewing a movie. He was without any security. In a poor country like India the Government is continuously concerned about the security of some people. If it is so, a central jail like Tihar Jail may be constructed which may be named as V.L.P. complex and all the V.L.Ps should be put in that complex. The heavy burden of security on the exchequer of poor country is constantly increasing. You put all the V.L.Ps in that jail complex and it will reduce the burden on exchequer. This is one way of tackling this problem. (Interruptions) A member of Parliament who is really a servant of the country need not to be provided any security. Those who are doing something else in the guise of the servants of the nation they are not safe even if security is provided to them. Nobody is safe if security is provided to him by the Government.

Secondly, I would say that petrol is the most heavy burden on our country and its biggest consumer is the Government. With the increase in the price of petrol, the unproductive expenditure of the Government goes up automatically. A committee should be formed which will see as to which class of people can get Government vehicle and conveyance to use. I believe that if all this is reviewed properly, vehicles of nearly 70 per cent of the officers would have to be withdrawn and it should be done. The Government has continuously increased the price of people and decreased the price of kerosene. I can't demand that the price of kerosene should also be increased but the impact of rise in petrol prices is being realised by the people in farflung areas. Diesel is costing 2.5 times more than the price of kerosene and petrol is costing 2.5 times more than the price of diesel. Adulteration is made to such an extent that all the pumping sets and tractors used in the villages are going out of order. Therefore, the price of petrol should be reduced so that this type of adulteration at village level can be prevented.

Fourthly, these people do not have sources. Sir, in our country we have jewellery worth billions of rupees is lying with erstwhile states and such news to this effect are published in the newspapers daily. "Indian Express" carried a copious article on this subject and a case regarding the valuation of the family jewellery of Nizam is already in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had formed a committee and the cost of jewellery was assessed at Rs. 4.5 crore some ten years ago. People say that jewellery of more than one thousand crores of rupees belonging to the family of the Nizam has been put in a trust by him. Jewellery of all the erstwhile state may be nationalised immediately and after nationalisation the jewellery of historical importance may be displayed in National Archives and the rest of the jewellery may be auctioned so that we can immediately earn foreign exchange of billions of rupees. This work should be taken up immediately. Sir, all the same, I would like to say that an important question with regard

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

to the financial rights of State and Centre has come up and most of the Chief Ministers are threatening of revolt in the name of autonomy. Finance Minister should seriously consider this problem. The Government is actively considering to impose ban on overdraft. It should be done. I am not against it. But the Central Government should seriously consider the question of increasing the sources of income of States in order to carry out the development works by them. The structure of sales tax varies from State to State. Under its cover, commodities from one state are smuggled to other state. A conference of state Finance Ministers may be held to sort out this problem and the Central Government should suggest to set up a machinery to bring a kind of uniformity in the rates of the sales tax in all the states. In many states the local bodies also impose octroi. In most of the states the octroi has been abolished and it is still in vogue in some states. A conference should be held in order to bring out uniformity in this regard also. Thirdly, the most important thing is that of royalty on minerals to the states where it is available. When there was a great hue and cry on royalty on coal a nominal increase was made what is the attitude of the Central Government about the other minerals. The rates of royalty to the States should be revised proportionately to the market rate of a mineral. The Central Government should not be apprehensive in this context. If you do not do that I would clearly say it would create discontentment among states and there can be confrontation between the centre and states on account of their financial resources. It would be difficult to avoid it.

All the same, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister as to where do we want to take our country through the 5 year plans. We do not know anything about your so called liberal schemes and capitalist oriented scheme and other schemes. Shri Murli Deora was saying in the morning that the industrialists of the world would be attracted towards India because of the lib-

eral schemes. But Sir, I am apprehensive that very soon there would be only foreign industrialists in the country. You shall have to consider this problem seriously.

Since there is limited time. I would like to give only one more suggestion. You have announced many concessions. But in this very month in my state Uttar Pradesh and other states excise duty has been imposed on wooden panels and doors which are made by poor carpenters in villages. Due to this the poor and ordinary people of the Villages are facing problems. All the minor artisans of the villages such as a carpenter and black-smith etc. are facing a problem. Officers and Inspectors from the concerned department visit them and say that a new excise duty has been imposed on their products which is to be paid by them. Out of fear they are closing down their shops and running away. You shall have to consider this point also as to why in the States a poor man belonging to the weaker section of the like society is being Taxed like this. After all what is the justification of imposing any excise duty on them.

