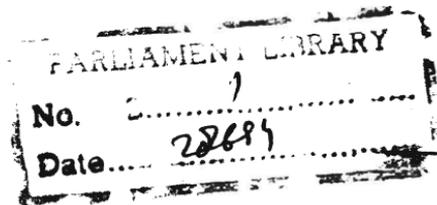


# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Seventh Session**  
**(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

*(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 5, 1993/Sravana 14,  
1915 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Production of Crude Oil

\*141. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether there is a continuous decline in crude oil production;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to increase its production;

(c) the new areas where it is proposed to drill oil during 1993-94 and the quantity of oil likely to be produced;

(d) whether the Government have signed any contract for import of crude oil; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, countrywise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The production of indigenous crude oil during the last 4 years was as under:-

Year	Quantity (MMT)
1989-90	34.09
1990-91	33.02
1991-92	30.345
1992-93	26.913

(b) Besides sanction of a number of a new Oil Field Development Projects, short term and long term measures have been taken by ONGC and OIL to maximise production. Government have also invited Private Indian and foreign companies for oil exploration and development of discovered fields in the country.

(c) It is proposed to drill a number of

exploratory and development wells in various parts of the country during the current year. The target for production of indigenous crude oil during 1993-94 is 27.17 million tonnes.

(d) and (e). So far, term contracts have been finalised for import of 16.8 million tonnes of crude oil during the current year from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Malaysia, Qatar and Russia.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir the data for the years 1989-90 to 1992-93 given by the hon. Minister in a reply to my question show that the production of crude oil has continuously declined every year. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the reasons of decline in the crude oil production and the steps taken by the Government to increase its production?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, from a peak of 34 MMT in 1989-90, - I agree with the hon. Member the production came down to the lowest level, in 1992-93, of approximately 27 MMT. This was mainly because of the reservoir world-wide imbalance which took place because of over-exploitation on the one hand and also unfortunately because of the foreign exchange crunch certain steps which should have been taken were not taken simultaneously during that period. But I can assure the Member that starting next year, the production will start improving.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister regarding steps taken to improve crude oil production. My

second supplementary is about oil exploration in the country. In this regard I would like to know the places where new targets for oil exploration have been fixed and the work has been started. At the same time I would also like to mention that the ongoing exploration work in Betia, Champaran, Madhubani, Saharasa, Hajaribagh etc. in Bihar has been stopped and it has also been proposed to shift it. Through you, I would like to know whether the drilling work would be stopped? What steps will the hon. Minister take to exploit the oil in the event of its discovery after accelerating the drilling work at the above places in Bihar?

[English]

CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that he can be rest assured. We are in the process of carving out a block in Bihar and in fact, we have done so already. It is with the Ministry of Defence and we are expecting clearance from the there shortly. So, Bihar will definitely be one of the areas where intensive exploitation will take place.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Is it a fact that production of crude oil is declining over the last four years as both ONGC and IOC have failed to maintain crude oil production schedule as they could not complete six projects relating to crude oil production as targeted to be completed before 1990? So, my question is which are these six projects and what are the reasons for delaying the commissioning of these six projects.

CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as I had mentioned earlier, I do not agree with the hon. Member. In 1989-90, we had reached 34 MMT; that was the highest level of production that had taken place as ever. The reason for production coming down is, as I had mentioned earlier, because of the

world-wide reservoir imbalance and high gas oil ratios which were taking place. Now the situation is improving and production will start improving from next year.

**SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** The hon. Minister has given over-exploitation as one of the reasons for the decline of crude oil production. As per my knowledge, the reserves of crude oil and other things are going to last for 30 years. So, I do not know how he is saying over-exploitation.

The second part of my question is this. Various remedial steps are being implemented for increasing production and even with that, the targeted production for next year is 27.17 MMT only while last year's production was 26.954 MMT. So, why have you kept so small a target when you have made arrangements for increasing production on various lines? Secondly, reservoirs are not so meagre to get over-exploited within four to five years.

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Let me clarify this point. When we say over-exploitation, we use the term only when certain steps which are necessary to be taken are not taken like water injection and other steps which are necessary to sustain those levels of production. Unfortunately, those steps were not taken because of financial constraint but since then, those works are under way and the health of reservoir is improving. As I mentioned, we are bottoming out; starting from 1994-95, you will see a dramatic increase in production. In 1994-95, we expect 5 MMT more, in 1995-96, as compared to today's position, it will be 10 MMT more and in 1997-98, it will be 15 MMT more than this year.

[Translation]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is a very

experienced person. I do hope that Bihar will receive a fair deal from him. Through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is no factory in Bihar, particularly in the North Bihar and oil is available in plenty, the district mentioned by Shri Nawal Kishore.... The Government had a proposal to shift the office of the Petroleum Department from Bihar and it has been implemented too. I would like to know whether the Government will postpone the work of shifting the office from there till a new plant is installed there.

[English]

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Sir, I have mentioned the issue of Bihar, just a few minutes ago. I will repeat that I am glad to inform the Member that we have decided to cover Bihar by making it a block. We have finalised the matter and it is now lying with the Defence Ministry. I think we will get a clearance in the next few weeks. This block in Bihar is going to be let out in the next exploration biddings.

[Translation]

**SHRI HARADHAN ROY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been found that the production of crude oil is declining continuously and our country has to import it from abroad. Earlier, the Government had started exploration of oil in the Bay of Bengal but it has been stopped without completion. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the shortage of crude oil whether the Government is likely to restart exploration work in Bay of Bengal or not?

[English]

**CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:** Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that we have nothing against that part of the country. The priority for exploration is based on the poten-

tial for hydrocarbons in a particular area. I know, just across West Bengal, in Bangladesh, there are big deposits of natural gas and we are hopeful that there should also be the presence of natural gas in West Bengal. It is logical that there should be natural gas in West Bengal too. We are seized of the matter. But as far as the exploration activity goes, as I mentioned just now, Bihar has been selected as one of the blocks which we are letting out for exploration. If we find through our seismic surveys that certain areas of West Bengal also need to be explored, I can certainly assure the hon. Members that that will also be a part of our next round programme.

### LPG Demand

\*142. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Oil Companies to meet the demand for LPG;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any fresh proposal to involve or collaborate with foreign gas suppliers for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being made by the oil companies to increase the quality of LPG in the country by augmenting production from the existing sources, commissioning of new sources and through imports.

(c) and (d). The Government have allowed import and sale of LPG at market

determined prices under the Parallel Marketing System, by private agencies including Multinational Companies.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated that efforts are being made to increase the availability of LPG by augmenting the production from the existing sources, commissioning new sources and through imports. Besides these efforts, the hon. Minister has also mentioned that a parallel marketing system is also allowed through private agencies including multinational companies.

In the recent past, in the name of private agencies, several people have come forward with advertisements. It is not known whether these private agencies have got governmental recognition or not. They have been advertising and collecting huge deposits and the people are in a panicky situation because they do not know whether their deposits have got any security or not. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have got any list of the private agencies whom the Government has permitted. If so, the Government may publish it so that people will be in a position to know that there are genuine dealers, permitted by Government and that they can deposit their money with them.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: We are aware, Sir, that a lot of advertisements have come. I would like to inform the hon. Member that on the one hand very reputable companies have approached us to get into the parallel marketing; about 318 firms have contacted us. Reputed companies like the Parmar Refinery, ESSAR, Gujarat, Southern Petro Chemicals, Shri Shakti Cylinders, Vadilal Chemicals, Jay Cylinders and so on have evinced keen interest. On the other hand multinationals like Caltex, Elf, Mitsubishi, etc. are carrying out the market feasibility studies on LPG marketing.

At the same time I share the concern of the hon. Member and I would like to assure him that we have taken steps in this regard. The Ministry has cautioned public through a Press release on July 22, 1993. The State Governments have been alerted to keep a watch on the companies that might advertise and whose advertisement may mislead the general public. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission is also issuing notices to some of the companies which are under any clout.

SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARALU: My second supplementary is, in the recent past, I have seen in the Papers that, the British Gas has successfully completed its first phase of negotiations with the Gas Authority of India for the joint venture to supply natural gas to Bombay. This announcement was made following a meeting between the Chairman of British Gas and the GAIL Chairman, Shri K.K. Kapoor on 25th January, 1993. Both the companies will have 35 per cent of share. The project would include setting up of a gas distribution network to serve more than 6 lakh customers. I would like to know whether under this agreement distribution of gas is also going to be taken up; if so, what are the details that are going to be taken up under this and also whether these particular agencies are going to be distributed in different States and different pockets of the country.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, during the visit of British Prime Minister, Mr. Major, the British Gas and GAIL had signed an MOU to study the possibility of supplying pipe gas to industrial as well as domestic users. When the availability of natural gas is sufficient this kind of supply through pipe can be considered for other places also.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a question relating to

cooking gas and closely related to women. Shri Atalji is present here and there are a few people who take interest in cooking. I am happy that you are taking much interest in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently we have come to know from the newspapers that the Government has given an advertisement about cooking gas that the private companies may distribute it. Has the Government framed any rule to regulate it? It is an important issue. There is shortage of cooking gas in the country. All are interested in it. The persons interested in taking agency will have to deposit money with the private companies. Has the Government framed rules to regulate it?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Let me clarify this issue. LPG supply is through the network of Public Distribution System and what the hon. Member is referring to is parallel marketing wherein the private companies will import and sell LPG at market price through their own network.

The Government has nothing to do with it. As far as that network is concerned, they will pick their own dealers. It will be different from the dealers which exist in the Public Distribution System.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: But, will you allow them?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Has the Government formed any rule to regulate it?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any rules

and regualtions for protecting the interests of the consumers?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as far as the prices are concerned, they will be dictated by the market forces. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Kindly tell the specifically the rule you are talking about. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make noise. The protection will be given. She is asking as to what the Government will do if a private company announces that it was going to sell agencies and take deposits and denies later.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: In the last question I had mentioned that if such type of complaint was received....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, whether the Government is going to frame any rules and regulations in this regard?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: We have allotted to the State Governments and MRTP if a bogus company or any such company who collects money without supplying LPG or a company collects money without any background, that will be a criminal act.

[English]

If there is any need for our Ministry to regulate that, in such cases, we will certainly take that into account. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the issue of cooking gas is not related to women only.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that you are also interested in kitchen. We all have to eat.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Cooking gas is not a necessity of women only, now men have also started cooking. There is shortage of cooking gas in the entire country. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is affact that 30 per cent L. P. G. is burnt during its production while there is shortage of cooking gas in the country? What steps the Governemnt is going to take to meet this shortage and to prevent the burning of 30 per cent gas so that availability of cooking gas may be increased in the country.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, the total gas flaring in the year 1989-90 was to the extent of 15.7 million standard cubic metres a day has come down in the current year to 4.3 million standard cubic metres a day.

I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have a massive Gas Flaring Reduction Project under way for which almost 3 billion dollars have been spent. By the year 2000 crore and by the year 1996, the gas flaring will be completely 'zero' viz. 'nil'. So, that will be looked into.

### Smuggling of Explosives

\*144. DR. GUNYANI RAMBHAU SARODE:

SHRI R. SUREN PER REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of

the Government that Karnataka and Tamil Nadu coastlines have been used for landing RDX explosives for creating trouble by militants in the States of Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have cautioned the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to step up vigilance and surveillance at the respective coastlines;

(c) if so, the reaction of these Governments thereto;

(d) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sought financial assistance to meet the threat;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) to (f). Intelligence reports and information emerging from investigations in the bomb explosions in Bombay in March 1993 indicate that consignments of high explosives have been smuggled into the country along the coastlines. However, there is so far no information of consignments of RDX having been landed along the coastline of Karnataka or Tamil Nadu. All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, including Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, were duly alerted and asked to enhance vigilance and carry out intensive search and seizure operations all along the coastal routes and highways. Reports received from them indicate that they have taken action in this regard.

Government of Tamil Nadu have been, from time to time, seeking and securing Central assistance to augment their resources for the modernisation of Police force etc. However, no request for financial assistance specifically to meet the aforesaid threat has been received from them.

[Translation]

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the supply of R.D.X. into the country has been responsible for the destruction caused in Bombay and Calcutta during the Bomb Blasts. The entire country is anxious and concerned. I would, therefore, like to know the quantum of R.D.X. seized by the Government so far.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is true that certain quantity of R.D.X. has been smuggled in the country through West Coast line. The Government has seized some R.D.X. in Maharashtra and Gujarat. I am, however, not in a position at the quantity to tell the exact quantity of R.D.X. seized by the Government. Nevertheless, we have sounded alert through all the states immediately following the news that R.D.X. had been smuggled into the country. You might remember that a truck carrying R.D.X. was seized in Madhya Pradesh. In Karnataka as well as in other states effective steps have been taken for checking at borders. As a result we have frustrated the designs of the smugglers. Coastal guards have also been alerted. We have undertaken modernisation wherever it was necessary. A meeting was held in the Lreek area of Gujarat and I was told that there was shortage of boats with modern equipments for coastal Guards. The Government provided it immediately. The Government is seriously tackling with the situation and maintaining a coordination between coastal, custom and police authorities. Action was initiated against those custom officers who were found involved. 6 custom officers were arrested under TADA.

The Government is closely monitoring and action is being taken.

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE:

What is the estimated quantity of R.D.X. smuggled into the country as per the information of the Government?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I have said earlier, I cannot tell you about the exact quantity at the moment. If any State Government has any data in this regard, the Union Government will gather information from there and then only I will be a position to make a statement.

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE:

It has appeared in the newspapers that 10 thousand Kilograms of R.D.X. has been brought to Maharashtra. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of it?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that it may be only a rough calculation of the hon. Member. It is possible that 10 thousand kilogram of R.D.X. might have been smuggled into Maharashtra, but I can tell you about the exact quantity only after the State Government gives some concrete information in this regard. At the moment, I am not in a position to give this information.

[English]

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: Mr. Speaker, though the Tamil Nadu Government has curbed militant activities completely, they have to keep a continuous vigil on them because it has a sea border area. For that, police forces have to be modernised; they have to be equipped with sophisticated and modern weapons. Tamil Nadu Government demanded more than Rs. 80 crore for modernising police force in Tamil Nadu, but they released only a very meagre amount. Realising the urgent need and importance of

this, is the Government willing to release rest of the amount immediately to modernise Tamilnadu police to combat terrorist activities.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I had a personal meeting with the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the officials. We had discussed about it. It is a fact that Tamil Nadu Government is facing a very critical position of the militancy from LTTE and other organisations. The Central Government has offered them help when it was needed. The hon. Member would recall that the total budget for the modernisation of police force or the modernisation of weapons was Rs. 30 crore for the whole country. Out of that, Rs. 10 crore was allotted to Tamilnadu itself.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN: That is not enough.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: But they had demanded Rs. 80 crore. That is a different thing that you had demanded Rs. 80 crore and we could give only Rs. 10 crore. But I had promised that whatever we could do, we would do like she wanted some modern weapons; she said, people should have modern weapons. So, we allotted A.K. 470 500 weapons. Of course, they were confiscated weapons. But we had decided to give them to all the States in a very nominal price of Rs. 3000 or something so that they could be shown against their vouchers or against their accounts. So, 500 weapons had been given. I have promised her that whatever little we can do, we will do, because with this meagre amount of Rs. 30 crore, it is very difficult to give them to all the States. This is meant actually for the States which are not financially very sound like North Eastern small States as Mizoram Nagaland; etc. This Rs. 30 crores was kept for that purpose. But still knowing the problem in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 10 crores were given to them.

As I have promised her, we can have

further discussion but we cannot give her financial assistance. We can give her help in communication. We can help her in giving arms and ammunition which has already been allotted to her. We had discussions with her and we are considering our efforts to help her in all possible ways.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** According to the statement and I am quoting: "No...request for financial assistance specifically to meet the aforesaid threat has been received from them."

But just now the Minister has said that Government of Tamil Nadu wanted Rs. 80 crores and only Rs. 10 crores have been provided. How does he reconcile this contradictory statement?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** No, I think Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has misunderstood the statement. It is in 1991-92 when they had demanded this. He also said, 'they had demanded for this Budget.' The question is, 'have they asked freshly, whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sought financial assistance to meet the threat now?' The question is 'now' but it was in 1991-92 when they had asked for this.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply shows how much central assistance was given but it has not been stated in which year the assistance was given.

*[English]*

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Sir, I have clarified what the hon. Member has asked.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Now you correct your reply, that is all I want.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** The question

was, 'whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sought financial assistance to meet the threat?' My reply is, 'Government of Tamil Nadu have been, from time to time, seeking and securing Central assistance to augment their resources for the modernisation of police force, etc. However, no request for financial assistance specifically to meet the aforesaid threat has been received from them.'

I had discussions with them. I have explained to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu our problem also but she wanted Rs. 80 crores to meet the threat. I said, 'we can help her in giving personnel, para-military forces or whatever ammunition you want, we can give it to you.' We gave them 500 AK-47 rifles, ammunition, etc. We can help them in giving communication systems. We are ready to give them every help they want but we may not be able to give budgetary allocation because it may not be available. I have offered all this help in personal discussions with her.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI HARIN PATHAK:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there is Sir Creek island between the Coastal areas of Pakistan and Gujarat. It is true that neither Pakistan nor India have claim over that island. The entire R.D.X. is being unloaded there and then smuggled into our country. The bomb-blast in Bombay which occurred on 12th March has also revealed that the whole of R.D.X. was brought into the country from across the border of Gujarat. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that arrangement of special vigilance should be made along the Kutch and Junagarh borders of Gujarat so that mugging of R.D.X. may be checked.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** It is true, as I also said it earlier, that the patrolling being carried out near the border was not that strict.

We received complaints in this regard even from the Coastal guards as also from the government of Gujarat. That is why a special team was deployed there for patrolling in that area in modernised boats. There are certain areas where patrolling could not be carried out without the help of modernised boats. The Coastal guards have been provided sophisticated boats. During the previous meeting, they told me that there is now very strict patrolling in the area and that there is no chance for smuggling.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the Bombay and Calcutta explosions the danger has increased. The Minister has replied that they have warned the States about this and the reports received indicate that they have taken action in this regard. I want to know what action the States are taking in this regard. In Calcutta also action was taken. So, I want to know specifically what action the States have taken. The Hon. Minister may indicate the specific action taken by the States.

No doubt, we appreciate that modernisation is necessary, not only in Tamil Nadu, but everywhere. He has mixed up the question. I want to know about modernisation in the other States, whether they have asked for assistance for modernisation. He has replied about Tamil Nadu only. The question has been mixed up. Especially, has any other State asked the Centre to augment their resources, specially to protect the coast from the smugglers?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The answer to part (a) is, every State has been alerted and what we could do is to give guidelines from outside. Ultimately it is a State subject, it is a problem of the States, they must be alert to check the border where smuggling takes place. The Central Government, keeping the national interests and national security

in view alerts them; we can give them the information. I found in my meetings with the Chief Ministers and the State Government officials that there was not much coordination between the Central agencies, the State agencies and law and order maintaining agencies. The House will be happy to know that we have created an agency cell where the Central agencies and the State Government agencies sit together, exchange their views, share the information and take remedial measures.

In this particular case the steps have been taken by each State Government. Madhya Pradesh could catch a smuggler because we had supplied the information at the right time. We could catch a truck carrying RDX at the right time. Similarly the State Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat were alerted from the Centre's side. We could share the information which was received from the various sources with them. The steps taken by the State Governments had been satisfactory and I had been personally monitoring with the agencies and the Chief Ministers.

The reply to part (d) is, yes, modernisation of the Police force is a must. Till such time we modernise the Police they cannot deliver the results to that degree to which the nation expects from them today. There is a cell the Centre to modernise the Police system all over the country. But it is very difficult for me to give information immediately now as to how much one State has asked and how much we have supported. There is a system in the Central Government where we give them help to modernise the police system or the police force. That provision is available for budgetary support. But it is very difficult to say how much has been given to each State and what they had asked for.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: There were two reports about RDX coming into Indja, one from Junagarh and another from Rayagarh

district of Maharashtra. The information which was given by the Maharashtra Police is that 10,000 kg was left out and it could be preserved even for six months. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the total quantity of RDX in Maharashtra and Gujarat is and the efforts being made to see to it that that RDX cannot be used here.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I have said earlier in reply to the previous supplementaries of hon. Members, it is very difficult to mention the exact quantity or qualify it, about the quantity that has been taken care of and how much has been confiscated. I can supply the information to the hon. member after getting it from the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not on quantity. He is asking about the steps that would be taken to see that it is not used.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: That is the next supplementary. The second part is about steps being taken to see that RDX is not further used for such purposes. We have taken precautions and as I have said in my previous reply, we have briefed the State Governments. The intelligence agencies are sharing information at the district level and coordination at the district level has been formed only for this purpose, that there should not be a time gap between the information reaching them and the action taken. At the moment, I can only say that we are alert and we are doing our best to keep it under control and we are keeping a strict watch on it. It is very difficult to say suddenly at the moment that there should be total control over it. Nobody will be able to do it. It is a very difficult task.

Monitoring everywhere is a very difficult task. I can assure the hon. Member that we are very alert. We are monitoring the State Governments. Control room has been opened in every district only for this purpose

so that incident of Bombay type does not occur again in any part of the country.

At the moment, that is all I can share with the House.

### Flaring of Natural Gas

+

\*145. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to minimise the flaring of natural gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether flaring has caused environmental degradation in the adjoining areas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No commercial oil and gas is being produced by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

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

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the Government is not satisfactory. I had asked about Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Pollution is on increase at Barauni in M.P. and Mathura in U.P. I would like to know from the Government whether it is going to take some concrete steps to control the pollution?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the question is not relevant, you are not expected to reply.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, the question is not relevant at all. He is referring to the environmental aspect. Only I can assure the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that if there is any issue pertaining to environmental aspect, certainly we will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the factories of Oil India Limited throughout the country emit poisonous gases daily which not only pollute the atmosphere but also spread diseases. I want to know from the Government whether it is going to take some concrete steps in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Again it is the same kind of a question.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I can again repeat my assurance through you, Sir, that if the hon. Member is having any instance in his mind, where a factory or a processing plant is polluting the environment and he brings it to our notice, then immediate steps will be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 'C' part of the question is-

[English]

Whether flaring has caused environmental degradation in the adjoining areas?

[Translation]

It has been stated in the reply that there is no commercial gas production in Bihar. I

want to know from the Government whether there is any proposal in this regard or not? What steps is the Government contemplating to control environmental degradation at places where gas is being produced.

[English]

Capt. Satish Kumar Sharma: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that there is no environmental degradation taking place in the State of Bihar due to natural gas. However, if there are any other areas the hon. Member has in mind, where he feels that environmental degradation is taking place because of flaring of natural gas, we shall definitely look into the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Sir, I have already said that there is no commercial gas production in Bihar. It is true that there is no environmental degradation there due to gas but I have enquired about other places also where pollution is taking place and whether you are considering about starting refinery and gas production in Bihar.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole of country is facing a serious problem of pollution. Leave aside Bihar but you must know which of your refineries, whether it is in Mathura in U.P. or in Gujarat are causing pollution due to gas flaring. I want to know, if any of these is causing pollution? What steps are being taken to control the same?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, I would request the hon. Member, through you, Sir, not to mix up the refinery with the flaring of natural gas. They are completely different issues.

As far as the refineries are concerned, we are taking steps to see that progressively our refineries become less and less a cause for pollution. Those steps are under way.