Fourthly, in brief, I would like to say that as a result of inflation and price-rise in essential commodities and increase in price index, the income of the people belonging to the fixed income group has declined. Therefore, the Central Government and the hon. Finance Minister should liberally re-consider to increase the exemption limit of income tax for all the employees of the Central and State Government.

Finally, I would like to say one thing more about the centre and state relationship which was left out. You had nationalised the banks and converted them into official financial institutions. The credit Deposit ratio of these banks is fixed by Government but this ratio is declining in financially backward states.

19.48 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK: *In the Chair*]

The credit deposit ratio of those states, which are advanced from industrial point of view and have good financial condition which is more than the backward states. My submission is that you should prepare and present a document in this house fixing a particular percentage of the small saving deposits in the industrially backward states like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh for giving as a loan to the people of that state for setting up industries etc. I mean to say that the Government should seriously consider to increase the credit ratio in all the backward states of the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these few suggestions, I thank you and conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Oscar Fernandes.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is the turn of the hon. Member from the Congress party.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What will they say, let's speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Finance Bill which seeks to give effect to the taxation proposals presented in the Budget.

The extremely difficult Balance of Payments position and the mounting fiscal and revenue deficits had left us little option but to take some harsh decisions. Some have already started bearing results. We had two successive months of trade surplus. The Finance Minister has very skillfully managed to give a bold and decisive direction to the economy by taking some major policy initiatives beginning with trade reforms followed by the New Industrial Policy and fi-

nally the Budget proposals. These have indeed given a hope of a turn around.

The taxation proposals have some important features. There are some serious efforts to harness the black money such as the amnesty scheme and the expenditure tax. There has been a major emphasis on direct taxes and no sector of economy has been unduly taxed. Customs duties have been rationalised and have been brought down to 150 per cent uniformly. We have also not given into any demand to bring it down to as low as 30 per cent. There is also no increase in the taxes of individual taxpayers. And also the new feature or a new method of valuation for shares for the wealth tax purpose is a welcome step. The Budget has also reversed the trend for growing fiscal deficits. And there is hope that we may indeed be able to contain the fiscal deficit to 6.5 per cent of the GDP.

With all these proposals, care has been taken to see that inflation is contained within reasonable limits. These proposals have been widely hailed as the most pragmatic steps to master the current economic crisis and they deserve whole-hearted support.

I come to the provisions for the corporate sector. Three major steps have been announced. First is the six per cent increase in the rate of taxation. Although this has hurt the corporate sector, yet everyone has to sacrifice. And I am sure with the new Industrial Policy, the corporate sector will have some respite.

The second fact is the increased cost of credit and the tight money. And the third is the reduction in the depreciation allowance from 33 per cent to 25 per cent. That is one proposal, I fear will hurt and curb the growth, modernisation and expansion of industries. I really request the Finance Minister to reconsider this proposal because many economists have predicted stagnation and inflation. This will have a very negative impact on the employment position.

There has been unfortunately, not many ..

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

Incentives given for promoting industrialisation. There are some happy proposals and I welcome the step for fifty per cent deduction of profits derived for hotels in hilly areas. I request that similar incentives should be given to all industries coming up in the hilly areas. In spite of the various fiscal incentives given, hilly areas have not been industrialised and as such there is a heavy rush of people from the hilly areas to metropolitan cities particularly from my area. We have to give lot more incentives for industries to come up in hilly areas. I request the Finance Minister to extend the benefits he has given to the hotels to any industries coming in the notified hilly areas.

I am also very happy about the incentives given to book publishing industries. This should also be extended to corporate bodies which publish text books on technical subjects.

This interest tax is an "on-again, off-again" provision which has been re-introduced for the third time. Although the Finance Minister has classified it as a direct tax yet in reality it is an indirect tax. It will push up the cost of bank and institutional credit, which really is an input cost and it will be inflationary. In the past, it had increased the paper work tremendously; it had brought in over-time culture in the banks and made banks more inefficient. I hope that with the increased computerisation in the banks, this time, it will not lead to the past experience.