I would like to bring to the knowledge of the hon. Member that efforts are to replace every other cooking media by natural gas, wherever possible because natural gas in today's world is considered to be the most environment friendly, not only as a cooking media but as a source of fuel.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I would like to draw your attention to part (a) of the question. The question relates to the efforts of the Government to minimise flaring of natural gas.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been replied to in this question as well as in the previous question.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Yes, Sir, he has replied and he told that by 1996, the flaring would come down to zero technical level. My question is whether natural gas can be utilised in some other way, especially in transport sector, as it is used in other countries. So, I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating to use the compressed gas in transport sector, specially in the capital of the country, that is, New Delhi, where pollution is created by the transport sector. Has the Government evolved anything in this regard and, if so, when is this going to be implemented?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it is not directly relevant but if the Minister wants to reply, he may.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Well, Sir, as far as the flaring goes, as I have mentioned earlier, we are trying to bring down the flaring through this massive programme of the Gas Flaring Reduction Project which is under way. Because sev-

enty per cent of oil production is from Bombay High, as the hon. Member is aware. So, the maximum flaring was in that area. So, with this gas flaring Reduction Project which is under way, the flaring will come down to almost the technical zero level. In other cases, like Assam and all that, where the flaring is taking place, it is associated gas.

MR. SPEAKER: Can it be used in automobiles? That is what the hon. Member wants to know.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Well, Sir, not really. But there are other issues which he is referring to, like compressed natural gas, which we are trying to use in the automobile sector on an experimental basis. The research is going on and efforts are there to possibly increase the level of compressed gas for that use.

### Southern Gas Grid

\*146. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA  
KAUR (DEEPA):

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

(a) the latest position regarding the setting up of Southern Gas Grid;

(b) the total expenditure likely to be involved in the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: (a) The concept of laying a gas pipeline from the Western offshore to the Southern region has been approved in principle. The proposal envisages the use of surplus gas from the Western offshore. This

is also proposed to be supplemented by imported LNG and possibly pipeline imports of natural gas from the Middle East. The proposed grid will benefit the Southern States.

(b) and (c). The expenditure and time required to complete the grid will be known after Detailed Project Report is prepared.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I want to know by what time the detailed project report will be prepared and what are the benefits likely to be available to Kerala.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, a committee of experts from EIL, ONGC, GAIL, IOC and Planning Commission are studying the techno-economics of supply of gas to various parts of India, including the southern States. The Group will also study the possibility for the Oman gas being supplied to southern States. Several leading companies have been commissioned to study the feasibility of the sub-sea pipeline. The report is expected within six months.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I would like to know whether Kerala will also get the benefit.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, let me assure the hon. Member that Kerala will not be left out. All the States in the southern parts of the country will get the benefit once the southern grid is commissioned.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO: Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Minister. Capt. Satish Sharma's name will be remembered for ever for this bold decision. The hon. Minister also knows that accepting something in principle is the easiest thing.

Shri Vijayaraghavan asked the question that by what time the report will be ready. I want to know which agency is

entrusted with the task of preparing the project report. What the hon. Minister stated is incomplete.

MR. SPEAKER: Both the questions are replied.

SHRI P. C. CHACKO: Sir, what he has replied is about laying of pipeline from the Middle East to India and for that an inter-corporate committee is set up. I want to know which agency is entrusted the task of preparing the project report of this particular project of Southern gas grid and by what time the Government expects that this report will be made available to them.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, let me assure the hon. Member that when I mentioned the Oman gas pipeline, why I mentioned it was because I was talking in definite fixed time-frame. In six months the top companies of the world who represent the sub-sea pipe-laying operation-and these are engineering firms-are going to submit their report. Once this report is in place, I understand, it will take only two-and-a-half years to lay the pipeline. The only thing the Committee is right now deciding is whether the route is going to be a direct sub-sea route or it will be through the continental shelf. What I am trying to convey to the hon. Member is once the Oman gas starts flowing into India, the Southern gas grid-which is only a project in principle will become a reality sooner than later. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, this proposal to take the gas from Oman is the latest development of the visit of the hon. Prime Minister to Oman just a month back. The question of Southern gas grid is engaging the attention of the House and of the Members of the Southern States for quite a number of years. It is the only hope of Kerala. We are afraid,

there is a lobby working against this project going to the Southern area. May I know, from the hon. Minister that irrespective of the assurance of Government of Oman, whether the Government is committed to give the Southern gas grid from Bombay High to Kerala? Is there any priority to Kerala? We want to ensure that it comes to Kerala.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, let me assure the hon. Member that besides the Oman gas, which is going to be a major breakthrough as far as the availability of natural gas in the country is concerned, additional gas also would become available from the Bombay Off-shore region due to intensive exploration, offer of commercial sale of energy of about five million standard cubic metres a day for the Southern gas grid made available by M/s. Kenron. A terminal is to be set up by them. In addition to that, I was mentioning that 50 to 55 million standard cubic metres a day of gas will be available from Oman.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Reddaiah Yadav may ask the question. The Member from the West coast States have asked the question. Let the Members from Eastern coast States ask. now.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for having contracted the Oman Government to lay the gas pipeline to the Southern States. I want to know from the hon. Minister that the last point for the proposed pipeline for the Southern States should be Visakhapatnam where there is a lot of potential for industrial development. I want to know whether they are contemplating to have Visakhapatnam as the last point or not. It should not be like the water dispute. For Andhra Pradesh you should not bring it to Hyderabad and leave it there. It should be upto Visakhapatnam which is the last point in the coastal districts of the State, I want a clarification from the

hon. Minister in this regard.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, at this stage, it will not be possible to get into this question of where the land-fall point is going to be, though studies are under way. Once the report is ready, we will know due to techno-economic consideration—where the land-fall point should be in the best interest of the supply and it will be decided.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the proposal of laying gas pipeline from the Western Off-shore to the Southern region has been approved. I would like to know categorically what would be the quantum of surplus gas to be used in this area.

I would also like to know whether there is any proposal in this context that the pipeline will go to Paradeep port in the Eastern region.

Sir, my question is what would be the surplus quantum of gas by laying this pipeline from western side to southern side and whether there is any proposal that it will also be extended to Paradeep in the Eastern region.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, we are only discussing the Southern Gas Grid.

### Kerosene to States

[Translation]

\*147. SHRI DILEEPBHAI  
SANGHANI:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) the criteria fixed for monthly alloca-

tion of kerosene quota to State by the Union Government;

(b) whether the quantum of kerosene allocated monthly to various States/Union Territories is sufficient;

(c) if not, the reasons for not increasing the quota;

(d) whether any State Government has requested to increase its quota; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). Allocations of SKO to States/UTs are made on historical basis. Kerosene is a deficit product. More than one third of the total requirement in the country has to be imported. Due to foreign exchange constraint and heavy subsidy involved, it has not been possible for Government to meet the increasing demands from the States/UTs, although many State Governments have requested for the same.

Government have allowed some additional imports during 1993-94 for making higher allocation to States.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one third of the requirement of the Kerosene oil is imported. The Government spends foreign exchange on importing luxury items which are generally used by the rich whereas the kerosene oil is generally used by the poor and the common masses. Therefore, you should import kerosene oil in more quantity. How much kerosene oil you are going to import this year?

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to import more Kerosene oil this year?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as compared to 1992-93 where we were importing 8.4 million cubic metres tonnes and where the quantity of SKO to the States was of the level of 8.4 million cubic metres tonnes, in 1993-94, current year, we are increasing that to 8.75 million cubic metres tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, what is the demand of Kerosene oil of Gujarat. What does the Government propose to do for the diamond industry and fishermen?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, kerosene is a highly subsidised item. In 1992-93 the amount involved in the subsidy for kerosene was Rs. 3.145 crores. This year it is going up to Rs. 4.172 crores. Because of financial constraints, it is not possible to increase the levels of import beyond this year.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware about the problems arising due to non-availability of kerosene oil. In Ahmedabad and other small cities of Gujarat, non-availability of kerosene oil has led to three murders last year. These quarrels take place when there are long queues for getting Kerosene oil and people do not get kerosene. Ultimately, this problem has arisen due to Gujarat Government not getting full quota of Kerosene. The Government of Gujarat requested on 27th August 1992, 9 December and 19th February that

considering the special situation there, its quota should be increased. I want to know from the Government whether it is going to increase the kerosene quota of Gujarat Government?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, the fact of the matter is that it is not only in Gujarat, but the pressing demand for additional kerosene supplies is coming from all over the country. To improve the situation, I believe the Public Distribution System needs to be strengthened up on the one hand and on the other hand, to augment the supply, we have introduced the parallel marketing system. This will augment the supply through the Public Distribution System. But, through the Public Distribution System divergence is taking place at the State Government level. Instead of reaching the targeted group, the poorest of the poor, it is being diverted. If the State Governments, through their administration, can ensure that there is no divergence of this kerosene which is being given to the various States, the situation will vastly improve.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Tubewell Projects in Bihar**

[English]

\*143. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released the funds for the World Bank aided tubewell projects in Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

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

##### **Cholera and Gastroenteritis**

[Translation]

\*148. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several deaths have been reported in the country due to Gastroenteritis and Cholera during May-June, 1993:

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

##### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Some deaths from Cholera and Gastroenteritis are reported every year during summer months. Complete information from all the States for May and June 93 is not available. However, there has been no report of any major epidemic during this period.

(c) The measures normally taken by the health authorities to check these diseases are:

1. Provision of safe drinking water.
2. Improvement of food and personal hygiene.
3. Safe disposal of human excreta, garbage, refuse etc.
4. Appropriate Health Education.
5. Surveillance and continuous monitoring.
6. Distribution of chlorine tablets and ORS packets etc.

Enquiry Committee had been set up to go into the causes of the rupture of the Bombay High gas Uran pipeline.

(d) Apart from other measures, ONGC have decided to carry out a technical audit of major oil and gas sub-marine pipelines.

[Translation]

#### Accidents in Coal Mines

150. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred in coal mines during 1991, 1992 and 1993 till date;

(b) the number of labourers killed as a result of these accidents during the said period;

(c) whether the labourers who have been the victims of accidents are provided compensation;

(d) if so, the criteria adopted to fix the amount of compensation;

(e) the number of such labourers who have not been paid compensation so far and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the fresh measures adopted by the Government to check the increasing number of such accidents?

[English]

#### Maintenance of Oil fields and pipelines

149. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a watchdog panel for maintenance of oil fields and pipelines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main functions of this panel; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government to check leakage in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, an

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

Year	No. of fatal accidents	No. of labourers killed
1991	116	120
1992	130	144
1993 (upto 28.7.93)	50	61

(c) to (e). The amount of compensation is worked out as per the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act and is based on the age and monthly earnings of the worker. The compensation amount is deposited with the concerned Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for payment to the legal heir of the deceased miner. No instance of non-payment of compensation in such cases has come to the notice of the Government. However, in some cases delay may occur owing to the dispute about the legal heir.

(f) Some of the fresh measures adopted to check the incidence of accidents are:

- (i) Introduction of roof bolting system in the mines.
- (ii) Formulation of Traffic Rules to eliminate accidents due to movement of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery.
- (iii) Establishment of communication network from underground workings to surface mine office.
- (iv) Fresh survey of mines to eliminate risk of inundation of mine and
- (v) Establishment of new travelling roads and improvement of existing travelling roadways.

[English]

### Telugu Ganga Project

\*151. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any effective steps for the implementation of Telugu Ganga Project to meet the

shortage of drinking water in Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Project was considered by Advisory Committee in April, 1988 but its consideration was deferred due to non resolution of inter-State issues. The project is cleared from environmental and forest angle. The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have taken upon themselves to resolve the inter-State aspects of the project. They have met thrice with the last meeting held at Mahabaleshwar in May, 1993. As an alternative, this Ministry has suggested to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to submit a well substantiated project document to clearly show how the State Government proposes to save 29 Thousand Million Cubic Feet of Water for irrigation in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

### Production of Coal

\*152. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:  
DR. CHATRAPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coal in the country during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the total quantity of coal supplied for power generation and railways during the above period, separately;

(c) whether there is any decline in the production of coal of good quality;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government propose to further increase the price of coal; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Statewise coal production for last three years is given below:

(Million tonnes)

State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	(Provision)
Andhra Pradesh	17.71	20.58	22.51	
Assam	0.68	0.95	1.10	
Bihar	67.49	69.17	71.21	
Orissa	16.27	20.70	23.14	
Madhya Pradesh	65.35	69.18	70.46	
Maharashtra	16.85	18.88	19.68	
Uttar Pradesh	10.38	11.70	12.32	
West Bengal	17.00	18.12	17.81	
Total	211.73	229.28	238.23	

(b). The despatches of coal to power sector and Railways during last three years were as under:-

(Million tonnes)

Year	Power Sector	Despatches to Railways
1990-91	116.72 (2.07)	5.17
1992-92	134.71 (2.40)	4.46
1992-93 (Provisional)	146.77 (2.47)	3.22

Figures in brackets are of washery middlings in addition to raw coal.

(c) and (c). No, Sir. The production of Steel grade coals (Commonly described as good grade) (A to C Grades, Assam coal and washed coking coal) has increased from 79.34 million tonnes in 1990-91 to 88.77 million tonnes (provisional) in 1992-93.

Some of the steps initiated to increase the availability of good quality coal are:-

- (i) Expediting development of on going projects and opening of new mines for production of A to C grade coals.
- (ii) Setting up of coal handling arrangements for supply of uniform quality fo coal for power and other industries.
- (iii) Modification and modernisation of existing coking coal washeries.
- (iv) Setting up of new washeries for washing of different grades medim coking coal for use of steel plants.
- (v) Setting up of coal beneficiation projects for supply of beneficiated coal for some of the distant power stations located more than 1000 Kms from coalfields.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

### Irrigation projects in Gujarat

\*153. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for expansion and modernisation of some irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government have also reviewed the irrigation projects already functioning in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

## Details of the Modernisation Projects of Gujarat at the Centre

Sl. No.	Name of Project (Deptt. verified) of ite	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Date of receipt	Status of Appraisal
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Modernisation of Ukai- Kakrapar Irrigation Project	6012.00	11/87	After techno-economic examination by the Central Water Commission, the project was found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 8/86 for obtaining environmental clearance. The project has recently been cleared from environmental angle.
Rs. 60.12 crores subject to States				
2.	Modernisation of Machhu - I Irrigation Project	813.00	3/93	The techno economic examination has been completed. The State is required to obtain environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
3.	Providing Hydro Plus Fuse Gates on Wenakbari weir	858.00	5/93	The project proposal has been received recetly in July, 1993.

The Irrigation being a State subject.

Note: The Central Govt. has not reviewed aby of the irrigation projects functioning in Gujarat

**Child Rape Cases**

\*154. SHRIBAPU HARICHAURE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there has been an alarming rise in child rape cases in the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years

and the current year so far, Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN):(a) Only in the Union Territory of Delhi there has been a significant increase in which rape cases.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(b) Sl.	Name of the No. Union Territory	Year	Number of child rape cases reported
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1990	2
		1991	1
		1991	2
		1993	-
		(Up to 30.56.93)	
2.	Chandigarh	1990	3
		1991	4
		1992	6
		1993	2
		(Upto 30 July, 1993)	
3.	Delhi	1990	102
		1991	119
		1992	165
		1993	106
		(Upto 15.7.1993)	
4.	Pondicherry	1990	6
		1991	9
		1992	3
		1993	4
		(Upto 29.7.93)	
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1990	-
		1991	-
		1992	-
		1993	-

Sl.	Name of the No. Union Territory	Year	Number of child rape cases reported
6.	Daman & Diu	1990	-
		1991	-
		1992	-
		1993	-
7.	Laskshadweep	1990	-
		1991	-
		1992	-
		1993	-

(c) The steps taken to prevent occurrence of child rape cases include patrolling of areas near educational institutions, verifications of antecedents of domestic servants, rendering all possible assistance to children, in distress, priority investigation of child rape cases, constant police vigilance and holding special briefing sessions in training courses for sensitizing police personnel on atrocities against children including child rape.

### Women's Literacy

\*155 DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to promote women's literacy in tribal areas has been launched recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to launch, similar programme for women belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) Minister of Welfare has launched a new Central sector scheme of Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for Development of Scheduled Tribe women literacy in Tribal areas under the scheme, residential educational colonies would be set up in 48 districts where the literacy rate among the tribal women was less than 2 percent as per 1981 Census. Such centres will also be set up for girl-children of primitive tribe Group where female literacy is very low. The scheme is going to be implemented through non-Governmental Organisations with support from state Government/UT Administrations. Ministry of welfare will provide cent per cent cost for setting up the complex and State Government is required to allot and free of cost for educational complexes.

(c) to (e). The details and modalities of a scheme to promote literacy among girls belonging to the Scheduled Caste are being formulated in consultation with planning commission.

### Irrigation projects

\*156 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will

the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irrigation projects are being posed for Japanese assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance likely to be obtained from Japan during the current financial year;

(d) whether some irrigation projects in Orissa are under implementation with Japanese assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Japanese assistance amounting to Rs. 34.26 crores for Upper Indravati Irrigation Project; Rs. 22.84 crores for Upper Kolab Irrigation poroject and Rs. 0.69 crores for Indira Gandhi Nahar Project (Engineering Services) is estimated to be received during the current financial year.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. The Upper Indravati Irrigation Project and upper Kolab Irrigation Project of Orissa are under implementation with Japanese assistance.

### Sale of Banned Drugs

\*157 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pkeased to state:

(a) whether several multi-national drug companies have been selling harmful and banned.drugs in the country;

(b) the monitoring system available to

detect the sale of banned drugs;

(c) whether any list of drugs which are banned in other countries has been prepared by the government and supplied to various helath authorities of the Union and State Governments;

(d) if so, the details theeof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Zonal Offices of the Central Drug Organisation and he State Licensing Authorities are provided with the lists of banned drugs in India and these agencies are responsible for detction of the sale of any such drugs.

(c) and (d). Who has reported the ban on 44 drugs in some countries. Out of these, 265 drugs are not allowed for marketing, 11 drugs are banned, and 7 drugs are allowed for continued marketing in consultation with experts. The list of these drugs is given in the attached statement

(e) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the drug and Countries where withdrawn
1.	Oxyphenisatin (phenisatin) (Canada, Cyprus)
2.	Topical preparations containing Ethylene Dichloride (Antiseptic) (Germany)

<i>S.,No.</i>	<i>Name of the drug and Countries where withdrawn</i>
3.	Triazolam (hypnotic) Netherlands)
4.	Alclofenac (Analgesic anti-pyretic and anti inflammatory agent) (Italy)
5.	Chlormadinone Acetate (Oral Contraceptive) (Italy)
6.	Aristolochic Acid (Germany)
7.	Tionilic Acid (Anti Hypertensive) (USA)
8.	Benoxaprofen (Non-steridal anti-inflammatory agent) (UK)
9.	Zimeldine (Anti-depressant) (U.K.)
10.	Indoprofen (anti-inflammatory agent) (Germany,UK, Italy, Chile)
11.	Feprazone (Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent) U.K., Germany)
12.	Fenclofenac (Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent) (U.K.)
13.	Nitrofazole (for treatment of alcoholism) (Germany, Austria)

<i>S.,No.</i>	<i>Name of the drug and Countries where withdrawn</i>
14.	Zomepirac Sodium (Analgesic) (USA, Egypt, Thailand, Belgium, UK)
15.	Prastoronac (weight reduction enhanced sexual function and extension of life) (USA)
16.	Molsidamine (Austria)
17.	Nomifensine (Anti-depressant) (Worldwide)
18.	Fencamfamin stimulant) (Brazil)
19.	Suprofen (Analgesic-anti-inflammatory agent) (Germany)
20.	Lantralone Sodium (Laxative) (Germany,USA, Japan)
21.	Potassium Canrenote + Alfizide+ Roscina- mine (Antri-hypertensive) (France)
22.	Bromisoval (Hypentic) (Netherlands)
23.	Isoxicam (anti-inflammatory) (Worldwide)
24.	Cianidanal (Vital hepatic disorders) (Germany, Italy, Australia,Sweden)

*S.No. Name of the drug and Countries where withdrawn*

25. Indalpine  
(France)
26. Sulectidil  
(Vasodilator)

*Drugs Banned by Govt. of India:  
Reporting Source W.H.O.*

1. Nialamide
2. Practolol
3. Sodium Borate (Borax)
4. Dugynon, Secrodyl, etc.-hormonal pregnancy testing preparations.
5. Amidopyrine
6. Phenacetin
7. Methaphrylene
8. Tetracycline liquid oral dosage preparations
9. Mothaqualone
10. Propanidid
11. Methandianone

*Drugs Allowed for Continued Marketing by Govt. of India: Reporting Sourcee Who*

*S.No. Name of the drug*

1. Hydroxyquinoline (Clioquinol, enteroquinol, etc.)
2. Phenformin (D.B.I.)

*S.No. Name of the drug*

3. Nitrofuram compound  
a) Furazolidone  
b) Nitrofurazone cream
4. Lynestronol
5. Piperazine
6. Oxyphenbutazone/  
Phenylbutazone
7. Analgin (Dipyrone)

[Translation]

#### Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh

\*158 SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank had agreed to provide assistance to Madhya Pradesh for increasing the percentage of irrigated land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has also given any concrete suggestions in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (b). The World Bank entered into an agreement with the Government of India in 1987 for assisting National Water Management Project with International Development Association cash credit of social Drawing Rights (SDR) 93.2 million

cash credit closing date as 31st March, 1994. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is one of the participating States in this project. 121 Irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh estimated to cost Rs. 78.77 crores are presently covered under this project.

The World Bank has suggested to the Government of Madhya Pradesh to pay attention to:-

- (i) reallocation of funds from Departmental activities for the schemes which are short of funds;
- (ii) 75% of the annual construction budget of the schemes under this project be made available during first quarter of the financial year with authorisation of Chief Engineers to issue letters of Credit
- (iii) amend existing irrigation ruels with a provision of allocation of water in proportion to land on need based methods; and
- iv) Provision of vehicles for field staff.

[English]

### **Mentally Retarded persons**

\*159. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted deterring the mentally retarded persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Government have any schemes for the rehabilitation of such persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the allocation made for the purpose during 1993-94?

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

(b) The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted a country-wide survey of the disabled including mentally Retarded persons in July, 1991. The State/ Union Territory-wise details will be available after the publication of the result of the survey.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Government of India have a number of scheme-some exclusively for the mentally retarded and person meat for all categories of disabled including mentally retarded. These schemes with allocation for 1993-94 indicated below-

(a) *Schemes exclusively for mentally retarded Allocation Plan Non -Plan (Rs. in crores)*

(i)	Assistance to voluntary organisations for development of manpower in the field of Mentally abarded and Cerebrel Palsy.	0.50
(ii)	National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped at secunderabadd.	2.50

Total 3.00

(b)	Schemes for the welfare of the disabled Including mentally retard	
(i)	Assistance voluntary organisations for the disabled.	7.70
(ii)	Establishment of special School for the Handicapped and Children.	1.50
(iii)	National; Roh. Programme for the Handicapped	2.75
(iv)	District Rohobilitation Centre	0.54
(v)	Rehabilitation Council	0.25
(vi)	Scientific Technology in Mission Mode	0.50
Total		23.24
Grand Total:		26.24

[Translation]

**De- Addiction Centres**

\*160. SHRIMATIBHAVNA CHIKHALIA:  
DR. RAMESHCHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the menance of drug abuse  
is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of de-addiction centres  
in the country, State/U.T.-wise;

(d) the financial assistance provided to  
those centres during each of the last three  
years, State/U.T.-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be  
taken to check this menae?

THE MIINISTER OF WELFARE(SHRI  
SITARAM KESRI):(a) and (b). Yes. The  
number of registered drug addicts increased  
from 2,26,935 in 1990-91 to 2,70,173 in  
1992-93. studies conducted in 33 cities and  
drug -prone areas by the Ministry in 1990  
indicate the worst incidence in the agegroup  
of 16-35 years.

(c) and (d). There are 97 deaddiction  
Centres run by the voluntary agencies funded  
by the Ministry of Welfare. State-wise de-  
tails and the funds released are given in the  
enclosed statement.

(e) A massive campaign through vari-  
ous media has been launched to generate  
awareness among the masses against the  
ill effects of durg addiction. Additionally,  
Counselling, Deaddiction and After-Care  
Centres have been set up to provide  
counselling,treatment follow-up/rehabilita-  
tion services to the drug addicts.

## STATEMENT

Country State/Union Territory-wise and Amount of Central Assistance Released in this Regard during the Last Three Years i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
		No. of centres	Amount	No. of Centre	Amount	No. of centres	Amount	No. of centres	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
<b>A. States</b>										
1.	Bihar	2	8.74	3	17.39	6	19.36			
2.	Gujarat	4	12.52	4	17.02	5	23.55			
3.	Haryana	4	21.76	7	29.07	7	30.69			
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1	3.80		2.72			
5.	Karnataka		2.79	1	-	2	2.16			
6.	Kerala	2	10.80	4	8.54	6	2.03			
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	13.83	2	12.36	2	13.91			
8.	Maharashtra	4	20.07	4	12.41	4	29.87			
9.	Manipur	2	8.32	8	23.49	12	37.30			
10.	Mizoram	2	9.53	3	10.28	4	8.54			

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1990-91 No. of centres	Amount	1991-92 No. of Centre	Amount	1992-93 No. of centres	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Nagaland	1	4.88	1	10.85	4	11.00
12.	Orissa	1	5.90	3	7.37	5	17.35
13.	Punjab	2	5.43	2	-	5	15.94
14.	Rajasthan	1	9.85	3	18.17	4	25.07
15.	Tamil Nadu	2	9.57	3	11.47	3	11.92
16.	Tripuram	-	-	1	1.51	1	3.16
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4	15.31	11	18.25	13	70.19
18.	West Bengal	3	21.37	3	20.34	7	26.30
	Total (A)	37	180.67	66	222.32	90	361.06
(B)	Union Territories.						
19.	Delhi	7	41.67	6	38.11	7	59.83
	Total (A+B)	44	222.34	72	260.43	97	418.89

*[English]**[Translation]***Issue of Arms Licences to MPs**

1622. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for issue of arms licence to Members of parliament for self-Protection;

(b) the number of applications received for issue of such licence to M.P.s during the last months and

(c) the number of applications accepted and those rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Fire arms have been broadly categorised into prohibited/ prohibited bore and non-prohibited bore. The Central Government is the licensing authority for prohibited bore fire arms w.e.f. 8th August, 1987. Powers to grant licences for possession of non-prohibited bore fire arms have been delegated to the state Government/UT Administrations and the specified authorities under them.

The Central Government have not prescribed any specific criteria for grant of licences of prohibited bore category to the Members of Parliament. The requests are disposed of on merits.

(b) and (c). During 1st January, 1993 to 30th June, 1993, nine applications for grant of licences for possession of fire arms of prohibited bore category were received from Members of Parliament. Six of these have already been disposed of and in respect of the remaining three specific recommendations of the concerned state government are awaited.

**Financial Scandals in J&K**

1623. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of bureaucrats in Jammu and Kashmir have recently been found to be involved in financial scandals;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such persons;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps being taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). According to information made available by Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir complaints were received in the month of April, 1993 about abnormally large amounts of money having been drawn from the Kulgam Treasury of Anantnag District in the Financial year 1992-93, for making payments for works purportedly done under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. An inquiry was immediately ordered. Simultaneously, the Finance Department and J&K Bank were also directed to withhold payments authorised by the concerned Drawing and Disbursing or Controlling Officers.

2. A high level official committee, constituted to inquire into the matter, submitted its preliminary report on 25.5.93. Serious irregularities were detected in drawal of funds from treasury and execution of works. It was found that against an allotment of Rs. 182.23 lakhs for the year 1992-93 under different heads, Payments were authorised

to the tune of Rs.850-53 lakhs.

3. 14 officials, who were also prima-facie found to have been involved have been dismissed by the state Government under the provisions of the Constitution of J&K. A case has also been registered and 7 persons including the then Deputy Commissioner of Anantnag, have been arrested, so far. The remaining 7 persons have taken anticipatory bail against which govt. has gone in appeal in the High Court. Further investigations and inquiries are continuing.

4. The State Government has been advised to strictly monitor the utilisation of Govt. funds, and to take stern and swift action wherever any cases of misappropriation of funds come to notice.

[English]

#### Protection to Street Children

1624. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start schemes for protection of street children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory wise; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Welfare has been implementing a plan scheme i.e. Scheme for the Welfare of Street Children in 11 most-popular cities Viz. Delhi (UT), Calcutta (West Bengal), Bombay, Pune, Nagpur (Maharashtra), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Bangalore, (Karnataka) Madras (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Lucknow and Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), through 40 NGOs for the present. The objective of the Scheme

is to provide integrated community-based basic services for the care, protection and development of street children facing destitution, neglect, abuse and exploitation. Under the scheme the voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare and development of street children are being supported to enable them to reach out to a larger number in the cities of India.

(c) During the current year a sum of Rs.3 crores has been allocated.

#### Tribals in Trading Activities of Trifed

1625. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Twelfth Report (1992-93) have opined that there is need to involve tribals in trading activities of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) and open the membership to them; and

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

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

(b) In view of the recommendation of the Committee to enable tribal individuals to be members of TRIFED, it has been proposed to TRIFED that the provision in the Bye-law No. 4.2 for providing nominal membership individuals in the TRIFED may be given effect to with a view to involving tribals in trading activities of TRIFED.

#### Fake LPG Cylinders

1626. SHRI MOHAN RAWAIE:  
SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fake LPG cylinders in houses and commercial establishments can cause a major disaster;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a large number of fake LPG cylinders are in circulation in Delhi, Bombay and in other metropolitan cities;

(c) if so, their estimated number in each metropolitan city;

(d) the number of gas agencies against whom action has been taken by various oil companies for supplying fake LPG cylinders; and

(e) the effective measures taken to identify such fake LPG cylinders and seize them when they are sent to bottling plants for refilling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Fake cylinders are unsafe for use.

(b) and (c) There have been reports of some fake LPG cylinders circulating in the system, but it is not possible to estimate their number including those in the metropolitan cities.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) Field Officers of the Oil Companies and bottling plants keep a watch on the circulation of fake cylinders in the system. Raids are conducted on suspected premises. Whenever fake cylinders are detected by the Oil Marketing Companies, they are immediately destroyed. When such cylinders are detected from the LPG

agencies/transporters, they are issued caution/warning letters and a penal rate of Rs.1500/- per fake cylinder is charged from them.

[Translation]

### Irrigation Projects of Gujarat

+1627. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects of Gujarat lying pending for clearance with the Union Government;

(b) the details of projects which have been cleared during the last three years along with their projected cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) On a major projects namely modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar, modernisation of Machhu-I and providing hydro-plus Fuse gates on Wanakbari Weir and 7 Medium projects namely Und-II, Goma, Walan, Restoration of Machhu-II, Ozat-II, Limbadi-Bhogavo-II and Restoration of Mitti, the Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues.

(b) 6 major projects namely modernisation of Dantiwada, modernisation of Fatewadi, modernisation of Shetrunji, modernisation of Khericut, modernisation of Bhadar and Watrak and 2 medium projects a namely Uben and Mukteshwar have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission during the last 3 years. The estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 188.58 crores.

(c) The clearance of projects depends upon the promptness with which the State Government complies with the outstanding observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests on environmental & Forests angles and Ministry of Welfare on rehabilitation aspects if the project involves displacement of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population.

[English]

### Consumption of Liquor

1628. SHRI SSYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have adopted a national policy of prohibition of human consumption of alcoholic liquor in view of the directive principle of State Policy in this regard;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy and the names of the states which have enforced prohibition as on April 1, 1993;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether it is a fact that per capital consumption of alcoholic liquor as well as of other intoxicants has shown an upward trend; and

(e) if so, the measures taken by the Government for reversing the trend?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) Prohibition being a state subject it is for the state Govt to introduce prohibition. Govt. of India have issued the minimum programme for prohibition in 1975 and guidelines for implementation of prohibition in 1978.

(b) and (c) The salient features of the policy is given in the attached statement. According to available information prohibition has been enforced in Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Lakshadweep (except in Rangar Island) Partial prohibition has been enforced in Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e). In the absence of any nationwide survey on Liquor consumption, it is not possible to give any firm indication. However, the central govt. has initiated a massive awareness programme to educate the public against evils of alcoholism.

### STATEMENT

Minimum Programme for Prohibition Announced

The Father of the Nation led the movement to bring about Prohibition. He enjoined the people of the country to give up drink habit and abolish liquor shops. It was, therefore, a logical development that prohibition was included in the Constitution of India among the directive Principles of State policy.

The Government of India, on the recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee, have been advocating a number of measures with a view to reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages and preparing the ground for the introduction of total prohibition. As observed by the Prime Minister in a recent speech, the achievement of the goal is possible only when adequate social pressure is built up and there is a national-wide movement, involving people in all walks of life. Government have, therefore, resolved to pursue of following Minimum Programme for implementation, beginning from the Gandhi Jayanti Day this year:

- i) Discontinuance of advertisements and public inducements relating to drink.

- ii) Stoppage of drinking in public places like hotels, hostels, restaurants and clubs and at public receptions
- iii) Banning of liquor shops near industrial, irrigation and other development projects in order to keep away the workers from drinking.
- iv) No liquor shops to be allowed along highways and residential areas in towns and villages, nor anywhere near educational institutions, religious places and colonies of labourers.
- v) pay days in different areas to be uniformly dry days.
- vi) Strict restrictions to be enforced on motor vehicle drivers and pilots; and infringement of rules to be punished with the cancellation of their licences for a sufficiently long period.
- vii) Government servants of all categories including employees of public undertakings, to abstain from drinking in public; drunkenness while on duty to be severely punished
- viii) No new liquor shops to be opened in any part of the country merely to earn more excise revenue.
- ix) No licence for creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks to be granted save in 100% export-oriented cases.
- x) The existing legislation to be tightened up with a view to punishing the guilty more effectively. Special

mobilee Police Squades to be organised for the purpose where necessary.

xii) Widespread and concerted proppaganda by official as well as non-official agencies against the evil of drinking.

xiii) Leaders of public opinion to set the tone by their personal example.

3. It is earnestly hoped that State Governments, Voluntary Organisations and the public at large will extend their unstinted cooperation in the implementation of the above mentioned programme.

Guidelines for the Implementation of Prohibition (1978)

Immediate steps

- (1) Introduction of dry days.
  - a) Starting with two days in a week in 1978, the number of dry days should be increased to 4 in 1979, 6 in 1990 and all days in 1981.
  - b) Dry days should be declared in consultation with neighbouring states, so as to have maximum success.
  - c) Invariably 'pay day' should be a dry day.
  - d) Martyr's Day and Gandhi Jayaanti and all important religious festivals should dry days.

(2) Immediate stoppage of drinking in public places like hostels, hostels, restaurants, clubs and at public receptions.

- (3) Discontinuance of advertisements.
- (4) No new licences to be given for distilleries, breweries, retail liquor shops etc. anywhere.
- (5) Non-renewal of licences which will expire within the next one year-notice to be given now itself.
- (6) Withdrawal within the next 12 months of licences to shops:
- a) Near industrial irrigation and other projects;
- b) on highways, residential areas, educational institutions, religious places and colonies of workers.
- (7) Personal example to be set by leaders of public of public opinion, including Ministers, MPs and MLAs.
- (8) For Government servant, being debarred from drinking in public is not enough. They should set an example by completely giving up drinking. Drunkenness while on duty to be severely punished. Suitable provisions in the Conduct Rules governing State Government servants to be made in the light of Rules made for the Central Government Servants.
- (9) Strict enforcement of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1977.
- (10) Organising regional meetings/committees for smoother implementation.

## II. Steps for the long term

The State Government need to undertake at once the following exercises so as to

prepare for steps in are to be implemented in the long term:

- (1) Permit system to be worked out for
- a) addicts;
- b) those on medical treatment;
- c) medicinal use in emergent cases;
- d) temporary foreign residents;
- e) privileged persons, e.g. Heads of States Ambassadors, Diplomatic Envoys etc.
- f) tourists;
- g) tribal areas which it is part of the culture to use liquor at ceremonies; and
- h) brewing or rice and mahuwa flowers and the country liquor;

Permits should be restricted to the minimum

- (2) Provision of money, staff and structure for De-addiction Centre and Welfare of family of addict.
- (3) Provision of suitable alternative like New and progressive reductor strength of alcohol in alcoholic beverages.
- (4) Reduction in allocation of alcohol for potie dispose and greater diversion of alcohol for industrial purpose e.g. in 1978-79 a reduction of 25% in the alcohol for potable purposes be tried. to be doubled in the next year a ultimately fully by 1980. Possibilities of export of alcohol to be explored.

- (5) Exercise in irrigation to minimisation of employment which manage on account of implementation of prohibition of working out alternative menus of employment
- (6) Making drinking unfashionable by incorporating suitable lessons in text books, educational institutions etc. and fusing proper values in this regard from early childhood. Provision of money to luntary or dassistaions for eductional public-ity.
- (7) Excercise on the availability of drugs and or products from which illicit liquor is made in eau-de-cologne and toilet preparations, theing tinctures etc. and measures neded to plut those soruces and control their distribution.
- (8) Working out the real loss on account of prohibition and how it is to be made up. Details are to be worked out taking into account the channelisation of funds into other areas from people's savings on liquor .. extent of revenue gained by the State through diverting alcohol for industrial purpose, export of alcohol etc.
- (9) Law to be enacted for implementa-tion of prohibition and drug control.

- (10) Additional amount to be provided for implemention machinery including the Police, the Excise, administrative structure etc., and their traning.

[Transltion]

### Custodial Deaths in Delhi

1629. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be plased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who died in the police custody in Delhi during 1992 and 1993 so far, month-wise;
- (b) whether any inquiry has been con-ducted in this regard;
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (d) the number of policemen found guilty;
- (e) the action taken against them; and
- (f) the measures taken to check such cases in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI O.M. SAYEED):(a) 4 persons during the year 1992 and 3 persons during the year 1993 (upto June, 93) have died in police custody. The month-wise figures are as under:

Month	Year(1992)	Year(1993)
January	1	-
February	-	1
March	1	1
April	-	-
May	-	-
June	-	1
July	-	-
August	-	-
September	-	-
October	1	-
November	1	-
December	-	-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). In two cases, the SDM's enquiry report exonerated the police personnel from any responsibility for the deaths. Criminal cases were registered against 15 policemen in 3 cases. In one case, the S.D.M. did not attribute the fatal injuries to the police and recommended further enquiry. In the remaining case, the S.D.M. has not submitted his inquest report.

(f) Instructions have been reiterated that persons in custody shall be treated in accordance with the law and that resort to coercive methods shall not be made. Strict action including criminal prosecution, is taken whenever any police official is found indulging in torture or held responsible for a custodial death.

Special inputs have been introduced in the 'induction' and 'in service' training programmes to sensitize police officers about using scientific methods for investigation.

Interrogation rooms are being relocated to make them more visible and be close to the reporting rooms so as to minimise scope for violation of these instructions.

#### **Demands of Kerosene Oil Dealers**

1630. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:-

(a) the total quantity of kerosene oil required in the country and the measures taken for its supply;

(b) the total number of kerosene oil distributors in the country and the rate of commission being paid to them for distribution of kerosene oil;

(c) whether the kerosene oil distributors have submitted a charter of demands to the

Government to increase their commission and also threatened to go on strike; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The consumption of kerosene in the country in 1992-93 was 8.45 million MT. The requirement of kerosene is met substantially through imports.

(b) As on 1.4.1993, there were 6014 kerosene dealers in the country. The present rate of commission for wholesalers is Rs.30.30 per kl.

(c) and (d). The Ministry has received a charter of demands but no strike notice has been received.

#### **Irrigation CE Land**

1631. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some area of agricultural land of tribals is being irrigated through Government resources in Uttar Pradesh?

(b) if so, the details of irrigated land through ponds, tubewells, open wells and drip irrigation; and

(c) the ratio between the total irrigated land and irrigated land of tribals in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources collects and maintains only the sourcewise and projectwise details of Irriga-

tion Potential created on yearly basis. The details pertaining to irrigated land of tribals is not maintained. However, according to the latest Land Use Statistics published by

the directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the net area irrigated sourcewise in Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90 is as under:

(In Thousands Hectares)

*Net Area Irrigated in Uttar Pradesh from*

Year	Canals			Tanks	Wells		Other sources	Total
	Govt	Private	Total		Tubewells	Other wells		
1989-90	3177	-	3177	126	6280	433	316	10332

**Irrigation Projects of Bihar**

1632. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of medium and major irrigation projects in Bihar are being delayed resulting in cost association;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide special assistance during the Eighth Five Year Plan for their early completion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K THUNGON): (a) and (b) . Major irrigation projects are generally scheduled for completion within a period of 10-15 years and medium irrigation projects are scheduled for completion within a period of 5 years. On this basis, 11 major irrigation projects taken up by the State Government prior to 1978-

79 and 13 medium -I irrigation projects taken up prior to VII Plan are considered to be behind schedule. Their estimated cost has gone from initial estimated cost of Rs.847.56 crores to Rs.4939.38 crores as per revised cost. The main reasons for cost escalation are rise in prices during construction and inadequate annual cash flow commensurate with predetermined construction schedule for various projects due to resource crunch.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission has allocated Rs.1927.17 crores to major and medium irrigation sector in Bihar during the VIII Plan. The proposal to provide special assistance to nationally important irrigation projects has not been included in VIII Plan. The strategy for VIII Plan lays emphasis on completion of on-going irrigation projects. The State is required to follow rigorously the projectwise outlays earmarked by the Planning Commission to ensure their timely completion.

**Persons Arrested for Booth -Capturing in Madhya Pradesh**

1633. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

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Question No. 1493 on March 4, 1993 regarding persons arrested for Booth-capturing in Madhya Pradesh and State:

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The assurance given in this regard has already been fulfilled and a copy thereof in enclosed as statement.

## STATEMENT

VI Session, 1993 of Tenth Lok Sabha

Date of Fulfilment:

		Ministry of Home Affairs			Department of:	
Q. No.	Date & Name of members	Subject	Promise Made	When & how fulfilled	Reasons for delay	
1	2	3	4	5		
USQ No. 1493 dated 4.3.93 by Kumari Vimla Verma.	Persons Arrested for Booth-Capturing in Madhya Pradesh. Asking for:	(a) the number of persons arrested in connection with the incidents of booths capturing in Madhya Pradesh during the last elections to Lok Sabha;	(a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.	(a): - 23 persons were arrested in connection with the incidents of booth capturing in Madhya Pradesh during the last elections to Lok Sabha.		
		(b) the action taken against them;		(b) Cases against 22 persons have been filed in the Court under Representation of Persons Act. Case against one persons is still under investigation.		
		(c) the number of persons punished and the nature of punishment awarded				

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Q. No. Date & Name of members	Subject	Promise Made	When & how fulfilled	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4	5
	to them;			
	(d) whether some of them have been released; and			
	(e) if so, the grounds on which they have been released?			
			(c), (d), & (e): while none has been convicted by the Court, 9 persons have been acquitted of the charge due to change of statements by the witnesses.	

### **Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan**

1634. SHRIDAUDAYALJOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan lying pending for clearance with the Union Government;

(b) the projects which have been cleared by the Union Government during the last three years, along with their projected cost;

(c) the amount allocated by the Union Government for these projections;

(d) whether any foreign investment has been sought; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON): (a) Out of four major and eight medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan at the Centre, two major projects namely, Bisalpur drinking water -cum -irrigation and Narmada Canal and three medium irrigation projects namely Bethali, Chauhi and Meja modernisation and Meja feeder have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to compliance of certain observations by the State Government. On remaining two major projects namely modernisation of Gang Canal System, Extension, renovation and Modernisation of IGNP State-I and five medium project namely bandi Sendra, Sukli, Chakan, Gararda and Piplad, State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues and obtain environmental/forest/rehinitiation clearances as applicable.

(b) and (c). Sidhmukh project estimated to cost Rs. 103 crores, viahr project estimate to cost Rs. 40.59 crores and Jaisamand Modernisation project estimated to cost Rs. 12.40 crores have been given investment clearance by the Planning Commission during the last 3 years. The Planning Commission has allocated outlays of Rs. 40 crores for Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects and Rs. 30.10 crores for 20 ongoing modernisation schemes including Jaisamand modernisation project for the VII plan.

(d) and (e). European Economic Community has agreed to provide a grant of 45 million ECU (European Currency Unit) for Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects valid till 31.12.2000.

### **Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail outlets and LPG Agencies**

1635. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places in Bihar identified for opening retail outlets for diesel/petrol, wholesale depots for Kerosene and new LPG agencies for which all procedural formalities have been completed but advertisements have not been given so far; and

(b) the details of those places, out of the above, for which advertisements have already been given but no decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). In addition to the locations pending from previous Marketing Plans, 186 RO dealerships, 21 LPG distributorships and 31 SKO \_LDO dealerships for Bihar have been included in the current Marketing Plans. The Oil Section Board for

Bihar has already been constituted for selection of dealers/distributors and issue of advertisements and interviews by Oil Selection Boards are in progress.

[English]

### Import of Medical Equipments

1636. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exemption of customs duty on medical equipments imported from abroad required for Hospitals used to be granted by the Director General Health Services (D.G.H.S.);

(b) if so the reasons for this exemption now being exercised by his Ministry at present;

(c) the number of cases pending of grant of import duty exemption;

(d) the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the number of equipments already imported and are waiting clearance from customs for want of duty exemption?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The powers of recognising the hospitals in various categories under the relevant custom notification vest only with the Ministry of Health & F.W.

(c) to (e). The procedure for grant of import duty exemption for import of hospital equipment was being reviewed so as to ensure full compliance with the provision of relevant notification. The procedure has been streamlined and the pending cases are being processed expeditiously.

### Medical Education

1637. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals recognised in each State for post-graduate diploma of National Board of Examination;

(b) whether BARC Hospital has approached the Government for recognition for post-graduate diploma in paediatric; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) The National Board of Examination has informed that there are 94 non-teaching institutions accredited to the Board. The details are given below:

Andaman & Nicobar	1
Andhra Pradesh	6
Bihar	1
Gujarat	2
Karnataka	6
Kerala	6
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	17
Delhi	13
Orissa	3
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	2

Tamil Nadu	:	23
Uttar Pradesh	:	1
West Bengal	:	8
Total	:	94

(b) and (c). The paediatrics department of BARC Hospital had been accredited by the National Board of Examinations for a period of three Years up to April, 1993. The hospitals has since been reminded about the expiry of accreditation in January 1993 by the National Boar of Examinations.