The interest tax together with regime of flexible interest rates, which has been introduced sometime back, have clearly increased the cost of credit to a very high limit. This has particularly, hit hard the small scale industry very adversely. The very survival of the small scale industries is at stake. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to exclude the small scale sector, they being highly employment generating industry, from the effect of this flexible interest rates and to continue loan interest rates as before for the small scale industries. Please continue

the differential rate of interest for this priority sector.

The deduction of tax at source on interest income the limit of Rs. 2, 500 is going to hurt very badly. This will have serious repercussions on the banking and it will tremendously increase the paper work, requiring a substantial payment of over-time. Small and medium depositors will withdraw and split up their amount into smaller amounts, particularly in the rural areas. May depositors are pensioners, women, widow, semi-literates, living in rural and urban areas and middle class people who have transferable jobs. In my area, even a Hamaal, who works in Bombay, is able to earn something like Rs.25,000 and he will also be put to a great inconvenience, because of this tax. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to increase the limit, if not upto Rs. 10,000 but to at least Rs. 5,000. It is in a way, bringing the tax on the agricultural income, through the back door. A lot of small agriculturalists in my area, and I am sure every where else also, are not rich farmers. There is nothing like a rich farmers. It is really a contradiction in terms. There are some farmers who are rich. But they are rich not because of farming but because they have got some agricultural industrial background, particularly in my area, they have cooperative sugar industries, and you may call it sugar lobby. Actually it is the profits from the industry and not from farming alone. The rich farmers are those people, who are openly flouting the land reforms and having a large benami holdings. So, please do not think that there is anything like a rich farmer. I request you to kindly reconsider the limit of Rs. 2,500 and increase the limit at least to Rs. 5,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: The Finance Minister has simplified the expenditure tax in some way. The expenditure tax which was brought in 1987, was a highly successful measure, because it was applicable to a few luxury hotels. It yielded good revenue—mostly black money—and it was not inflationary. It was very easy to collect.

It did not require any additional expenditure on collection. But, this time, you have cast a very wide net. You are going to require a huge army of inspectors and clerks to administer this tax. This tax, of course, is a welcome measure but it has to be simplified further.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: I have one more request. This tax can be made applicable from 1st April, of next year and not immediately because you will have to take a whole new infrastructure to collect this tax. I have one last point about the Amnesty. One can understand the keenness of the Government to use the resources in the parallel economy. But the success of various scheme announced is doubtful. Particularly, the NRI gift scheme will just give rise to *hawala* transactions. Because of this scheme, very little money will come into the National Housing Bank, because of the 40 per cent difference. Instead, some Gold Import Schema from the NRIs should be seriously considered. Over the last 25 years, as many as 21 schemes to unearth black money have been offered and every new scheme was in incentive to tax evaders.

In conclusion Sir, many friends have pleaded for higher exemption limit for personal taxation. I know about the fixed income of the salaried people, who are being crushed under the burden of inflation. In fact, the Finance Minister has not increased the maximum marginal tax rate and the most important thing is that he has offered to reduce it to 45 per cent in the next few years provided he and his Government is allowed to stay in power.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Sufficient time should be given to other Members to speak. Only then, the hon. Finance Minister can reply to the debate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM NAIK): There is a proposal with me. While going, the hon. Deputy Speaker has prepared a list. He has listed two names and if the House agrees they can speak and then we can conclude to that extent.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: No, no. We will speak tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I have no objection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse can speak now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just going by the list which has been prepared by the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: My suggestion is this. When my name was called, I was not present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why, you lose your chance. But we will accommodate you tomorrow definitely. If some member is not present at the time of calling his name, then...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I am suggesting that let Prof. Kapse start and if the House agrees, then we can have one more speaker. Mr. Reddaiah, you will get your turn tomorrow. If the House does not agree, then I cannot help it.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Chairman Sir, in the post-Budget Press briefing, which was given by the hon. Finance Minister, he had narrated the objects for presenting the Budget.

The first was adjustment with human face second was encouragement to economic growth and the third was that the Budget should be non-inflationary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kapse, you may continue your speech tomorrow as it is 8 o'clock now.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11 AM tomorrow.

20.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 13, 1991/Bhadra 22, 1913 (Saka).