#### Funds for Irrigation Development in Andhra Pradesh

1638. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

Year	Approved outlays	(Rs.in crores) Actual Expenditure
1992-93	402.37	402.37(Revisedoutlay)
1991-92	284.86	383.99
1990-91	300.00	340.61

(b) For the year 19993-94, the approved outlays in respect of Major & Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, CAD Programme and Flood control is Rs.440 crores. No specific request has been received from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for additional funds during the current financial year.

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

#### Assistance to Non -Government Organisations for Aids Control

1640. SHRI UDDHABBARMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh for irrigation development during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought additional funds during current financial year for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh for irrigation development comprising Major & Medium projects, Minor Irrigation schemes, Command Area Development Programme and Flood Control during he last three years are as under:-

(a) the Non-Governmental Organisations getting financial aid to fight AIDS in the North Eastern States;

(b) the funds released to these organisations during 1992-93;

(c) whether any assessment is made of their achievement in awareness creation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

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SHANKARANAND):(a) to(d). The guidelines for collaboration with Non-Governmental Organisation for the implementation of the various components of the National AIDS Control Programme have been approved very recently. Three proposal from the North-Eastern Region are in an advanced state of consideration and are likely to be approved shortly.

[Translation]

### Renewal of Arms Licence

1641. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that one of the Memon brothers and one of his associates secured licences for their guns from Sirsa in Haryana and got them renewed from Hubli in Karnataka:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):(a) to(c). Government of Haryana have intimated that neither Shri Memon Ibrahim nor his co-accused, Mohd. Ahmed Dosa has secured any licence for possession of firearms from Sirsa. According to the information received from Karnataka Govt., the above mentioned two persons made applications to the licensing authority that Hubli Dharwad on 9.1.91 and 11.1.91 respectively for renewal of the arms licences purported to have been issued by Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sirsa, on the ground that they had shifted their permanent residence to Hubli. The licences were renewed upto 31.12.91 and purchase period was also extended upto 30.6.91. Shri Memon Ibrahim produced a firearm before

the licensing authority, Hubli, Dharwad on 7-2-91 and after inspection, the same was entered in his licence. Govt of Karnataka have further intimated that appropriate action has been initiated against the officials responsible for lapse. Government of Maharashtra were also requested to get the matter investigated. They have intimated that in March and June 1991 respectively, Shri Memon Ibrahim and Shri Mohd. Ahmed Dosa and applied to the licensing authorities at Bombay for registration of their licences on the ground of change of address. Their licences and weapons were duly registered at Bombay. The licences of S/Shri Memon Ibrahim and Mohd. Ahmed Dosa were revoked by the licensing authority, Bombay, on 25/4/93 and 23/4/93 respectively.

[English]

### Levy of Entry tax of New Vehicles

1642. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change levy of entry tax on all the new vehicles entering in Delhi:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):(a) to (c). Delhi Administration has been requesting for rationalisation of sales tax structure on the sale of automobiles in the North India State/Union Territories. It has also suggested that if such an exercise did not yield fruitful results, the Administration might be allowed to charge Entry Tax on vehicles which are purchased outside but are brought to Delhi for permanent

registration and local use.

2. This matter has been discussed with all the States and Union Territories of the North Zone. Their response has been generally favourable. The Government of Haryana has, however, expressed certain reservations.

3. The matter has again been taken up with Haryana Government. No decision to levy entry tax has been taken so far.

[Translation]

### **Import of Crude Oil**

1643. DR. P.R. GANGWAR:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

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

(a) the countries from where the crude oil was imported during 1992-93 with the quantity of oil imported and the amount incurred thereon; and

(b) the quantity of crude oil proposed to be imported during 1993-94 and value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) During 1992-93 Indian Oil Corporation imported 29.24 MMT of crude oil for a value of Rs. 10685.86 crores both under term contracts with the National Oil Companies of Saudi Arabia, Iran UAE Malaysia, Kuwait, Russia, Qatar and also through spot purchases. Spot purchases are not always relatable to specific countries.

(b) Government have approved import of 2.8.9 MMT of crude oil for an estimated

value of Rs.12432 crores approximately during 1993-94.

### **Irrigation By-pass Tunnel at Sardar Sarover Project**

1644. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has expressed serious concern at the delay in construction of an irrigation by-pass tunnel at the Sardar Sarover Project;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether there are payment of arrears of share cost on Sardar Sarover Project to Gujarat by the other party; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to settle the payment of arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The issue of construction of Irrigation By-pass Tunnel at Sardar Sarover Project has been under discussion in the Narmada Control Authority and the Review Committee for Narmada Control Authority from time to time. Various technical aspects of the matter are still to be resolved. In the third meeting of the Review Committee for Narmada Control Authority held on 6th February, 1993, it was decided that the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat would meet bilaterally with a view to resolve the differences on certain technical aspects of the proposed Irrigation By-pass Tunnel.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The issue regarding payment of there costs on Sardar Sarover

Project to the Government of Gujarat by other party States has been discussed in the meetings of Narmada Control Authority and Sardar Sarover Construction Advisory Committee and the state have been appraised of the need for immediate settlement of outstanding dues to the Government of Gujarat. This issue has also been considered by the Review Committee for Narmada Control Authority in its meeting of 6.2.93 and it has been resolved that undisputed shares should be settled fully by the party States before March, 1993, even partially. The States with dues have also agreed to decide the issue through bilateral meetings with Gujarat.

### **Ayodhya Riots**

1645. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken on the FIRs filed against the accused of the Ayodhya riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate the riot-hit victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government, 373 cases were registered and 58 persons were arrested. In 14 cases, chargesheets have been filed in the courts. In 299 cases, final reports have been submitted and the remaining 60 cases are still under investigation.

(c) An amount of Rs. 32 lakhs was paid to the next of kin of persons killed, Rs. 3,600/- to those who received injuries and Rs. 22,54,600/- to those who lost their property. Besides this, 54 quintals of foodgrains and

685 blankets were supplied to the riot-affected persons.

[Translation]

### **Kidnapping of Hotel Workers in Himachal Pradesh**

1646. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Hotel and Restaurant Association has alleged that striking workers of hotels in Shimla have kidnapped some workers;

(b) if so, whether the Association has requested to take stern action against the kidnappers;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) FIRs have been filed regarding two workers alleged to have been kidnapped by striking workers of hotels/restaurants in Shimla.

(b) The Association filed a Writ in Court and obtained an injunction, restraining the workers from approaching within 50 meters of the hotel entrance, from preventing access to workers, tourists, visitors and proprietors and from raising slogans in the area declared out of bounds for striking workers.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government has taken steps to implement the Court orders. 21 cases, including the two cases mentioned above, have been registered against the striking workers of the hotels in

Shimla. In addition, 4 teams, each, comprising an Executive Magistrate, six police officials and two members of the Hotel Association, are patrolling different areas of the town to prevent striking workers from harassing the tourists. Efforts are also continuing for an amicable settlement of the dispute.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Cancellation of LPG Agencies in MP**

1647. SHRIVISHWESHWAR BHAGAT:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

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

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol retail outlets in Madhya Pradesh of which distributorship has been cancelled during 1992-93;

(b) the reasons for the cancellation;

(c) whether the complaints of mal-practices are being received even after the cancellation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Distributorship of one retail outlet has been cancelled in Madhya Pradesh during 1992-93 due to a dispute amongst the partners.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Seizure of Arms and Ammunition**

1648. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arms and ammunition smuggled from Pakistan have recently been seized at the Banaskantha border in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to stop such illegal tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). yes, Sir. Seven offences have been registered in Banaskantha District of Gujarat in connection with smuggling of arms and ammunition from Pakistan. Besides a large quantity of ammunition and explosives, 4 AK series of rifles and 52 pistols/revolvers, all foreign made, were also recovered from the accused.

(c) Government have initiated all necessary and appropriate steps to check smuggling of arms and ammunition, including strengthening and deployment of para-military forces, their intensified patrolling and issue of sophisticated border surveillance equipments. Gearing up of State intelligence net work and close coordination between various agencies, opening of new check posts and coordinating of surprise checks, monitoring the activities of anti-social and anti-national elements are some of the other steps being taken by the State Government.

[English]

### **Milk Products**

1649. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shrikhand and Chakka Prepared by traditional methods does not con-

firm with standards prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, whether representations have been made by various Associations/ Institutions from the Western Maharashtra to his Ministry regarding the difficulties experienced by them in implementation of the above mentioned provisions and requested revisions of the standards in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) and (b). The Associations of Shrikhand and Chakka Manufacturers from Western Maharashtra have represented that Shrikhand and Chakka prepared by traditional methods do not conform to the standards as prescribed under prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, as such Govt. should re-consider the standards prescribed under the act.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

### **Parking of Vehicles**

1650. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether parking of vehicles at foot paths is prohibited in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of vehicles impounded on this ground during the last six months; and

(c) the amount of fine collected from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 116 vehicles were impounded by Delhi Police on this ground during the period from 1.1.93 to 30.6.93.

(c) Rs. 12510/-

[*English*]

### **Census Report**

1651. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Census Report of 1991 has been made available to the States/UTs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Census report of 1991 containing basic details of population has been made available to the States/UTs.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Sale of Intoxicating Toffees**

1652. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently identified any gang engaged in the sale of intoxicating toffees in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard;

(c) the action taken against them;

(d) the quantity of intoxicating toffees recovered from the arrested persons; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check such cases in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) The local police has been directed to collect intelligence and observe necessary vigilance about sale of intoxicating toffees in their areas for taking immediate effective action against such persons.

### Compensation to Displaced Persons

1653. SHRI RAMNIHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced by Kharia Project of Northern Coal fields Limited, Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh and Sonbhedra in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid or residential plots allotted to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of the displaced persons to whom employment has been provided and the number of those who are yet to be given employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) 155 families have been displaced by Kharia Project in Uttar Pradesh. No family has been displaced in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A sum of Rs. 32.52 lakhs has been paid as compensation and 155 residential plots have been allotted.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) 68 displaced persons have been given employment and 8 persons are yet to be given employment. They are awaiting availability of vacancies in the Project.

### Drug Addiction

1654. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several deaths have been reported due to excessive intake of intoxicant drugs in the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has advised the Government to have a rigid control on the sale of these drugs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No such advice has been received from WHO recently. However, the sale of such drugs is already regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act.

### LPG Agencies in West Bengal

1655. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in West Bengal at present;

(b) the norms in regard to population laid down by the Government for opening a LPG agency at a certain location; and

(c) the details of the scheme formulated for opening of LPG agencies on the population basis during 1994-95 in such areas where these are less in number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There were 299 LPG agencies in West Bengal as on 1-4-1993.

(b) LPG distributorships are opened at places with a population of 20,000 and above, in a phased manner, subject to product availability, provided the location offers adequate potential to sustain an economically viable distributorship.

(c) In the LPG Marketing Plan for 1992-94, 34 locations have been proposed for West Bengal. marketing Plan for 1994-95 has not yet been finalised.

[English]

#### **AIDS Victims**

1656. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of HIV positive and AIDS victims in the country at present; and

(b) the estimates of his Ministry in regard to HIV positive and AIDS victims by 2000 AD and that of World Health Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The reported number of AIDS cases so far in the country is 377. While no official estimates have been made so far, Government is inclined to accept the opinion of the epidemiologists from the World Health Organisation that the total estimated number of HIV infected persons in the country currently would be about one million. According to the projections made by the World Health Organisation, the South-East Asia region would have about 10-11 million cumulative HIV infections by the year 2000 and the majority of these cases are likely to be in India, Thailand and Myanmar.

#### **Fire Accident in Mathura Refinery**

1657. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire accident took place on May 5, 1993 in the Mathura Refinery plant;

(b) if so, the causes therefor;

(c) the estimated loss as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to avert such fire accidents in the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by IOC the fire was caused due to leakage of lubricating oil, which soaked the insulation and subsequently caught fire-due to auto-ignition.

(c) The estimated loss to the equipment and facilities due to the fire is approximately Rs. 5.0 crores.

(d) To prevent recurrence of such fire incidents, steps have been taken by the Government through its Oil Industry Safety Directorate, to advise all oil companies to analyse the cause of each major fire, to ensure further strengthening of the Inspection, Maintenance and Operating procedures, and to conduct periodically, special safety Audits by multidisciplinary teams for necessary corrective measures wherever required.

### **Gas terminal at USAR**

1658. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a 30 MM CPD gas terminal for Bombay High/South Basin gas at Usar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The concept of laying a gas pipeline to the South from a suitable land fall point on the Western Coast has been approved in principle. Other details have not been worked out.

[*Translation*]

### **Kala-Azar**

1659. SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas affected by Kala-Azar epidemic in Bihar and other States;

(b) the total number of lives it has claimed during last two years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check and eradicate it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. SHANKARANAND): (a) A statement is appended.

(b) As per reports from the State Governments, 838 and 1419 (Provisional) in 1991 and 1992 respectively.

(c) Control of vector through DDT spray in affected areas, early detection and treatment of cases with appropriate drugs and health education activities are being undertaken for control of Kala-azar.

### **STATEMENT**

*Name of the Districts Affected by Kala-Azar in Bihar and other States*

#### *Endemic States*

1. Bihar
  1. Patna
  2. Nalands
  3. Gaya
  4. Jahanabad
  5. Nawadah
  6. Aurangabad
  7. Bhojpur
  8. Rohtas
  9. Saran

- |     |              |    |                 |
|-----|--------------|----|-----------------|
| 10. | Siwan        | 3. | West Dinajpur   |
| 11. | Gopalganj    | 4. | 24-Parganas (N) |
| 12. | E. Champaran | 5. | 24-Parganas (S) |
| 13. | W. Champaran | 6. | Nadia           |
| 14. | Muzaffarpur  | 7. | Hooghly         |
| 15. | Sitamarhi    | 8. | Burdwan         |
| 16. | Vaishali     | 9. | Darjeeling      |

17. Dharbhanga

*Sporadic States*

18. Madhubani

1. Assam

19. Samastipur

1. Dibrugarh

20. Bhagalpur

2. Uttar Pradesh

21. Monghyr

1. Faizabad

22. Khagaria

2. Varanasi

23. Begusarai

3. Ghonda

24. Purnea

4. Sitapur

25. Katihar

5. Aligarh

26. Saharsa

6. Meerut

27. Madhepur

3. Bihar

28. Dumka

1. Ranchi

29. Sahebganj

[English]

30. Godda

**Production of Petroleum Products**

2. West Bengal

1660. SHRI ANANTRAODESHMUKH:

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

1. Malda

2. Murshidabad

(a) the total production of petroleum products in the country during 1991-92 and

1992-93;

(b) the present requirement of petroleum products in the country;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the field of petroleum requirement; and

(d) the foreign exchange spent on crude and other petroleum products during 1992-93 and likely to be spent during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The total production of Petroleum Products in the country during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 49.584 MMT and 51.677 MMT (Prov.) respectively.

(b) Requirement of petroleum products for 1993-94 as per estimates is 63.1 MMT.

(c) besides promoting conservation of petroleum products in various fields, a number of oil and gas field development projects are being implemented to enhance production of crude oil and natural gas. Government have also offered certain oil/gas fields for development by private companies. Efforts are being made to increase the refining capacity by taking up expansion of existing refineries and by setting up of new grass root refineries both in the Joint Venture and Private Sector in order to reduce imports of products.

(d) The foreign exchange spent on crude and petroleum products during 1992-93 was US\$ 6078 million and the likely foreign exchange required during 1993-94 is US\$ 6958 million.

#### **Assistance to Nab Sandalwood Smuggler**

1661. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:  
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have requested the Union Government to provide assistance for nabbing the sandalwood smuggler Veerappan and his gang;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Government of Karnataka had requested the Union Government to deploy Central Para-Military Forces for operations against Veerappan and his gang. Accordingly, one Battalion of BSF was sent to Karnataka on 31.5.93.

#### **Master Plan for Rehabilitation**

1662. SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY:  
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Master Plan has been prepared by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited for rehabilitation of the people in the Raniganj Coal field area of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in 1982 the

Central Mine Planning and Design Institute had prepared a report titled 'An Approach to Master Plan for Raniganj Coal fields' in which some preliminary details about the township development for the people likely to be affected by mining activities in the Raniganj Coal fields have been covered. Twelve tentative locations for New townships outside the coal bearing areas were identified in this report.

### Dowry Deaths in Delhi

1663. SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry death cases reported in Delhi during the current year;

(b) whether inquiries have been instituted into all the cases;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any culprits have been apprehended;

(e) if so, the number thereof; and

(f) the special measures taken to check such cases in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) 60 cases of dowry deaths have been reported in Delhi during the current year 1993 (upto 15.7.93)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The disposal of dowry death cases and the number of persons arrested is as under:

<i>Cases reported</i>	<i>Cases pending trial</i>	<i>Cases pending investigation</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested.</i>
60	14	46	136

(f) The Crime Against Women Cells have been set up in all Police Districts. Laws have been made more stringent to deal with the menace of dowry deaths. All offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable, non-bailable & non-compoundable. A new section (Sec. 498-A IPC) has been introduced providing for punishment for cruelty/harassment on women by their husbands & in-laws. In cases of deaths within seven years of marriage Sec. 304-B IPC has been inserted to provide for raising a presumption against husband or in-laws, thus shifting the onus of burden of proof on them.

[Translation]

### Tsundur Massacre

+ 1664. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incident of massacre of Dalits at Tsundur in Andhra Pradesh that took place in 1991, is being investigated into by a special court;

(b) if so, whether the special court has given its verdict against the accused;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The case of atrocity committed on Scheduled castes at Tsundur in Andhra Pradesh has been committed to the Special Court.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Special Court may take some time to given its verdict.

[English]

### Population Growth

1665. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:  
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study/survey to find out the relationship between literacy and family planning and population growth and religion;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the rate of population growth and literacy as per the 1981 and 1991 census in

the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the areas in the country with low population growth and the reasons for the same;

(e) whether any incentive is given in such areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Studies have established a correlation between female literacy and fertility. No studies/surveys have been conducted to find out relationship between population growth and religion.

(c) A Statement is annexed.

(d) Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa have an annual exponential rate of 1.34%, 1.43% and 1.49% respectively as compared to 2.14% for the country during 1981-91. There are several reasons such as age of marriage, female literacy, income levels, access to family planning services etc. which have influenced population growth.

(e) and (f). As per the NDC Revised formula, 1991, 7.5% of the total allocation of Central assistance to State Plans is earmarked for performance, of which 1% is for Lowering Crude Birth Rate and Infant Mortality Rate.

## STATEMENT

## Annual Exponential Growth and Literacy Rate States/UTs during 1981-91 and 1971-81

Sl. No.	State/UT	Annual exponential growth Rate %		Literacy Rate %	
		1981-91	1971-81	1991	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>India</i>					
<i>Major States</i>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.17	2.10	44.09	35.66
2.	Assam	2.17	2.12	52.89	NA
3.	Bihar	2.11	2.17	38.48	32.03
4.	Gujarat	1.92	2.46	61.29	52.21
5.	Haryana	2.42	2.55	55.85	43.85
6.	Karnataka	1.92	2.39	56.04	46.20
7.	Kerala	1.34	1.77	89.81	81.56
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.38	2.27	44.20	34.22
9.	Maharashtra	2.29	2.21	64.87	55.83

Sl. No.	State/UT	Annual exponential growth Rate %					
		1981-91	1971-81	1991	1981	1991	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
10.	Orissa	1.83	1.85	49.09	40.96		
11.	Punjab	1.89	2.16	58.51	48.12		
12.	Rajasthan	2.50	2.87	38.55	30.09		
13.	Tamil Nadu	1.43	1.63	62.66	54.38		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2.27	2.29	41.60	33.33		
15.	West Bengal	2.21	2.10	57.70	48.64		
<b>Smaller States and UTs</b>							
16.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	2.15	63.86	51.17		
17.	J & K	2.54	2.58	NA	32.68		
18.	Manipur	2.57	2.83	59.89	49.61		
19.	Meghalaya	2.84	2.80	49.10	42.02		
20.	Nagaland	4.45	4.09	61.65	50.20		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Annual exponential growth Rate %					
		1981-91	1971-81	1991	1981	1991	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
21.	Sikkim	2.51	4.14	56.94	41.57	41.57	
22.	Tripura	2.95	2.79	60.44	50.10	50.10	
23.	A&N islands	3.97	4.98	73.02	63.16	63.16	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.14	3.04	41.59	25.54	25.54	
25.	Chandigarh	3.52	5.67	77.81	74.81	74.81	
26.	D & N Haveli	2.89	3.38	40.71	32.70	32.70	
27.	Delhi	4.15	4.29	75.51	65.71	65.71	
28.	Goa	1.49	2.37	81.78	68.42	68.42	
29.	Daman & Diu	2.52	2.32	71.20	59.91	59.91	
30.	Lakshadweep	2.51	2.37	81.78	68.42	68.42	
31.	Mizoram	3.34	3.99	82.27	74.26	74.26	
32.	Pondicherry	2.90	2.50	74.74	65.14	65.14	

[*Translation*]

### **Illegal Mining and Smuggling of Coal**

1666. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal mining and smuggling of coal in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). According to information received from Coal India Limited, illegal mining of coal has been reported from 17 sites in Bharat Cooking Coal Limited, 17 sites in Eastern Coal fields Limited and 6 sites in Central Coalfields Limited, covering Damodar river bed coal exposures, outcrops, abandoned/closed open cast and under ground mines in Bihar. Unauthorisedly mined coal from these sites might be getting smuggled outside and sold clandestinely.

(c) Following steps have been taken for prevention and stoppage of illegal mining of coal:

1. Cases of illegal mining are reported to district authorities and FIR's are lodged.
2. As far as possible entries of all abandoned underground mines are properly sealed to prevent access to illegal mining.
3. In abandoned open case mines, exposed benches are covered with over-burden.

4. Close liaison and holding of meetings with district authorities for seeking the help and cooperation of State administration for stoppage of illegal mining.
5. Surprise checks and raids by security forces and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for stoppage of illegal mining.
6. Persons involved in the Mafia activities, when apprehended are handed over to district authorities and FIR's are lodged.
7. Development and sustaining of intelligence sources/informers for the purpose of information and conducting raids.
8. Development and maintenance of electronic communications network.

[*English*]

### **Corneal Diseases**

1667. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cases of corneal diseases recorded annually;

(b) the number of them offered treatment in the Government hospitals;

(c) the requirement of eyes every year to meet with the blindness cases due to corneal diseases; and

(d) the number of eyes procured every year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):  
(a) and (b). Annual incidence date of corneal diseases and details of treatment provided in Govt. hospitals are not available.

(c) An NPCB-WHO survey of 1986-89 had estimated that there are about 1 million cases of corneal blindness.

(d) The number of eyes collected in the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Eyes collected</i>
1990	7467
1991	8651
1992	12519

[*Translation*]

### **Lottery Fraud in Delhi**

1668. SHRI BRAHMANAND  
MANDAL:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Crime Branch of Delhi Police unearthed a lottery fraud worth over Rs. 1 crore and 25 lakhs as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated May 28, 1993:

(b) if so, the details there of;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) the action taken against them;

(e) the reasons for increasing lottery frauds in Delhi; and

(f) the measures being taken to remedy

the situation?

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

(b) The case of alleged fraud unearthed by the Delhi Police Related to the second draw of Shalimar Bumper Lottery run by the All India Deaf & Dumb Society of Delhi. Irregularities noticed in the investigation so far are as under:

1. The first prize of Rs. 51 lacs was declared on the winning ticket No. 763447. When Shri Pritam Kumar Rajak claimed the prize money, his ticket was collected through the bank by the Society, but subsequently the Society denied getting any such ticket and thereby deprived the ticket holder of the Prize money.

The sole selling agent of the lottery M/s. Bharat Agency subsequently informed that the said winning ticket was never printed.

2. Permission to conduct this lottery was given only for the State of Andhra Pradesh and yet the lottery tickets were sold in other States and Union Territories.
3. Instead of printing 24 lac tickets according to the scheme of the draw. Only 2.4 lac tickets were printed.
4. Against a sale of tickets amounting to Rs. 120 lacs, the prize money of only Rs. 12,000/- was paid to the winning ticket holders, much against the announcement.

(c) and (d). A case u/s 380/420/120-B/

294-A IPC has been registered. The Managing Partner of Bharat Lottery Agency, New Delhi and the Honorary Secretary, All India Deaf and Dumb Society, Delhi, have been arrested.

(e) Appointment of private persons as organising agents of lotteries is the major contributing factor for the fraud.

(f) The remedial steps taken up by the police are as under:-

1. Divisional and Beat Officers have been detailed to check such crimes in their respective Divisions and Beats.
2. Public has been advised to purchase lottery tickets only from authorised dealers.
3. On receipt of any information about forged lotteries, action is taken under appropriate law against the persons found indulging in such crimes.

#### **New Drug for Leprosy**

1669. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any other substitute to 'Depson' the only medicine to treat leprosy patients has been successfully tested;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved so far on the efficacy of this drug?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-

FARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):  
(a) to (c). Treatment of leprosy cases with combination of drugs (multi Drug Therapy) namely, Rifampicin, Clofazimine and Dapsone has been found very effective. Out of 7.4 million discharged leprosy cured cases, more than 60% were cured with MDT.

[English]

#### **National Institute of Coal Management**

1670. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a National Institute of Coal Management at Ranchi, to impart training to its executives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to set up a Human Resource Development Centre to Plan and steer training for Managers, Supervisors and workers. The modalities of operation of the Institute are under formulation.

(c) By January, 1995.

#### **Bogus Arms Licences**

1671. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegally licenced arms are being used by some persons in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their bogus licences have been got prepared in other States;

(c) if so, the number of such licences in Uttar Pradesh especially in Etah district which have been got prepared from Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government for the cancellation of such licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the Sebha.

#### **Sardar Sarovar Project**

1672. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN  
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Gujarat to oppose Centre on Narmada" appearing in the "Times of India" dated June 28, 1993;

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

(c) whether the construction work of Narmada Sagar Bandh in Madhya Pradesh has slowed down due to financial constraints;

(d) whether a demand has been made to reduce the height of the Dam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The technical parameters of the Sardar Sarovar Project were fixed by the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal after consideration of various proposals put forth before it. The Tribunal gave its final award on 7.12.1979 which was published by the Government of India in the official Gazette on 12.12.1979 and become final and binding on the party States. According to Clause XVI of the Award, the project is subject to review at any time after a period of 45 years from the date of publication of the Award. Such propositions can be considered only if all the party States agree to amend the Award of the Tribunal.

(c) As per the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal Award the Narmada Sagar dam is to be constructed concurrently with or earlier than the Sardar Sarovar Dam. However, the construction of the Narmada Sagar Dam is lagging behind due to several reasons including financial constraints.

(d) & (e). Demand has been made by several quarters to reduce the height of Sardar sarovar Dam. But such propositions can be considered only if all the party States agree to amend the Award of the Tribunal.

[*Translation*]

#### **Treatment of AIDS in Delhi**

1673. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether training is provided for the treatment of AIDS patients in several hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of such hospitals;

(c) whether the facilities of proper investigation of HIV blood are not available in all the blood banks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide such facilities in all the blood banks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The training for clinical diagnosis and management of AIDS patients are being provided in the following hospitals of Delhi, with the financial support from Government of India.

1. Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
2. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
4. L.N.J.P. Hospital, New Delhi
5. Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, New Delhi
6. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, attached to Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi

In addition to this Delhi Administration is also conducting regularly training programme for doctors and other Health Care Workers in their hospitals as well as those in the private sector.

(c) & (d). For testing of blood for HIV Government have established 180 Zonal Blood Testing Centres in the Government, Voluntary and Private sector have been linked to these. Zonal Blood Testing Centres, Rapid Testing Kits have been provided for district level blood banks. Besides this

the rules under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for inspection of Blood Banks have been revised and made more stringent. It now provides compulsory testing of blood for blood transmissible diseases.

[English]

### Irrigation System

1674. SHRI NURUL ISLAM:  
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made for development of irrigation system in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any long term plan has been drawn up for irrigation facilities by the end of the century; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) A statement showing total investment made for developing irrigation in the country through Major and Medium Projects, Minor Irrigation schemes and Command Area Development Programme is enclosed.

(b) and (c). No plan has been prepared for irrigation by the end of the century. However, Eighth Five Year Plan which goes upto 1997 envisages creation of additional Irrigation potential to the extent of 5.09 and 10.7 million hectares through Major & Me-

dium Surface Waster Irrigation Projects and Minor Irrigation schemes respectively in the country. During the Eighth Plan period, Rs. 22. 415 crores, Rs. 5,977 crores and Rs.

2,510 crores have been allocated to Major & Medium Projects, Minor Irrigation schemes and Command Area Development programme respectively.

## STATEMENT

State-wise Investments made for developing Irrigation system through Major, Medium projects, Minor irrigation schemes (excluding Institutions Investments) and Command Area Development Programme.

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	State/T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
		Actual Expenditure	Revised Outlays	Approved outlays
1.	Andhra Pradesh	343.31	304.47	377.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.70	12.12	14.80
3.	Assam	79.97	56.63	70.50
4.	Bihar	224.18	205.10	513.92
5.	Goa	28.48	27.09	29.45
6.	Gujarat	697.83	471.40	501.40
7.	Haryana	108.92	129.65	140.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.96	24.23	21.57
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.54	34.63	40.16
11.	Kerala		90.00	127.00

(Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	State/T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
		Actual Expenditure	Revised Outlays	Approved outlays
12.	Madhya Pradesh	407.60	362.51	542.05
13.	Maharashtra	464.41	724.11	847.23
14.	Manipur	37.46	25.47	44.50
15.	Meghalaya	6.74	8.31	10.85
16.	Mizoram	2.53	2.64	2.840
17.	Nagaland	3.33	0.64	4.00
18.	Orissa	235.12	248.49	333.49
19.	Punjab	69.72	62.66	73.60
20.	Rajasthan	214.42	256.44	296.88
21.	Sikkim	1.86	2.10	2.20

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/T.	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
		Actual Expenditure	Revised Outlays	Approved outlays
22.	Tamil Nadu	85.10	102.83	115.40
23.	Tripura	16.89	15.05	18.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	283.34	374.77	481.90
25.	West Bengal	71.70	89.80	106.66
	Total (States)	3768.60	3943.49	5306.61
	Total (UTs)	8.62	12.00	8.17
	Total States & UTs	3777.21	3955.49	5314.78
	Central Sector	190.94	153.18	198.66
	Grand Total	3968.15	4108.67	5513.44

**Distribution of Coal**

1675. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced free distribution of coal in the country and allowed private sector in this vital commodity under the new distribution scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue new licenses under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the current rates of each quality of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) to (d). Coal is supplies to actual users, against the linkage/sponsorship or both. This coal is not available for resale under the provisions of the Colliery Control Order, 1945. However in order to further improve the availability of coal, Coal is also sold under a Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS). This coal is free from statutory controls.

Recently the Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS) has been further improved to extend the benefits to a large cross section of buyers. Interested buyers under 'LSS' have

been categorised as under:

1. Actual users
2. Mini Traders
3. Whole Sale Traders
4. General

First preference in order booking and despatches under Liberalised Sale Scheme would be give to actual users who can draw coal for their own use in addition to the normal supplies being received by them against sponsorships/linkages. Second preference would given to the Mini Traders registered with coal companies. CIL have given wide publicity inviting application for registration as Mini Traders. They will be registered on a continuous basis. Application received upto 14.08.1993 would be registered in the first batch. The Mini Traders would be supplied coal upto 100 tonnes per month subject to availability after meeting the orders booked by actual users. Third preference would be given to the Whole Sale Traders appointed by the coal companies subject to availability after meeting orders booked by the first two categories. If some quantity is still available, it would be allocated to other interested buyers.

(e) Current rates for different grades of coal as notified with effect from 19.6.1993 are given in the attached Statement

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing gradewise current prices of coal produced by Coal India limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) effective from 19th June, 1993*

(I) Coking, Semi-Coking and Weakly Coking Coals produced in Coal India Limited.

(Rs. Per tonne)

Steel Grade I	996.00
Steel Grade II	831.00
Washery Grade I	720.00

*(Rs. Per tonne)*

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Washery Gradell	597.00
Washery Grade III	459.00
Washery IV	428.00
Semi-Coking Grade I	720.00
Semi-Coking Grade II	597.00

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(II) Non-Coking Coal produced in Coal India Limited.

*Long flame coal*

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Grade A	635.00
Grade B	582.00
Grade C	512.00
Grade D	411.00

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*Other than long flame coal*

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Grade A	610.00
Grade B	557.00
Grade C	487.00
Grade D	386.00
Grade E	306.00
Grade F	244.00
Grade G	174.00

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(III) Coal produced in SCCL (Andhra Pradesh)

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Grade C	602.00
Grade D	530.00
Grade E	436.00
Grade F	358.00
Grade G	262.00

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Note :- Prices indicated are for run of mine (ROM) Coal.

**Seminar on AIDS**

1676. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent World Health Organisation seminar on AIDS was held at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the steps recommended at the seminar to treat AIDS patients;

(c) the guidelines to be followed for keeping the AIDS patients in hospitals and their living in the society; and

(d) the follow-up action taken on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir. However a regional workshop on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control for Senior Doctors was held in Bangalore on 18th and 19th September, 1992. This workshop was co-sponsored by CMAI. (Christian Medical Association of India) and National AIDS Control Programme of Government of India with the technical assistance from World Health Organisation.

(b) and (c). The workshop discussed the modalities for pertaining to identification of persons who require counselling, Clinical management of AIDS cases infection control measures, and generation of awareness and motivation among both the health seekers and health-providers.

(d) The trainers have been imparted training in the light of these guidelines and recommendations. They are in turn training other staff of the hospitals, who will help improve the quality of patient care.

[Translation]

**Distribution of Chlorine Tablets**

1677. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chlorine tablets distributed in Delhi are sub-standard and have resulted in the spread of Gastroenteritis;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against officers found quality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

**AIDS among Women**

1678. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spread of AIDS virus is on a constant increase among women;

(b) if so, whether the Government are chalking out a special plan to check it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir. This trend

has-been observed in all the countries affected with AIDS.

(b) to (d). The Government have evolved certain strategies to control the spread of HIV infection/AIDS during the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97). There are :-

- (a) Generation of awareness among the public especially the high risk behavior groups for safe sex;
- (b) Promotion of blood safety and rational use of blood.
- (c) Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases;
- (d) Better Clinical Management of AIDS cases; and
- (e) Promotion of Condom use for prevention of STD/HIV
- (f) Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organisations in specific prevention programmes to control and contain intravenous drug use.

### **Hospital and Medical College at Bareilly**

1679. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of 500-bed hospital at bareilly under "Counter Magnet City" scheme;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a Medical College at Bareilly during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Production of Petroleum Products and Natural Gas**

1680. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum products and natural gas required in the country;

(b) the details of the petroleum products and natural gas produced in the country;

(c) the quantity of the petroleum products and natural gas proposed to be imported in the public and private sector during 1993-94;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up oil refinery or natural gas plant by foreign companies in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The demand for Petroleum products for 1993-94 is estimated to be 63.1 MMT. The current supplies of natural gas is around 42 MMSCMD.

(b) The production of Petroleum products in 1992-93 was 52.9 MMT and natural gas was 49.48 MMSCMD.

(c) The public Sector Oil Companies are likely to import 15 MMT of Petroleum products in 1993-94. Information about imports by private sector is not maintained.

(d) and (e). Government of India have issued LOIs for five refineries to foreign parties and Indian parties with foreign collaboration.

### Shortage of Doctors

1681. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the doctor-patient ratio in the country as compared to other developed countries at present;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the setting up of more Medical Colleges in public and private sector to meet this shortage;

(c) whether the Government propose to re-introduce the Intermediary Medical Courses like LMP on the basis of Engineering Diploma holders who are in good demand in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) The doctor-population ratio in the country at present, is reported to be 1:2312. The comparable figures of doctor-population ratio for developed countries as taken from the World Development Report, 1993 as follows:

<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Population per Doctor</i>
1. Ireland	630
2. Canada	450
3. Germany	370
4. United States	420
5. Japan	610

(b) There is no proposal with the Central Government to establish any new medical college in the public sector due to financial constraints. As regards private medical colleges, they can be established provided they conform to the standards set out in the recent Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1993.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) The Medical Council of India is not in favour of starting any such medical course.

[English]

### National Malaria Eradication Programme

1682. SHRI IMCHALEMBA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the country at the behest of W.H.O.;

(b) if so, year of its launching with objectives;

(c) the progress made so far under National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(d) the amount spent during the last three years on NMEP;

(e) whether 2 million new cases of Malaria are being reported in the country annually; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to ensure complete eradication of Malaria from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). In conformity with the recommendations of the Eighth

World Health Assembly, the government of India launched the National Malaria Eradication Programme during 1958-59 with the objective to eradicate malaria in the country.

(c) The morbidity and mortality due to malaria was drastically reduced from the pre-programme estimate of 75 million cases and 0.8 million deaths to 0.1 million cases with no death in 1965. Subsequently, due to various factors, the incidence started increasing and reached 6.47 million in 1976. With the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operation, the incidence of malaria has been brought down to around 2 million cases per annum in the last few years.

(d) The amount spent during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>
1990-91	7658.64
1991-92	7263.46
1992-93	9780.44

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) For effective control of malaria, malariogenic stratification along with implementation of revised approach consisting of prompt case detection and treatment and use of new bio-technologies for vector control are planned.

[*Translation*]

### **Multi-Purpose Projects**

1683. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some multi-purpose projects

of Madhya Pradesh are pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their position as on June 30, 1993;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(d) the amount proposed to be provided by the Union Government during 1993-94 and 1994-95 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Out of the 3 multipurpose projects of Madhya Pradesh, at the Centre, 2 projects namely Bargi Multipurpose estimated to cost Rs. 566.34 crores envisaging irrigation benefits to 219800 hectares and installed capacity of 105 MW and Kolar estimated to cost Rs. 139.14 crores envisaging irrigation benefits in 60870 hectares and water supply of 56.75 million cubic metres to Bhopal city have been found acceptable by the Advisory Committee in 9/89 and 4/92 respectively subject to the compliance of certain observations such as obtaining environmental clearance, concurrence of the State Finance Department etc. by the State Government. The modified project proposal for the remaining multipurpose project namely omkareshwar estimated to cost Rs. 1616.04 crores envisaging irrigation benefits to 283320 hectares and installed capacity of 520 MW has been received at the Centre in 11/92. The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues and obtain environmental and forest clearances.

(c) The clearance of projects depend upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central A praising Agencies and obtains clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests

on environmental and forests angles and Ministry of Welfare on rehabilitation aspects if the project involves displacement of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes population.

(d) The Working Group of Planning Commission has recommended outlays of Rs. 20.25 crores for Bargi Multipurpose Project, Rs. 10 crores for Kolar Project and Rs. 3.25 crores for Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project for 1993-94. The outlays for 1994-95 have not been finalised.

[English]

### **Raids on LPG Agencies in Gujarat**

1684. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigilance Department IOC/BPC/HPC has conducted any raids on the LPG agencies in Gujarat to detect fake priority vouchers for releasing LPG connections during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the number of such agencies and the connections canceled/suspended in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Supreme Court Judgement on Right of Bangladeshi Refugees**

1685. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Supreme Court Judgement of May, 1993 regarding right of Bangladeshi refu-

gees to Indian citizenship in the case of a special leave petition by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and M/S. Khudiram and others;

(b) whether the Supreme Court ruled in the case that the refugees enjoyed fundamental right to life and liberty and not the right to Indian citizenship; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In its Judgement, the Supreme Court quoted its earlier ruling in the case of Lous De Raedt Vs. Union of India, wherein foreigner is confined to Article 21 for 'life and liberty' and does not include 'the right to reside and settle in this country, as mentioned in Article 19 (1) (e), which is applicable only to the citizens of this country.

(c) The question of citizenship of these refugees is to be decided under Section 5(1) (a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

### **Heart Attack among Women**

1686. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether women are getting more and more heart attacks than men;

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

((c) whether the Union Government propose to educate women through media in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) According to Indian Council of Medical Research studies conducted in Western Countries and in India do not confirm this view.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Prevention of heart diseases is part of the health education programme of the Government.

#### **Leakage in Gas Pipeline**

1687. SHRISHOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the gas pipeline from K.G. Basin leaked during the last 132 months;

(b) the estimated loss to ONGC due to these leakages;

(c) the estimated losses to the adjacent farmers;

(d) the reasons for the frequent leakages; and

(e) the action taken against the persons/organisations responsible for this sub-standard work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There were 97 leaks on Tatipaka Kovur Pipeline and 44 leaks in gas flow lines from wells in past 12 months.

(b) There were no tangible losses to ONGC or GAIL as the leaks were arrested immediately

(c) The leakages were due to deterioration of the coating of pipeline and due to high water table and corrosive soil conditions which led to corrosion.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above

#### **Producers Association**

1688. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Wax Producers Association has made a representation in regard to the problems faced by their industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government to resolve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Association has raised issues concerning pricing of slack wax and stoppage of import of paraffin wax etc.

(c) A present paraff wax Type I and Type II are imported to make good the shortfall in domestic production. The processors of slack wax are not affected by these imports as they are predominantly involved in making Type III. paraffin wax.

#### **LPG Cylinders Manufacturing unit**

1689. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand by the people of Kolar Gold Fields for setting up of a Gas cylinder manufacturing unit which could be undertaken by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) M/s Bharat Gold Mines Limited has not received any proposal for setting up LPG cylinder manufacturing unit at Kolar Gold Field area.

(b) Does not arise..

[Translation]

#### Grant of Indian Citizenship

1690. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY:

(a)	1991	162
	1992	118
	1993	046
	(Upto June)	
(b)	1991	093
	1992	072
	1993	018
(c)	1991	057
	1992	030
	1993	007

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for grant of Indian Citizenship by naturalisation under Section 6(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 during 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of persons out of them granted Indian Citizenship during the said period;

(c) the number of applications rejected; and

(d) the time by which the remaining applications are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT)

(d) Applications have to be submitted through the State Governments complete in all respects. Action is taken to dispose off the applications as early as possible.

[English]

### Demand and supply of coal

1691. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had supplied coal to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa as per their demand during the last three

years;

(b) if not, the reasons for short supply of coal to these States; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). The requirements of coal are not assessed State-wise. They are assessed industry-wise. Available information indicating total quantities of coal supplied during the last three years to coal consumers on the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa are given below:

(Fig. in 000 tones)

(Data Professional)

States	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Gujarat	14655	15179	15320
Maharashtra	20838	23811	24092
Orissa	8613	9422	11584

The above data indicates steady growth of coal despatches to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa. Available information also indicates that coal supplies to these States during the year 1992-93 were adequate. Coal Companies have however been asked to step up coal supplies to the consumers in order to meet their full requirements.

[Translation]

### Rao Tularam Hospital, Delhi

1682. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rao Tularam hospital in Delhi has been facing various problems and is not functioning to its optimum capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). OPD services were started in August, 1989

Indore services, however, could not be started because of water and electricity

shortage. A sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been paid to M.C.D. for providing dedicated water-line to the hospital, DESU is also expected to complete shortly all formalities for providing regular electric connection to the hospital. Certain posts are also to be filled up.

### Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals

1693. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:  
SHRI CHEDDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a National Policy for the rehabilitation of displaced tribals;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) National Policy for rehabilitation of displaced tribals is under formulation.

(b) Does not arise as the policy is yet to be finalised.

(c) The policy is under consideration at various levels and details are being worked

out.

### Reply to letters of MPs

1694. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received in his Ministry from the Members of Parliamentary between July 1, 1992 March 31, 1993;

(b) the number out of them to which acknowledgment and final reply had been sent, month-wise;

(c) the number of letters still pending, month-wise;

(d) the reasons for the delay in acknowledging the letters and giving final replies thereto; and

(f) the steps taken to expedite the replies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Ministry of Coal has received 914 letters from Hon'ble Members of Parliament between 1st July, 1992 to 31st March, 1993.

(b) and (c). The details are furnished in the following statement inclusive of carried over numbers:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of letters acknowledged during the month.</i>	<i>Number of letters replied and disposed.</i>	<i>Number of letters to be replied taking into account the total number of letters received during the month.</i>
July, 92	145	152	5
August, 92	100	94	11

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of letters acknowledged during the month.</i>	<i>Number of letters replied and disposed.</i>	<i>Number of letters to be replied taking into account the total number of letters received during the month.</i>
September, 92	105	103	11
October, 92	85	91	6
November, 92	93	92	8
December, 92	111	101	9
January, 93	39	52	7
February, 93	71	65	11
March, 93	83	75	21
<b>Total:</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>89</b>

(d) In the absence of information being available in the Ministry and the time required for obtaining the same from organisations concerned, there has been delay in giving the final replies.

(e) Constant reminders are sent to expedite the receipt of information required for the replies including periodic reviews.

#### **Replies to letters of M.Ps.**

+1695 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of letters received in his history from the Members of Parliament between July 1, 1992 and March 31, 1993;

(b) the number out of them which

acknowledgement and final reply had been sent, month-wise;

(c) the number of letters still pending, monthwise;

(d) the reasons for the delay in acknowledgement the letters and giving final replies thereto; and

(e) the steps taken to expediate the replies?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) 561

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) Information/Comments have to be obtained from the Ministries/Departments of the Governments/which Territories and other agencies concerned for processing the letters and giving a final reply.

(e) Letters received from M.Ps. and other VIPs are computerised and their disroval closaly monitored. For obining the comments/views of the ministrios/Deptts./State

Governments/ Union Territories etc. Expenditiously the matter are taken at high levels and purseed communtly.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Month	Total number of letters acknowledged/finally replied.	Number of letters pending for final reply.
1	2	3	4
1.	July - 92	53	24
2.	August - 92	45	3
3.	September	55	5
4.	October - 92	67	3
5.	November - 92	34	3
6.	December - 92	70	1
7.	January - 93	42	5
8.	February - 93	57	7
9.	March - 93	52	23
Total:		475*	Total: 74

\* In addition final replies in respect of 12 letters were sent after March, 1993.

**Production Capacity of Washeries**

1696. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI  
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production capacity of washeries has been increased during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the washeries, their capacity and the extent to which the capacity has been increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). No new washery has been added to the existing capacity of washeries in the Coal India Limited during the last three years. However, two cooking coal washeries having total capacity of 5.1 million tonnes per annum and two now-coking coal washeries having total capacity of 11.00 million tonnes per annum are under construction.

[English]

**Homoeopathic Medical Colleges**

1697. SHRI ASHT BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to close down Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the budgetary allocation for Homoeopathic Department in U.P. has not increased during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**North Eastern Council**

1698. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any demand to change the existing structure and rules of the North Eastern Council (NEC);

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

(c) whether the Government propose to convert the NEC into a elected body comprising entirely of the elected representatives of the North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). No decision has been taken to restructure the North Eastern Council.

**Report of Amnesty International**

1699. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recently published report of Amnesty International on India alleging that certain Indian laws contravene some of the most important rights guaranteed under the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government

thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). We are aware of the report of Amnesty International published recently, in which it has analysed the examination of India's second periodic report by the Human Rights Committee and made certain comments and recommendations. It has opined that provisions of some Indian laws contravene certain rights guaranteed provisions of some Indian laws contravene certain rights guaranteed under the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. However, the Government does not agree with the containing of Amnesty International. We have also issued clarifications and rebutted the various allegations that have been made by them in this regard.

#### **National Health Scheme**

1700. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought financial assistance from the World Bank for expanding its activities under the National Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the World Bank to these proposals;

(d) the patients covered under the National Health Scheme for T.B. Leprosy and other diseases, separately alongwith the expenditure incurred during the last two years in each State; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to make available drugs required under the National Health Scheme at a nominal cost?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Government have sought assistance from World Bank for the national Health Programmes. The World Bank as already given assistance of US\$ 84 million for the national AIDS Control Programme and US\$ 85 million for the National Leprosy Eradication Programme. The Projects relating to the control of Blindness and T.B. are being developed for obtaining World Bank assistance.

(d) Statements-I to IV are annexed.

(e) Procurement of drugs is made by the Medical Stores Organisation by an approved existing procedure.

## STATEMENT - I

## National TB Control Programme

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients				Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	4	5	1991-92	1992-93	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63,182	65,517	42.19	228.94			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,645	3,121	7.32	14.48			
3.	Assam	11,664	17,975	16.61	22.78			
4.	Bihar	NR	1,96,183	18.87	68.19			
5.	Goa	2,796	3,475	4.68	12.34			
6.	Gujarat	15,1600	1,58,928	44.15	207.03			
7.	Haryana	31,881	31,457	12.15	51.56			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12,131	17,008	14.77	70.14			
9.	J&K	6,860	3,655	7.91	36.99			
10.	Karnataka	66,854	64,234	28.49	146.97			
11.	Kerala	25,544	27,753	30.64	39.90			

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients						Expenditure ( Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57,950	77,309	33.79	96.91					
13.	Maharashtra	2,55,185	2,71,272	96.25	433.32					
14.	Manipur	2,111	2,603	3.54	4.62					
15.	Meghalaya	2,719	2,426	3.18	3.72					
16.	Mizoram	806	1,009	1.35	23.80					
17.	Nagaland	1,495	1,004	2.17	90.95					
18.	Orissa	30,579	30,479	35.76	95.56					
19.	Punjab	40,101	33,557	36.54	85.69					
21.	Sikkim	491	4,351	0.98	2.22					
22.	Tamil Nadu	105,008	99,034	77.59	174.63					
23.	Tripura	1,578	2,163	4.96	1.60					
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,66,864	2,56,861	108.12	373.72					

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients				Expenditure ( Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
25.	West Bengal	41,672	51,113	45.50	89.89			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	464	503	1.44	4.91			
27.	Chandigarh	1,748	1,723	0.34	2.96			
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	132	367	0.73	0.77			
29.	Daman & Diu	440	187	0.36	0.53			
30.	Delhi	46,383	64,028	23.67	139.77			
31.	Lakshadweep	16	167	0.35	0.07			
32.	Pondichery	4,095	4,863	3.79	4.37			
33.	Central Sector	-	-	-	-			
Total:		12,79,115	15,39,089	718.95	2495.90			

Note: MIP - Not Received

## STATEMENT - II

## National Leprosy Eradication Programme

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients						Expenditure ( Rupees in Lakhs)					
		91-92	3	92-93	4	1991-92	5	1992-93	6				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,14,235		1,55,238		249.15		288.38					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,305		1,207		8.31		8.80					
3.	Assam	18,766		18,589		19.32		21.20					
4.	Bihar	4,62,710		3,53,514		131.54		138.18					
5.	Goa	1,228		1,033		1.35		1.00					
6.	Gujarat	24,901		17,874		53.58		46.57					
7.	Haryana	1,282		762		7.08		7.50					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,957		3,857		7.06		7.58					
9.	J&K	6,356		6,317		6.57		17.87					
10.	Karnataka	72,071		55,595		102.23		137.20					
11.	Kerala	52,474		39,143		87.10		146.15					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,59,850		1,51,488		208.62		199.00					

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients			Expenditure ( Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
13.	Maharashtra	1,66,619	1,18,870	80.46		69.51	
14.	Manipur	1,365	1,337	1.93		2.54	
15.	Meghalaya	1,394	1,391	5.07		5.07	
16.	Mizoram	311	257	5.07		5.76	
17.	Nagaland	2,049	2,138	4.24		3.79	
18.	Orissa	1,57,621	1,44,536	120.06		167.75	
19.	Punjab	3,325	3,186	8.12		8.18	
20.	Rajasthan	15,357	15,261	28.80		57.96	
21.	Sikkim	368	375	12.13		16.91	
22.	Tamil Nadu	2,07,116	1,18,197	153.83		212.74	
23.	Tripura	2,076	1,655	8.55		18.16	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3,61,568	2,72,059	251.86		364.88	
25.	West Bengal	2,03,852	1,81,444	96.40		135.53	

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients			Expenditure ( Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,280	703	7.51	7.57	7.57	7.57
27.	Chandigarh	936	1,121	0.56	1.08	1.08	1.08
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	316	343	0.97	0.56	0.56	0.56
29.	Daman & Diu	240	242	1.14	1.59	1.59	1.59
30.	Delhi	1,368	3,476	1.66	3.14	3.14	3.14
31.	Lakshadweep	159	73	1.06	1.03	1.03	1.03
32.	Pondichery	1,962	1,734	1.56	8.84	8.84	8.84
33.	Central Sector			535.25	1226.00	1226.00	1226.00
	Total:	21,49,047	16,73,015	2208.14	3338.02	3338.02	3338.02

## STATEMENT - III

National Leprosy Eradication Programme						
S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients			Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)	
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82,292	76927	482.21	416.65	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18,729	17920	24.77	65.75	
3.	Assam	107572	95372	517.69	161.83	
4.	Bihar	60,322	51168	60.53	374.41	
5.	Goa	2,879	845	0.96	11.14	
6.	Gujarat	4,04735	348532	298.44	824.68	
7.	Haryana	34,011	16636	125.58	90.28	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20,115	7251	119.14	111.37	
9.	J&K	4,656	1244	75.15	72.64	
10.	Karnataka	44,565	588300	256.36	318.35	

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients						Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Kerala	6,758	8255				8.50			42.59
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,82,681	258586				928.36			1203.15
13.	Maharashtra	1,45,310	203428				911.97			1066.13
14.	Manipur	640	2119				14.99			45.54
15.	Meghalaya	11,155	11392				75.72			886.40
16.	Mizoram	12,486	20593				54.40			51.75
17.	Nagaland	2,422	1732				66.64			22.28
18.	Orissa	4,14,550	34731				362.19			297.19
19.	Punjab	36,649	23225				269.71			396.02
20.	Rajasthan	77,573	121499				666.20			546.53
21.	Sikkim	46	208				12.77			13.47
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,44,762	151200				130.75			194.04
23.	Tripura	7211	77.63				43.69			

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients			Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)	
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,118	126070	824.60	606.13	
25.	West Bengal	40,452	28179	241.09	172.14	
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,765	11673	57.98	61.99	
2.	Chandigarh	26,046	17559	46.64	33.95	
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,101	6676	4.06	19.42	
4.	Daman & Diu	1,010	1199	2.21	6.82	
5.	Delhi	8,491	11241	123.17	50.69	
6.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1.38	3.30	
7.	Pondichery	563	1034	1.07	8.68	
	Others (Hg.) NMEP	-	-	279.32	301.48	
	Total:	21,17,460	20,27,006	7232.18	7720.48	

Note: NR - Not Received.

## STATEMENT - IV

## National Programme for Connt of blindness

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients						Expenditure ( Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	4	5	6	1991-92	1992-93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129365	117936		58.01		54.77			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	242	257		7.15		5.01			
3.	Assam	17252	17223		27.74		2.30			
	Bihar	70000	54600		22.84		60.31			
	Goa	2568	3108		1.73		2.33			
6.	Gujarat	122239	124896		248.95		133.66			
7.	Haryana	51782	63834		10.08		19.91			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7824	7938		6.32		0.05			
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7134	4847		8.71		—			
10.	Karnataka	65078	77760		36.10		16.56			
11.	Kerala	24003	23079		21.73		20.42			

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients			Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	113227	111344	198.95	146.76		
13.	Maharashtra	188251	207802	70.98	108.73		
14.	Manipur	364	401	7.78	8.86		
15.	Meghalaya	1356	1030	4.45	4.85		
16.	Mizoram	171	132	3.26	3.62		
17.	Nagaland	76	158	9.39	—		
18.	Orissa	18641	28016	42.46	24.12		
19.	Punjab	94017	67049	NR	—		
20.	Rajasthan	80654	79248	32.11	66.83		
21.	Sikkim	209	292	17.38	0.73		
22.	Tamil Nadu	151323	171946	5.92	5.48		
23.	Tripura	2381	2978	34.20	2.88		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	247083	234759	63.22	92.55		

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Patients			Expenditure (Rupees in Lakhs)		
		91-92	92-93	1991-92	1991-92	1992-93	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
25.	West Bengal	90202	116032	24.50	12.20		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	177	140	2.08	2.10		
27.	Chandigarh	2579	2513	0.77	1.15		
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40	102	0.09	0.02		
29.	Damn & Diu	0	194	0.10	4.33		
30.	Delhi	15035	30000	0.00	2.25		
31.	Lakshdweep	19	13	2.51	0.17		
32.	Pondichery	2475	3337	1.27	0.90		
33.	Others		14173		405.78		
	India	1505767	1554381	970.78	1209.63		

Note: NR. Not Received.

[Translation]

### Medical Reimbursement

1701. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases received from the beneficiaries of Central Government Health Scheme for the reimbursement during the last two years;

(b) the number of such cases pending as on June 30, 1993; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to dispose of these cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) 11,104.

(b) 189.

(c) The procedure of reimbursement of medical claims of Central Government employees has been decentralised by delegating the powers to the respective Ministries/ Departments and the Reimbursement Section in the CGHS Directorate has also been computerised to dispose off medical claims expeditiously.

### Welfare Scheme

1702. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating any scheme for the welfare of workers and employees associated with coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the post Nationalisation period, CIL and its subsidiaries have implemented massive welfare programmes for the coal miners. Since 1975-76 upto 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 4603.70 crores has been spent on such programmes including construction and maintenance of houses, water supply, medical and educational and maintenance of houses, water supply, medical and educational facilities, statutory and non-statutory welfare measures, cultural and recreational facilities etc.

During the current financial year, CIL has fixed a target for construction of 7577 houses and covering of 46,000 additional population under Water Supply schemes. The Bed ration in the hospitals is proposed to be raised from 1:120 (employees) to 1:100 in the next 5 years.

Instructions have been given to CIL for purchase and setting up of 10 mobile medical vans with all modern facilities and ensure availability of scheduled drugs and medicines in all the hospitals, dispensaries etc. Instructions have also been given for repair and renovation of hospitals, health centers and dispensaries, and for repair and renovation of houses of mine workers with a view to making their living conditions more congenial and amelioration of quality of life.

[English]

### Cauvery Waters Dispute

1704. SHRI ANIL BASU:  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN:  
SHRI AJOY  
MUKHOPADHAYA:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Supreme Court verdict and the interim award given by Cauvery Waters Tribunals;

(b) the quantity of water to be shared between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu as per award;

(c) whether the above award has been implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was set up on June 2, 1990 to adjudicate upon water dispute regarding the Inter-State River Cauvery and River Valley thereof. On 5th January, 1991 the Tribunal dismissed the Civil Miscellaneous Petitions (C.M.P.) No. 4/9 and 5/1990 filed by the State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry for interim relief. The Supreme Court of India while disposing off the civil appeals of State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry on 26.4.1991 held that the request for expeditious action is contained in the letter of Government of Tamil Nadu of July 6, 1986 and directed by the Supreme Court, the Tribunal has given an order on June 25, 1991 directing the State of Karnataka to release water from its reservoirs so as to ensure 205 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) of water in Mettur reservoir of Tamil Nadu in a year in regulated manner and not increase its area of irrigation by Cauvery Waters beyond existing 11.2 lakh acres. It also directed the State of Tamil Nadu to ensure 6 Thousand Million Cubic

Feet of Water to Union Territory Pondicherry in a regulated manner.

After the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal issued their Interim Order on 25th June, 1991, there have been various representations against the Order and the issues involved. Government of Karnataka also promulgated an Ordinance on 15th July, 1991 making certain provisions for the protection of Irrigation in the Cauvery Basin areas of Karnataka.

The Government considered the matter carefully and made a reference to the Supreme Court under clause (1) of article 143 of the Constitution of India on 27th July, 1991. The following questions were referred to the Supreme Court of India for consideration and report thereon namely,

- i) Whether the Ordinance and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the constitution;
- ii) i) Whether the Order of the Tribunal constitutes a report and a decision within the meaning of Section 5 (2) of the Act; and  
ii) Whether the Order of the Tribunal is required to be published by the Central Government in order to make it effective;
- iii) Whether a Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under Act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute

The constitution Bench of the Supreme Court heard the party States in this regard and gave their opinion on 22nd November, 1991, as under:

- i) The Karnataka Cauvery Basin Irrigation Protection Ordinance, 1991,

passed by the Governor of Karnataka on 25th July, 1991 (now the Act) is beyond the legislative competence of the State and is, therefore, ultra vires the Constitution.

- II) i) The Order of the Tribunal dated 25th June, 1991 constitutes report and decision within the meaning of Section 5 (2) of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956;
- ii) The said Order is, therefore, required to be published by the Central Government in the official Gazette under Section 6 of the Act in order to make it effective.
- III) i) A Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute when a reference for such relief is made by the Central Government;
- ii) Whether the Tribunal has power to grant interim relief when no reference is made by the Central Government for such relief is a question which does not arise in the facts and circumstances under which reference is made. Hence we do not deem it necessary to answer the same.

Accepting the opinion Government of India, in accordance with Section 6 of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, published the decision of the tribunal in the Official Gazette on 10.12.1991 thus making it final and binding on the party States. As provided in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the State Governments are required to give effect to the decision. Records show that during the last two years (starting June 1 and ending May 31) inflow received in Mettur reservoir was more than the inflows ordered

by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

[Translation]

### Migration of Doctors

1705. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the World Development Report of World Bank door 1993 has expressed deep concern over the migration of doctors and nurses from India to the industrialised nations in large number;

(b) whether the World Development Report has recommended measures like migrating individuals 'repaying some or all the cost of their State-financed training' or signing service bonds for a specified period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The report has noted that the migration of health professional from developing countries like Philippines and India to industrialised countries has both positive and negative effects. On the positive side, it helps alleviate shortage in the receiving countries and large remittances from overseas workers can improve the standard of living in the countries of origin. On the negative side, the out-flow can cause shortage of health workers in the home country and the immigrating health workers deprive their own countries the benefit (often state-financed) investment in education.

(b) The report has noted that many

countries have changed their immigration and licensing laws regulations to alter the patterns of migration. However, as short-term immigration restrictions may have only a limited effect, the report has opened that other possibilities for encouraging health professionals to remain in their home countries include reforming education finance to require that individuals repay some or all of the costs of state financed training, through student loans or enforced service bond requirements.

(c) The Government has already imposed restrictions on migration of doctors and nurses except to developing countries.

[English]

#### Use of IV Fluids

1706. SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDLWAL:  
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received the inquiry report going into the misappropriation of public funds, negligence in using intravenous (IV) fluids in Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):  
(a) to (c). The inquiry is under examination.

[Translation]

#### Rape of Minors in M.P.

1707. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rape of minors reported in Madhya Pradesh during the last one year;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(c) whether some police personnel have been found involved in some of the above cases;

(d) if so, the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such cases in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) According to available information 77 cases of child rape below 10 years and 558 cases between 10 and 16 years were reported from Madhya Pradesh during 1992.

(b) to (e). Registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes including rape of minors is the responsibility of the State Government. 'Police' being a State subject, action against the guilty persons including police personnel is to be taken by the State Government concerned.

[English]

#### Medical Admission

1708. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Government urged to intervene in Medical Admissions" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated May 29, 1993;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the difficulties faced by these Medical Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the decision of the Supreme Court of India, each State Government has to work out its own procedure for regulating admissions as well as the fee structuring in accordance with the scheme given by the Supreme Court. Clarificatory petitions have also been moved by various parties before the Supreme Court. The Central Government would formulate appropriate guidelines in this regard in due course.

#### **Shortage of Hospital Beds**

1709. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the hospitals run by the Government in the country;

(b) the total bed strength of each hospital at present and the actual requirement estimated on the basis of patients admitted during the last six months in each these hospitals;

(c) the bed strength during the years 1970, 1980 and 1990, separately; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome the shortage of beds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). According to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence there were 4379 Government hospitals in the country as on 1.1.1991 with total bed strength of 415628. Information about patients admitted during last six months is not available.

(c) As on 1.1.1981 and 1.1.1991, the total bed strength in Government hospitals in the country was 312730 and 415628 respectively.

(d) 'Health' being a State subject, the proposal for setting up of new hospitals to overcome the shortage of beds are considered and implemented by the State Governments keeping in view their priorities and overall availability resources.

#### **Shortage of Ayurvedic Doctors**

1710. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of doctors in Ayurvedic Hospital, Alignaj, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some doctors already working there are under transfer making the shortage of doctors more acute; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to see that the hospital is functioning to its optimum level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Against the 9 sanctioned post, 8 Vaidayas are in position.

(c) and (d). Steps have been initiated to provide the full complement of beds to the hospital.

### **Patient-Bed Ratio**

1711. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSHETKAR: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the patient-bed and patient-doctor ratio in each State at present and how does this ratio compare with that of 1980 and 1990;

(b) whether several Government hospitals are functioning under severe stress with unbearable patients loads; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to solve this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The population bed and doctor population ratios in the Country since 1951 given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. The proposals for upgrading the health care services including setting up of new hospitals/dispensaries are considered and implemented by the State Governments keeping in view their priorities and overall availability of resources.

## STATEMENT

## Number of Hospital Beds &amp; Alongwith Ratio

Sl. No.	Years	No. of Beds (All Types)				Ratio per 100000 Population
		Actual	1	2	3	
1.	1951	117187				32
2.	1961	230000				57
3.	1971	348655				64
4.	1981	569495				83
5.	1982	583773				82
6.	1983	599074				82
7.	1984	624769				82
8.	1985	656850				86
9.	1986	695134				90
10.	1987	727146				92
11.	1988	743784				92
12.	1989	777697				95
13.	1990	785145				94

## STATEMENT II

No. of Medical Practitioners Registered with Medical Council of India Alongwith Ratio

Sl. No.	Year	Medical Practitioners Registered with Medical Council of India (00)	Medical Practitioners per 100000 Population
1	2	3	4
1.	1951	618	17
2	1961	837	21
3.	1971	1511	27
4.	1981	2687	39
5.	1982	2715	38
6.	1983	2842	39
7.	1984	2965	40
8.	1985	3082	41
9.	1986	3201	41
10.	1987	3318	42
11.	1988	3556	44
12.	1989	3521	43
13.	1990	3650	44

Source: Medical Council of India

Doctors Registered with Various State Medical Councils

[*Translation*]

### **Installation of Tubewells**

1712. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has sent any survey report for installation of tubewells in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government for installation of tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No. Sir.

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

[*English*]

### **Private Investment in Coal Washeries**

1713. SHRI ANADICHARANDAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. are considering a proposal to allow private investments for setting up of Coal Washeries.

(b) if so, the coal mines identified:

(c) whether it is permissible under the existing Rules and Regulations; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (c). The Coal Mines (Nationalisation)

Act, 1973 has been amended w.e.f. 9.6.1993 to allow private sector participation in coal mining operations for captive consumption for power generation, for end uses to be notified and in washery operations.

(b) No coal mine as such has been identified.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Open Cast Coal Mines**

1714. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of open cast coal mines;

(b) the share of open cast mines in the total coal production;

(c) whether there is any proposal to modernise some of these open cast coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) The number of open cast coal mines in Coal India Limited (CIL) is 118. In addition there are 66 mines having both UG/OC units. The number of open cast coal mines in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) are 9.

(b) The open cast mines of CIL and SCCL contributed about 73% and 39.98% of their total coal production during 1992-93.

(c) and (d). The modernisation of coal mines is a continuous process. Measures being taken to modernise opencast mines include deployment of higher capacity draglines, shovels, dumpers and drills, for achieving higher level of productivity and increasing efficiency.

**Aid to Voluntary Organisations**

1715. SHRI AMRITLAL KALIDAS:  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government in providing financial aid to voluntary organisations;

(b) the grants-in-aid provided to each voluntary organisation functioning for various welfare activities in the country during the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether these organisations have submitted their accounts and reports to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) While the criteria adopted for extending grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations vary depending upon the nature of scheme, the field of activity and the target group, the following general principles are kept in view;

- i) The organisation should have some minimum experience in the rotated field.
- ii) The organisation should be financially sound and should be in the position to bear scheme at least 10% of the total expenditure on the scheme.
- iii) The organisation should not be receiving assistance in respect of a particular scheme from more than one source.

iv) Organisation having reputation and experience of all India nature is preferred over a new organisation.

v) That the organisations is registered under the societies Registration Act.

[Placed in Library. See No LT 4317/93]

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The voluntary Organisations receiving grants in-aid are required to submit periodic reports to the Ministry of Welfare about the work done by them, physical achievements and other details and also annual audited accounts indicating the income, item-wise expenditure, auditor's report, balance-sheet, etc. Normally the second instalment of the yearly grants-in-aid is released only after satisfactory evaluation of the progress reports and audited accounts of the organisation.

**Coronary Heart Disease**

1716. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken adequate measures to control the coronary heart disease epidemic;

(b) if so, whether any study was undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research to identify the persons suffering from Coronary Heart Disease and those having likely symptoms.

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) Prevention of heart diseases is a part of the health education programme of the Government..

(b) to (d). Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated a study on prevalence and risk factor profile for Coronary Heart Diseases. The study is still continuing.

### **Anti-Stress Properties of Tulsi**

1717. MAJ. GEN. (RETD). BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Pharmacologists from University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi and their counterparts from Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, have studied the Anti-Stress properties of *Ocimum Sanctum* (Tulsi) and found that it has significant Anti-Stress properties;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any plan to further develop the findings and utilise the medicinal value of the plant for common use;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh Border**

1718. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of smuggling cases detected on the Indo-Bangladesh border during the current year, month-wise.

(b) whether any agreement has recently been signed between India and Bangladesh to check smuggling on this border; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) The relevant information is given below:

<i>Month (1993)</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Value of seizures</i>
January	2851	Rs. 2.16 crores
February	2721	Rs. 2.31 crores
March	3136	Rs. 2.62 crores
April	2884	Rs. 1.80 crores
May	3077	Rs. 1.84 crores
June	2743	Rs. 1.87 crores

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amendment in WAKF Act**

1719. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the draft Bill to amend the Wakf Act;

(b) if so, when the Bills is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether the Bill has been drafted in the light of consultations with the Central Wakf Council and with Members of parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESR): (a) to (d). A Bill to amend the Wakf Act, 1914 and the Wakf Amendment Act, 1984 containing provisions, in respect of which there was a broad consensus at the meetings held by Welfare Minister with Muslim MPs, Muslim Ministers and Members of Central Wakf Council, is likely to be introduced year soon.

**Leprosy Cure**

1720. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the districts in Uttar Pradesh where large number of persons are affected by leprosy;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the steps taken by the Government for treatment of this disease in these districts;

(d) whether the Government have been receiving financial assistance from the World Bank for eradication of leprosy; and

(e) if so, the details of assistance received during each of the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Out of 63 districts in the State, 32 and 13 districts are endemic with prevalence rate of 5+ per 1000 population and semi endemic with prevalence rate of 2-5 per 1000 population respectively for leprosy. List of these districts is given in the attached statement.

(c) Steps have been taken to bring the endemic districts under Multi Drug Therapy coverage.

(d) and (e). The World Bank has recently approved a Project for Leprosy elimination with financial assistance of 85 million U.S. dollars. The Project is in its final stage of clearance. However, during 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 11 crores was utilised for National Leprosy Eradication Programme from the Social Safety Net assistance of the World Bank.

## STATEMENT

## Leprosy Endemicity in Uttar Pradesh by Districts

S. No.	Districts with High Endemicity 5+	Districts with Moderate Endemicity (2-5)	Districts with Low Endemicity
1	2	3	4
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Viranasi	Farrukhabad	Agro
2.	Barabanki	Jhansi	Etah
3.	Dehradun	Pratapgarh	Manipur
5.	Sitapur	Chamoli	Pauri Garwal
6.	Kheri	Nanital	Almora
7.	Kanpur (Urban)	Moradabad	Bulandshahr
8.	Kanpur (Dehat)	Jaunpur	Ghaziabad
9.	Uttar Kashi	Aligarh	Meerut
10.	Pilibhit	Allahabad	Muzaffarnagar
11.	Bahach	Lalitpur	Saharanpur
12.	Deoria	Tehri Garwal	Bijnor

S. No.	Districts with High Endemicity 5+	Districts with Moderate Endemicity (2-5)	Districts with Low Endemicity
1	2	3	4
13.	Hardoi	Pithoragarh	Firozabad
14.	Rae Bareilly		Mou
15.	Azamgarh		Siddharth Nagar
16.	Ballia		Maharaj Ganj
17.	Ghazipur		Hardwar
18.	Mirzapur		Sonbhadra
19.	Gorakhpur		
20.	Lucknow		
21.	Unnao		
22.	Rampur		
23.	Badaun		
24.	Shahjahanpur		
25.	Etawah		

S. No.	Districts with High Endemicity 5+	Districts with Moderate Endemicity (2-5)	Districts with Low Endemicity
1	2	3	4
26.	Fatehpur		
27.	Banda		
28.	Hamirpur		
29.	Jalaun		
30.	Basti		
31.	Gonda		
32.	Bareilly		

**Royalty of Coal**

1721. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters on which royalty for coal for different coal producing States is decided;

(b) the amount of royalty paid during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase royalty for Assam and other North-Eastern States: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) The parameters considered by Government in fixing rates of royalty on different grades of coal include useful heat value of coal, need for conservation of coking coal and industry grade coal commonly known as A, B and C grades, greater use of power grades of coal commonly known as D, E, F and G grades revenue needs of State Governments and interests of coal consumers.

(b) The amounts of royalty paid to the State Governments by Coal India Ltd. during last two years were as under:

(Rs. in crores)

States	1991-92	1992-93
West Bengal	10.7	8.72
Bihar	317.80	486.74
Madhya Pradesh	240.20	384.60
Orissa	43.47	65.40
Maharashtra	61.04	78.75
Uttar Pradesh	47.49	64.64
Assam	0.64	0.54

(c) and (d). As regards Assam, the question of enhancing the rates of royalty at par with those prevailing in other the rates of royalty at par with those prevailing in other States can be considered if and when Government of Assam discontinues levy and collection of cess on coal. For other North Eastern States the rates were revised on 1.8.1991 and hence the next revision can be effected only after 31.7.1994.

### **Escape of Drug Addicts and Beggars in Delhi**

1722. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of drug addicts and beggars have escaped from a 'Home' in Delhi:

(b) if so, the details with reasons there-  
fore;

(c) whether it is fact that the 'Home had  
no proper security arrangement ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI  
SITARAM KESRI) : (a) and (b). Yes sir, Sixty  
Drug Addict-Beggars escaped from Recep-  
tion-cum-Classification Centre (RCC) at  
Kingsway Camp, Delhi on 11.7.1993. They  
were arrested on 8-9 July 1993 in a special  
drive against drug addict-beggars under the  
Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959,  
extended to the UT of Delhi.

As per the report received from the  
Delhi Administration , in the course of their  
two days, stay in the Reception-cum Classi-  
fication Centre, the drug addicts developed  
acute withdrawal symptoms and became  
desperate. At the same time, one of the  
inmates who happened to be a TB patient  
fainted. Two Care-takers on duty took him  
on a stretcher to a medical unit attached to  
the complex, leaving one Care-taker on duty  
at the RCC. The drug addicts made use of  
this occasion, organised themselves, at-  
tacked the lone Care-taker at the Centre,  
broke the gate and managed to escape.

(c) and (d). No Sir.

The preliminary spot-enquiry conducted  
by the Directorate of Social Welfare , Delhi  
Administration has verified about the secu-  
rity arrangements made and the circum-  
stances under which the escape took place.  
The Delhi Administration has pointed out  
that the incident of escape on 11.7.1993  
was due to a strange combination of events.  
It has reported that the normal security  
arrangements for the Beggar Homes in  
Delhi is not inadequate. However, Delhi  
Administration has requested Delhi Police  
to permanently deploy Security in night-

shifts.

### **Activities of NSCN Insurgents**

1723. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether suspected NSCN in-  
surgents ambushed an Army convoy carry-  
ing arms and explosives on the Imphal-  
Morch NH -39 at Khudai-Lamkhai on June  
29, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the casualties;  
and

(c) the reaction of the Government  
thereto?

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

(b) In the ambush on 29 June, 1993, 27  
Army personnel and 4 civilians were killed  
and 24 Army personnel and 1 Civilian were  
injured.

(c) Special operations were launched  
by the security forces against insurgents to  
nab the culprits involved in the ambush on  
29 June 1993. 5 suspects were arrested.  
Insurgency situation in the North-East was  
reviewed on 8 July 1993 and the Govern-  
ments of the North Eastern States were  
advised to intensify counter insurgency op-  
erations. The Central Security agencies are  
assisting the State Government in the task.

### **Import of Oil**

1724. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:  
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to double its import of oil from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in 1993-94; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As against an import of 1 MMT of crude under term contract during 1992-93 an import of 2 MMT of crude under term contract for 1993-94 has been entered into with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)

#### **Advertisement on tobacco products**

1725. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal to curb the advertisements on tobacco product;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Dental Unit in RML, Hospital, Delhi**

1726. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several medical equipments in dental unit of Ram Manohar. Lohia Hospital, Delhi have become obsolete and the dental unit funded by W.H.O. is yet to start its operation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any inquiry into the functioning of the dental unit;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to improve facilities for dental patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) In the Dental Department of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, eight dental units are in working condition and one acquired through who is in the process of installation. Three units are in the process of condemnation.

(b) to (d). Government have not conducted any enquiry into the functioning of Dental Department of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital. However on the basis of enquiry made by the Hospital authorities, it was found that Dental Department is functioning satisfactorily.

[Translation]

#### **Punjab Migrants**

1727. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:  
SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA:  
SHRIMATI SHEELA  
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some migrants from Punjab settled in Delhi and adjoining areas are unwilling to return to Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons therefore;

so far.

(c) whether the Government of Punjab has requested the Union Government to expedite the return of such migrants to Punjab;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). According to available information 3436 families of Punjab migrants are still residing in Delhi due to a variety of reasons.

(c) to (e). Several steps have been taken by the State Government to facilitate and ensure return of such migrants. An ex-grant of Rs.2,000/- to cover initial expense, Rs.5,000/- per family as transport allowance and Rs.300 p.m. as rental allowance was provided. Bank loan facility under the priority sector scheme upto Rs.25,000 without security was provided. The children of migrants are eligible for free education and allotment of LIG Houses/residential plots/commercial sites on reserve price. They also issued Yellow Cards for grant of concessions. Permits are also granted to them for plying minibuses and allotment of fair price shops. As a result, 717 families of Punjab migrants have returned to the State

### Security Personnel Killed and Encounters

1728. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KOR.  
DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central security personnel killed and injured in encounters with infiltrators during 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of infiltrators killed in encounters with security personnel;

(c) the total amount sanctioned for providing assistance to the families of the deceased security personnel; and

(d) the number of dependents of the deceased security personnel who have adjusted in Government jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of Central para Military Forces personnel killed and injured in encounters with infiltrators in as under:-

Year	Killed	Injured
1990	46	78
1991	23	68
1992	52	44
1993(so far)	15	10

(b) The number of infiltrators killed in encounters with Central para Military Forces personnel is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	
1990	258
1991	470
1992	117
1993(so far)	33

(c) An amount of Rs.1,88,25,000/- has been sanctioned as financial assistance to the families of deceased central para Military Forces personnel.

(d) 56 dependants of the deceased Central Para Military Forces personnel have been adjusted in Government jobs.

#### **Central Ground Water Board**

1729. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRIBOLLABULLIREMAIAH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board has worked out a scheme for replenishing subsurface water with treated waste water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete proposal in this regard has been formulated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) to (d). A Central Sector Scheme for studies in Recharge of Ground Water has been sanctioned for being implemented by the Central Ground Water Board. One of the various activities of the scheme relates to assessment of waste water disposal and plans for channelisation of flow; and waste water recharge in respect of Union Territories of Delhi & Chandigarh.

#### **Kangsabati Irrigation Project**

1730. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO:  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been worked out for modernisation of the Kangsabati Irrigation Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON)(a) and (b). A scheme for modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir project estimated to cost about Rs.311 crores for benefitting a culturable command area of 3.4 lakh hectares was considered by the Technical Advisory Committee in year 1988 and found acceptable subject to environmental clearance. In view of environmental aspects a modified proposal estimated to cost about Rs. 330 crores for benefitting a culturable command area of 2.75 lakh hectares has been sent by the State Government for techno-economic appraisal at the Centre. Central water Commission has completed appraisal of the modified report.

#### **Bursting of Gas Pipeline**

1731. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gas pipeline from Burari to Gadepan in Rajasthan burst again within a few days of its earlier burst;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). During hydrostatic testing of the second section of the pipeline, three pipes out of a total of more than 2500 pipe failed. The reasons for the failure during testing, on the Boreri-Gadepan pipeline, are under investigation.

[*translation*]

### **Hospitals in U.P.**

1732. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hospitals proposed to be opened in U.P. during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount released in this regard upto June 30, 1993?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Bisalpur Project**

1733. PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Bisalpur Project for irrigation and drinking water has

started;

(b) if so, the projected cost thereof;

(c) the present status and the amount spent thereon so far; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. The works of the Bisalpur Project were taken up in 1987.

(b) The dam and appurtenant works of Bisalpur Project are estimated to cost Rs. 309.07 crores. The carrier system for drinking water supply is estimated to cost Rs. 153 crores.

(c) The dam upto crest level has been completed. Also about 81% of the pipeline of carrier system upto Ajmer has been completed. The work on fabrication of crest gates, pumping station and other components such as treatment plants etc. is at different stages of completion. Upto June, 1993 an amount of Rs. 137.46 crores has been spent on the project.

(d) while the carrier system for drinking water supply is scheduled for completion in 1994, the dam and the canal system are scheduled for completion in 1995-96 and 1999-2000 respectively.

### **Irregularities in Government Hospitals in Delhi**

1734. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in irregularities in the Government hospitals

in Delhi ever since introduction of clinical testing fee in these hospitals;

(b) whether doctors are referring patients to private nursing homes for several such tests; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases brought to notice of the Government and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):(a)and(b). No such report has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Allocation of Funds to Organisations in Kerala**

1735. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No.6477 dated April 22, 1993 and state:

(a) whether information regarding misutilization of funds allocated for promotion of communal and national integration to the social organisation in Kerala has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) No cases of misutilization of funds by the organisation have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Pakistani Nationals overstaying in India**

1736. SHRI RAM NAIK:  
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani national who obtained visas and visited India during 1992 and 1993 so far:

(b) the number of Pakistanis out of (a) above who returned to pakistan after the expiry of their visas:

(c) the number of Pakistanis who did not return even after the expiry of their visas;

(d) the places where the Pakistanis as per (c) above are staying at present and the business or profession they follow: and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to evict all pakistanis who are overstaying in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):(a)to(e).Elaborate procedure governing the entry into India. stay and exit from India in respect of pakistani national have been prescribed. This is a continuing process and no precise figures of overstay on yearly basis can be given. According to the available information, 1,66,728 Pakistani nationals visited india with valid travel documents and 1,73,5699 returned to Pakistan during the year 1992. 23,150 Pakistani national were overstaying upto 1992. State Governments have standing instructions to deal with them in accordance with the provisions in Foreigners Act. Efforts

have been intensified to detect those who have been reported untraced or missing.

### Seizure of Fire Arms

1737. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of standard fire-arms, including pistols and rifles, was seized from the Pragati Maidan Container Depot in New Delhi in April, 1993;

(b) if so, the details of the fire-arms seized;

(c) the country from which this consignment was brought to Delhi;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the number of persons arrested in this regard so far;

(g) whether all the culprits have since been identified;

(h) if so the action taken to arrest them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Following a complaint from central board of Customs and excise that a Delhi firm had fraudulently made a wrong declaration about release of a consignment from USA in the name of scrap material while it actually consisted of parts of fire-arms. The details of the parts of the fire-arms seized by the CBI are as under:-

Slides 9mm Pistol	40993
Pistol body	405

Barrels	1850
Pistol Magazines	291
Breech (.22)	809
.32 Pistol Body	146
.22 Pistol Barrel	334
Body & Breech Block	316
9mm Pistol Triggers	571
Pistol Hammer	733
Trigger Guard	303

(c) U.S.A.

(d) to (h). The persons have been arrested so far. Investigations are still continuing.

### Construction of Dam of River Baitarant at Bhimkund

1738. DR. KRUPASINDUBHOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of a Dam on the river Baitarani at Bhimkund in Orrisa has been pending since long;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Dam project is likely to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K.

THUNGON): (a) and (b). No, Sir, The Bhimkund Project Report received in the Central Water Commission in June, 1930 was sent back to State Government in 10/83 due to non compliance of the observations of the Central Apraising Agencies by the State for submission of the modified report. The modified report has not been received from the State Government.

(c) and (d). The Project has not been included in VIII Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

### **Seizure of Coal**

1739. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the government has been drawn to the news-item regarding seizure of coal appearing in the Jansata dated June 25, 1993; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty officials of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJI PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since no official of BCCL has been involved in the theft of coal contrary to the news item, the question of taking any action against any official of BCCL does not arise.

### **National Institute for Ground Water Training**

1740. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a National Institute for Ground

Water Training;

(b) whether any such proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides the proposal received from the Government of Bihar, requests have also been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Chandigarh for locating the Institute in their respective state /Union Territory. Therefore, with a view to select the most appropriate site for the Institute, a site Selection Committee was constituted by the Government. The report of the site Selection Committee has been received by the Government and its recommendations are being considered.

### **Persons Arrested/Detained Under TADA and NSA**

1741. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN  
SINGH:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested/detained under TADA and NSA during each of the last three years and the current

year so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether complaints regarding misuse of provisions of TADA by State Government have been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of such States/Union Territories; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Statement I and II showing the number of persons arrested/detained under TADA/NSA is attached.

(b) to (d). Some complaints were received regarding alleged misuse of TADA by the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Since law and order is a State subject, the matter was referred to the State Governments concerned with the request that the provisions of TADA be invoked with utmost care and caution.

## STATEMENT I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of persons detained under NSA.						
		1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto April)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Assam	-	7	19	-	-	1	
3.	Bihar	20	3	9	-	-	8	
4.	Gujarat	355	40	36	-	-	117	
5.	Haryana	-	13	-	-	-	-	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	15	-	-	-	1	
7.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	204	137	125	-	-	48	
9.	Maharashtra	322	485	369	-	-	89	
10.	Manipur	6	28	5	-	-	5	
11.	Meghalaya	-	-	12	-	-	1	
12.	Nagaland	-	-	6	-	-	1	

Sl. No. Name of the State/U. T. No. of persons detained under NSA.

1	2	3	4	5	7
		1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto April)
13.	Orissa	11	40	65	7
14.	Punjab	23	30	4	1
15.	Rajasthan	6	6	34	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	59	123	9	18
17.	Tripura	1	-	3	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	537	471	321	237
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
20.	Goa	1	11	1	3
21.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-
23.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
24.	Delhi	10	5	14	2

## STATEMENT - II

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of persons detained under TADA					
		1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto March)		
	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	264	1750	1457	188		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	-	50	Nil		
3.	Assam	1639	3784	934	245		
4.	Gujarat	5508	1514	2051	1409		
5.	Haryana	143	209	228	34		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16	7	12	1		
7.	J & K	372	-	-	84		
8.	Maharashtra	101	181	617	267		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	47	56	15		
10.	Manipur	41	111	91	-		
11.	Bihar	27	-	190	Nil		
12.	Punjab	1225	2636	1202	267		
13.	Rajasthan	219	75	57	1		

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of persons detained under TADA				
		1990	1991	1992	1993 (upto March)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	53	210	434	-	
15.	West Bengal	1	-	-	-	
16.	Chandigarh Admn.	36	70	41	5	
17.	Delhi	70	245	176	35	
18.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	147	-	
19.	Tripura	-	-	47	Nil	
20.	Karnataka	:	-	26	-	

**Irrigation Capacity of Bargi Dam**

1742. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual irrigation capacity of Bargi Dam is less than twelve thousand hectares presently whereas it was envisaged to have a capacity upto four and a half lakh hectares;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure optimum use of the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b): Against ultimate irrigation potential of 2,19,800 hectares, a potential of 19,100 hectares has been created upto 1991-92. The anticipated additional irrigation potential for 1992-92 is 25,000 hectares.

(c) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 184.82 crores for the VIII plan. The outlay recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission for 1993-94 is Rs. 20.25 crores. In addition, the Centre provides financial assistance under centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme to expedite works on water courses, fields channels fields drains, warabadi, land levelling etc. to increase area under irrigation.

[English]

**Legislation to Prevent Custodial crimes**

1743. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1844 on December 3, 1992 regarding legislation to prevent custodial crimes and state;

(a) whether the Government have since taken the final decision regarding bringing forward a legislation to prevent custodial crimes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal needs careful consideration in all its aspects.

**LPG Agencies**

1744. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new proposal is under Government consideration for sanctioning LPG agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prescribed norms are not being followed while sanctioning new LPG agencies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):(a) and (b). No, Sir. LPG agencies are planned to be set up in accordance with the approved Marketing Plan and are being sanctioned through selection by Oil Selection Boards. 575 LPG agencies are proposed to be set up under the current Marketing Plan.

(c) Prescribed norms are followed by the Oil Selection Boards.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Fora Number to Development Organisations**

1745. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise issuing of FORA number to Development Organisations(NGOs);

(b) whether any complaints regarding delay in issuing FORA numbers to these organisations have been received;

(c) the number of applications pending in this regard till date;and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):(a) to (d). Registration is granted under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to associations having a definite religious, economic, educational, cultural or social programme. As registration enables an organisation to receive funds from abroad without further prior approval, careful pre-scrutiny of eligibility is done before granting registration

number. The decision of the government is intimated to the associations as early as possible. No change in the procedure is contemplated.

As on 30.06.93, approximately 2,200 applications are pending.

#### **Construction of Platforms by ONGC**

1746. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the construction work of two platforms NR-1 and NH scheduled to be completed before the monsoon of 1983 has not been completed so far

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS(CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):(a) and (b). The construction work of the two platforms NR-1 and NH has already been completed. While the jackets with temporary decks were installed ahead of schedule, there was a delay in fabrication of docks by M/s Mazagon Docks Ltd. due to slow fabrication progress, delay in procurement activities etc.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Terrorist Atrocities in J&K**

1747. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have pre-

pared any statistical documentation of terrorist atrocities in Jammu and Kashmir since the advent of terrorism in the state; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government from time to time to project this documentation at international form to counter anti-Indian propoganda by pakistan and various Human Rights agencies?

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

(b) In the context of the propoganda being carried out by Pakistan as well as the terrorist organisations in various international fora about alleged violations of human rights in India, especially in J&K, detailed statistical documentation about terrorist activities with illustrations of actual incidents of killings, kidnappings, robberies and extortion, etc. has been prepared. This is being regularly updated and the information is being provided to our Missions abroad to enable them to disseminate this information in various international fora for counter publicity against the disinformation campaign.

[Translation]

#### **Manufacture of Mini LPG Cylinders**

1748. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Mini Gas Cylinders are being sold in the country;

(b) whether these are being sold with the consent of the Government ; and

(c) if so, the number of companies to whom permission has been granted by Government to manufacture Mini Gas cylin-

ders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS:(CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):(a) and(b). It has been reported by the oil marketing companies that small cylinders filled with liquifiable products other than LPG are being sold in open market by private parties. marketing of such gas cylinders falls outside the purview of the provisions of LPG (Regulation of supply and Distribution ) Order , 1988.

(c) According to the information given by the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD), no unit has been registered with them specifically for manufacture of Mini Gas Cylinders.

#### **Provision of Modern Equipments**

1749. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate an action plan to well equip the police force and other central forces in the country with modern equipments and to impart better training facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED):(a) and (b). The Government of India has been implementing a non-plan scheme for modernisation of state Police since 1969. The assistance provided under this scheme is utilised for modernising the State Police Forces. Items eligible for assistance under the scheme include inter alia, vehicles, communication equipment, train-

ing facilities, light weaponry, and scientific aids to investigation. The central assistance given under the scheme on matching basis is in the form of 50 percent grant and 50 per cent loan. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs.30 crores has been earmarked for allocation to various State Governments.

With regard to the Central para-military forces also the Government is taking steps to provide them with modern equipment and for improving the facilities for imparting training to these police personnel.

### **Flood Control Schemes**

1750. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Bihar and Orissa have submitted any schemes to the Union Government for flood control in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Since January, 1992 two estimates (i) revised estimate for construction of Tirmuhani Kursela embankment on the right bank of Kosi river costing Rs.978 lakh and (ii) second revised estimate for Buxar koelwar embankment between Ganga and Sone river costing Rs. 8249 lakh were received from the Government of Bihar. Similarly, two schemes (i) revised scheme for construction of Gobkund Cut for diversion of Bhargavi river to sea costing Rs. 1429 lakh and (ii) Vamsadhara flood protection scheme costing Rs.302 lakh, were received from the Government of Orissa.

(c) After examining these proposals, observations have been sent to the respective State Governments. Response from them is awaited.

[English]

### **Identity Cards**

1751. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective measures are being taken to debar illegal immigrants from obtaining the Identity Cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the documents being checked before issue of such cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The District civil/police authorities are required to conduct thorough verification of the identity card eligibility to an applicant before issuing an identity card. These authorities are to satisfy themselves that the person concerned is eligible for identity card under the scheme.

(c) The documents, inter-alia, include house tax receipts, lease deeds, travel documents, like passport, visa, etc., and identity cards issued by central/State governments to public servants, including members of the Defence forces.

### **Fifth Round of Bidding for Oil Exploration**

1752. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is facing tough competition in its fifth round of bidding for oil exploration from Russia, China, Vietnam and Malaysia;

(b) if so, whether foreign firms find oil exploration in India unattractive;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;and

(d) its impact on oil reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Companies evaluate opportunities for exploration in India alongside similar opportunities available elsewhere in the world. Companies bid for exploration blocks on their assessment of the geological prospectivity, their evaluation of the commercial aspects and exploration budgets available to them and their corporate policies.

(d) The impact on oil reserves cannot be quantified due to the probabilistic nature of oil exploration.

### **Oil Exploration at Cauvery Basin**

1753. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spots on the Cauvery basin from where oil extraction has commenced during 1992 and 1993;

(b) whether oil has been extracted at new spots on the Cauvery basin recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Two new structures in Cauvery Basin, viz. mattur and Thiruvapur have been put on oil production through Early production system during the years 1992 and 1993.

### **Loans by NSFDC**

1754. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the National Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation Limited (NSFDC) from the person belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe for granting loan during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the action taken on the applications State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the amount of the loan disbursed; and

(d) the criteria adopted in accepting the applications by NSFDC?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) National Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has received 805 applications during the last three years for schemes costing Rs. 679.88 crores. The State/ U.T. wise details are attached as (Annexure-A).

(b) and (c). NSFDC has sanctioned 405 projects costing Rs. 437.93 crores with Rs. 222.76 crores as its share. 13 projects costing Rs. 13.81 crores with NSFDC's share of Rs. 8.44 crores have been dropped at the instance of implementing agencies. Thus, NSFDC has net sanctions of 472 projects costing Rs. 424.12 crores wherein NSFDC's share is Rs. 214.32 crores. On completion, the projects will benefit 1,74,313

persons from SC/ST communities. The Corporation has released Rs.91.04 crores as on 31.3.93. The details of State-wise sanctions of projects, their cost and disbursement of funds as on 31.3.93 are available at the appended Annexure-A indicated above.

(d) NSFDC adopts following criteria in accepting the scheme:

i. The SC/ST beneficiary family's

annual income must be below double the poverty line income.

- ii. Project must be sponsored by State level channelising agencies and NSFDC loan amount should be secured by State Government / Bank guarantee;
- iii. The project must be technically feasible and economically viable;

## STATEMENT

Statewise Yearwise Application Received Sanctioned and Disbursement as on 31.3.93.  
 = includes Sanction of 18 schemes in the year 1989-90  
 = Includes Disbursement of Rs. 35.00 lacs in the Year 1989-90

Sl. No.	State/UT's	N 1990-91		1991-92	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6703.02	2	179.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				
3.	Assam	2	202.31	15	329.09
4.	Bihar	8	2003.10	7	512.50
5.	Goa		11	51.94	
6.	Gujarat	3	515.66	-	-
7.	Haryana	4	872.10	2	71.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	186.16	17	363.20
9.	J & K	1	149.50	-	-
10.	Karnataka	8	2278.19	14	361.47
11.	Kerala	3	30.15	2	817.00

Sl. No.	State/UT's	N 1990-91		1991-92	
		No.	Value	No.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1047.70	4	413.05
13.	Maharashtra	22	1434.38	13	2152.82
14.	Manipur	-	28	1146.85	34
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	13	337.09	50	1156.73
17.	Naga Land	-	-	54	515.45
18.	Orissa	1	44.76	9	445.12
19.	Punjab	2	719.00	1	400.00
20.	Rajasthan	5	120.14	39	233.29
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	19	1431.25	19	2777.99
23.	Tripura	-	-	2	16.14

1991-92

N 1990-91

State/UT's

Sl. No.

Sl. No.	State/UT's	N 1990-91			1991-92		
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2321.21	2	474.00		
25.	West Bengal	4	202.43	23	472.88		
<i>Union territories</i>							
26.	A & N Island	-	-	1	23.21		
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		
28.	Sadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-		
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-		
30.	Delhi	11	9.83	1	204.95		
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-		
32.	Pondicherry	4	65.20	-	-		
Total		126	20722.89	316	13119.09		
Grant		1	2.50				
Grand Total		127	20725.39	316	13119.09		

Total Amount of  
Scheme Sanction upto 31.03.93 \*\*  
to 31.03.93\*

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1992-93	Total			Total Amount of Scheme Snction upto 31.03.93	Disbursement 31-3-93	
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Amount	
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	
							13	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	5430.80	6	12313.73	7	8157.74	1424.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3.34	2	3.34	1	1.80	0.00
2.	Assam	36	1352.86	53	1884.26	39	1058.19	444.75
4.	Bihar	7	1058.30	22	3573.90	22	2449.47	599.91
5.	Goa	4	13.92	15	665.86	11	31.50	5.96
6.	Gujarat	12	1424.72	15	1940.38	9	942.00	255.50
7.	Haryana	-	-	6	94.36	6	911.10	227.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	79.95	23	629.31	8	547.98	216.05
9.	J & K	2	180.88	3	330.38	3	217.00	50.00
10.	Karnataka	16	2174.18	38	4813.84	22	3392.68	474.11
11.	Kerala	13	403.90	18	1251.95	15	1674.40	504.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1992-93			Total			
		No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Amount	
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27	8630.01	36	10088.26	19	4018.60	1333.05
13.	Maharashtra	25	1391.09	60	4978.29	35	2291.76	451.46
14.	Manipur	34	668.70	62	1815.55	28	362.30	112.69
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
16.	Mizoram	27	470.78	90	1964.60	50	553.26	224.18
17.	Naga Land	58	1104.09	112	1619.54	48	383.60	91.35
18.	Orissa	8	1271.29	18	1761.17322326.38		256.80	
19.	Punjab	4	1667.96	7	2786.96	7	1945.56	521.52
20.	Rajasthan	10	442.47	54	795.90	19	432.28	70.26
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	4	4825.14	42	9084.38	12	4763.98	362.08
23.	Tripura	35	323.97	37	340.11	29	400.51	145.54
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	570.00	7	2800.91	5	3192.46	605.90

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1992-93		Total				
		No.	Value	No.	Value			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25.	West Bengal	9	565.96	36	1241.27	17	1119.16	273.30
<i>Union territories</i>								
26.	A & N Island	1	23.21	1	23.21	1	23.21	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	3	111.65	3	1111.65	3	111.65	50.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	22	793.42	34	1008.20	22	1081.02	405.17
31.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	-	-	4	65.20	1	19.80	0.00
	Total	362	34959.38	804	67985.61	471	42409.39	3.71
	Grant			1	2.50	1	2.50	1.00
	Grand Total	362	34959.39	805	67988.12	2	42411.35	4.71

[Translation]

### Arrears Outstanding against Consumer-Sectors

1755. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal companies have recovered their arrears from consumer-sector;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total outstanding amount against the leading consumers upto 30 June, 1993; and

(d) the efforts made to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The total outstanding dues from the major coal consumers as on 30.6.1993 are Rs. 3320.19 crores. Out of this the dues from the power sector alone are Rs. 2699.60 crores. power Sector, and in particular State Electricity Boards have accumulated heavy arrears of dues mainly on account of their adverse financial position.

(c) The total outstanding coal sales dues from different consuming sectors as on 30.6.1993 were as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Power	2699.60
Loco	65.00
Steel	365.85
Government	105.82
Others	83.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>3320.19</b>

(d) Following steps inter alia have been taken to recover these dues:

- (i) All power units commissioned after 1.4.1989 are being supplied coal only against advance payments or against revolving Letters of Credit.
- (ii) Government of India have decided to adjust all undisputed coal sales outstanding as on 31.5.1990 against the Central Assistance to the State Plans payable to the State Governments, whose State Electricity Boards and Power Utilities had defaulted, in four equal annual instalments. So far three instalments have been received.
- (iii) As a result of mounting arrears of outstanding dues, Ministry of Coal advised CIL to start supplying coal to the State Electricity Boards only against advance payments. This scheme which is better known as Cash and Carry Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 1.10.1991.
- (iv) State Government have been requested to persuade/enable State Electricity Boards to clear the outstanding dues at the earliest.

### Experiment to Run Vehicles on LPG

1756. SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the various experiments conducted to run vehicles on LPG which is cheaper than petrol;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken steps to promote it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). LPG can be used in automobiles in replacement of motor spirit. However, the use of LPG as fuel in transport sector is not being encouraged, as its indigenous production is not adequate even to meet the demand of the household consumers and LPG is being imported to meet the shortfall.

[English]

### Sharing of Yamuna River Water

1757. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute is going on amongst Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh regarding the sharing of Yamuna river water; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to solve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Dialogue for sharing of Yamuna waters available upto Okhla between Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan is in progress

since seventies. A number of ministerial level in the inter state meetings held between December, 1991 & December, 1992 a draft Memorandum of Understanding allocating the surface flows of Yamuna upto Okhla has been accepted by the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi. Rajasthan is yet to accept the draft memorandum of Understanding.

### Para-Medical Staff

1758. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of para medical personnel, category-wise at present in each State;

(b) the action plan drawn up during the Eighth Five year plan for training/upgradation of training facilities of para medical persons; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for regulation of nursing education and practices to keep pace with the advance in medicines, science and public health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) State-wise break-up is not available. However, the requirements broadly indicated by the expert Committees and the actual availability of para-medical staff is as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Requirements 1991</i>	<i>Availability 1991</i>
Staff Nurses	4.75 lakhs	3.40 lakhs
Pharmacists	34,851	34,752
Laboratory Technicians	34,851	14,270
X-Ray Technicians/ Radiographer	6,273	4,872

(b) Each State is responsible for training of para-medical staff. However, the Central Government has provided the following outlays during the 8th Plan to supplement their efforts.

1. Training of multi-purpose workers (Male) -Rs. 16.70 crores.
2. Training of Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives and Lady Health Visitors-Rs. 10.00 crores.
3. Continuing Education for medical and para-medical personnel-Rs.5.30 crores.
4. Upgradation of Training facilities for Nurses-Rs.7.00 crores.

(c) Indian Nursing Council prescribes the minimum standards of nursing education. Continuing education programmes are also organised to update their knowledge and skills.

#### **Representatives on Board of Coal Companies**

1759. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of labourers have been included in the Board of Coal Companies;

(b) if so; the particulars thereof Company-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) (a) and (b). The composition of the Board of Directors of the following Coal Companies, inter-alia, includes one labour representative in each Company:-

1. Coal India Limited.
2. Bharat Coking Coal Limited.
3. Central Coalfields Limited.
4. Eastern Coalfields Limited.
5. Western Coalfields Limited.
6. Northern Coalfields Limited.
7. South Eastern Coalfields Limited.

(c) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, being not a coal producing Company, no labour representative have been included in its Board. Composition of the Board of Directors of the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited is yet to be finalised in which one slot has also been proposed for labour representative.

*[Translation]*

#### **Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

1760. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multi-purpose projects sanctioned under Narmada Valley Development in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the progress of work done so far in each of the projects being constructed in the Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The names of the multi-purpose projects in Madhya Pradesh, which have been cleared for investment by the Planning Commission and their progress are as under:

- (i) Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project (Bargi Project)

The head works of this projects are nearly complete 99.8%. The power house is also almost complete and started generating power since 1988. The main canal is completed upto 85 km.

- (ii) Indira Sagar (Narmada Sagar) Project

Progress of various components of the projects are as under:

- (a) Unit-I (Dam and Appertinent Works): 90% of the upstream Cofferdam and 60% of downstream Cofferdam are completed. The construction of diversion canal is in progress.
- (b) Unit-II Canals: The earthwork for main canal in the first 4.5 km is in progress.
- (c) Unit-III (Power): Excavation for Head race channel, Tail race channel and for power house is in progress.

#### **Hostels for SC/ST in M.P.**

1761. SHRIBHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to open some more hostels during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESI): (a) The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes Welfare Deptt. of the Government of Madhya Pradesh runs 1020 hostels for scheduled caste students (including 24 hostels for students belonging of families engaged in unclean occupations) and 1841 hostels for Scheduled Tribe students in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Proposals for matching assistance for the year 1993-94 under the Centrally sponsored schemes of construction of hostels for students belonging to the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are yet to be received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Murder Cases in Delhi**

1762. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of single, double and triple murders which took place the same day in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the number of cases solved and the reasons for not tracing the other cases; and

(c) whether the general law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating day by day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) There has been no case of triple murder during the current year upto 30.6.1993. There have been 229 cases of single murders and 4 cases of double murders during this period.

(b) Of the aforesaid 223 cases, 162 cases have been worked out. The main reasons for the balanced of cases remain-

ing unsolved relate to non-identification of the bodies of the victims in certain cases; non-identification of the accused; and, absconding of the accused;

(c) No, Sir.

### **Import of Kerosene and Diesel**

1763. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation have finalised a contract with Behrin to import kerosene and diesel; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of this contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). yes, Sir. Indian Oil Corporation have finalised a contract with BANOOCO, National Oil Company of Bahrain, for import of 0.22 MMT of kerosene and 0.96 MMT of diesel respectively during April, 1993-March, 1994 at variable market linked prices.

### **Check-Dam**

1764. SHRI VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala for construction of Check-Dam in the river Bharathapuzha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to extend financial/technical assistance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has sent two proposals amounting to Rs.46.88 crores for external assistance. besides other item of works, the proposals also included 82 numbers of Check-dams in Bharathapuzha river basin all lying in palaghat district and estimated to cost Rs.4.68 crores. The proposals were posed to European Economic Community (EEC) for assistance. The EEC, while agreeing to extend assistance of 11.8 million European Currency Unit (ECU) equivalent to about Rs.40 crores have excluded the proposed Check-dams. However, the EEC has agreed to provide technical assistance for preparations of Integrated River Basin Schemes which would cover studies on Check-dams also.

### **Old Age Home in Punjab**

1765. SHRI LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Punjab for grant in aid for construction of a old age home at Faridkot;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grant has been sanctioned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Welfare received a proposal from Senior Citizens Jatiu, Faridkot sponsored by the Dist. Red Cross Society and recom-

mended by the State Government asking for grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,99,200/- for construction of an old Age Home in January, 1990.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. As per the norms prevailing at the time of scrutiny for grant-in-aid for construction of such homes, Organisations were required to share 50% of the cost of the construction of buildings. The Indian Red Cross Society, Dist. Branch, Faridkot intimated that it was not in a position to meet 50% of the cost of construction: Therefore, the organisation was informed of Government's inability to accept the proposal.

#### Deficit in Oil Pool Account

1766. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil prices in the international market have shown downward trend recently;

(b) if so, the magnitude of decline and the present oil prices;

(c) whether India has taken benefit of the declining prices in the international market;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the effect on the deficit in the oil pool account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The prices of various crude-oils in the inter-national market have been showing a downward trend between April-June, 1993 from US \$ 20.26 to US\$ 15.59/bbl.

(c) and (d). The benefit during May and June, 1993 over April, 1993 price basis is estimated to be about US \$ 40.22 million.

(e) It is too early to assess the exact impact.

[Translation]

#### Posts Reserved for SCs/STs

1767. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different Groups lying vacant in his Ministry and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are lying vacant in the Ministry and its organisations as on 31.7.1993 is as under:-

	Reserved for	
	SC	ST
Group A	37	35
Group B	30	31
Group C	74	70
Group D	34	24

While some of these posts are lying vacant due to non-availability so suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes, other posts are part of the vacancies in the process of being filled up.

(b) Recruitment action like sending requisitions to Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Employment Exchanges, advertisements in the newspapers, convening meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committees etc. has already been initiated for filling up the vacant posts. These posts are likely to be filled up by the end of 1993-94, subject to the availability of suitable candidates.

[English]

### **Production of Hydrocarbon**

1768. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of production of hydrocarbon in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the production of hydrocarbon during the Eighth Plan;

(c) if so, the target set therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA):** (a) The target for indigenous production of crude oil during 1993-94 is 27.17 million tonnes.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) It is proposed to raise the indigenous production of crude oil to 44.45 million tonnes by the terminal year of the Eighth Plan i.e. 1996-97.

(d) Besides sanction of a number of new Oil Field Development Projects, short term and medium term measures have been taken by ONGC & OIL to maximise production. Government have also invited private Indian & Foreign companies for oil exploration and development of discovered fields in the country.

### **Medical Seats**

1763. SHRI BOLLABULLI RAMAIAH: SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court expressed its displeasure at having to sort out constantly the problem of giving MBBS seats to students who have passed All India Entrance Examination and directed all Chief Secretaries to inform the Registrar within two weeks;

(b) whether the Supreme court has issued directives to the Chief Secretaries to inform about the vacant seats of MBBS;

(c) whether this information has been furnished to the Registrar; and

(d) if so, the number of seats yet to be allotted?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):** (a) and (b). The Supreme Court of India directed the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States to provide information about vacant MBBS/BDS seats against the 1992 quota to the Registrar within two weeks of the receipt of the order.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) 204 MBBS and 10 BDS candidates

have since been allotted seats on the basis of the availability of seats communicated by the State Governments.

### **Homeland for Kashmiri Migrants**

1770. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Kashmiri Samiti has demanded for setting up of a homeland for Kashmiri migrants in Jammu and Kashmir; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Irrigation Facilities in Hilly Areas of U.P.**

1771. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposals for major or medium irrigation projects in the hilly areas for techno-economic appraisal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether any feasibility surveys regarding minor irrigation projects in these areas have been conducted;

(e) if so, outcome thereof; and

(f) the measures being taken for development of irrigation facilities in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No new project benefiting hilly areas has been received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal.

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

(d) to (f). As per present policy, State Governments are empowered to plan, formulate, fund and execute minor irrigation schemes without seeking approval for them from the Centre.

[*Translation*]

### **Centres of Para-Military Force**

1772. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of centres set up for para-military forces in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more centres in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of jawans and officers recruited in various para-military forces in Gujarat during each of the last three years, forcewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The present locations are at Gandhinagar, Dantiwara, Gandhidham and Bhuj.

(b) and (c). Ahmedabad has been se-

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lected for locating one battalion of Rapid Action Force.

(d) The number of jawans and officers

recruited in various para-military forces in Gujarat during last three years is as under:

Year	CRPF	BSF	CISF
1990	185	965	120
1991	714	109	227
1992	706	221	085
Total	1,605	1,295	432

[English]

### **Demolition of Babri Masjid**

1773. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the investigation relating to the demolition of the Babri Masjid on December 6, 1992;

(b) whether any Firs have been filed;

(c) if so, the number and date of the FIRs and the number of accused persons in each case;

(d) the number of persons interrogated by CBI in connection with the investigation;

(e) the number of persons arrested/detained; and

(f) the number of persons charge-sheeted along with the date of chargesheet?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The investigation is at its final stage.

(b) and (c). One FIR No. 197/92 registered on 6.12.92 at Police Station Ram Janambhoomi against number of Karsevaks, names and addresses unknown. On transfer of investigation of this case from the Uttar Pradesh Police to the Central Bureau of Investigation the said FIR was re-registered as CBI case NO. RC-8 (S)/92/ IU. V/SIC. IV on 13.12.1992.

(d) to (f). So far, 561 persons have been examined and 38 persons have been arrested. No charge sheet has been filed as yet.

### **Non-Payment Salary to Absentees from Election Duty**

1774. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the officials of Delhi Administration who were deputed on Punjab Assembly election duty during February, 1992 and who could not attend the election duty due to illness have not have paid their salary for the month of February, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to release their salaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi, has reported that a decision was taken to initiate disciplinary proceedings against 10 employees of Delhi Administration who did not proceed to Punjab for election duty. No instructions were issued to with-hold the pay of the employees concerned. An employee of the Directorate of Family Welfare was not paid salary for the period 31.1.1992 to 23.2.1992 for certain other reasons.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Use of Explosives by Anti Social Elements**

1775. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:  
SHRI MOHAN  
SINGH(DEORIA):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued certain directives to the State Governments asking them to act on the specific recommendations to stop the increasing use of explosives by the anti-social elements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have followed these directives; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the State Government which have ignored them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH P[LOT]): (a) and (b). With a view to check the misuse of explosives by anti-social elements, the Central Government had suggested a number of measures to state Governments/Union Territory administrations. These measures, inter-alia require the state government/Union Territory administration to exercise effective control over storage, movement, theft or pilferage of explosives:

(c) and (d). Some state governments/ Union Territory administrations have conformed having issued appropriate instructions to the field authorities. There is no information of any state government/Union Territory administration having ignored the measures suggested by the Central Government.

#### **Deaths in Government Hospitals in Delhi**

1776. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA  
RAO:  
SHRIBOLLABULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have instituted an enquiry into deaths due to alleged callous attitude of the doctors in various Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have conducted enquiries in some cases through medical experts on

the basis of complaints received or newspapers reports. In 4 such enquiries recently conducted, no case of negligence was observed.

(c) Efforts are being made continuously to improve the services in the hospitals.

#### **Payment of Cess and Royalty**

(a) whether the controversy over the payment of cess and royalty co  
1777. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

ncerning the Coal India Limited, the Government of West Bengal and State Electricity Board has since been resolved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). Meetings are being held from time to time between Coal Limited (CIL) and the Government of West Bengal to discuss and sort out the adjustments of cess dues of Government of West Bengal and Coal sale dues of CIL from Power Utilities/Undertaking of Government of West Bengal. According to information furnished by CIL as on 30.6.1993, the cess dues from CIL to the Government of West Bengal were of the order of Rs. 340.22 crores whereas coal sale dues of CIL from Power Utilities/Undertaking of Government of West Bengal were of the order of Rs. 363.53 crores.

#### **Oral Rehydrating Solutions**

1778. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

that many of the Oral Rehydrating Solutions (ORS) sold in the county are sub-standard and do not conform to WHO formula;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the quality of ORS sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There has not been any report of sub-standard ORS in the recent past. Indian Pharmacopoeia recognises three formula of ORS, two of which (formula B & C) are strictly as per the specifications of WHO. Formula A of Indian Pharmacopoeia is recommended for diarrhoea caused by reasons other than cholera.

(c) The quality standards of ORS is required to be tested by every manufacturer and records of every batch is maintained as per the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules. If there is any complaint of sub-standard ORS, the State Licensing Authority takes necessary action.

[Translation]

#### **Pension to Freedom Fighters**

1779. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some freedom fighters have refused to accept pension from the Union Government;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on disbursement of pension and other benefits to freedom fighters during each of the last

three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 15 of the freedom fighters who were offered the freedom fighters' pension on Suo Motu basis by the Central Government have refused to accept the same. Some of the reasons advanced by the freedom fighters for non-acceptance of the pension are as under:

- (i) as a matter of principle.
- (ii) participation in the historic struggle in itself being a reward;
- (iii) honour being bestowed too late;
- (iv) suffering undergone during the freedom struggle not being for any monetary or other consideration;
- (v) people of the country themselves giving them Samman; and
- (vi) the need being to encourage the efforts to achieve a just, secular and non-violent society instead of freedom fighters' being given any reward or award.

(c) The freedom fighters' pension is disbursed through Treasuries and nationalised Banks. The total reported expenditure on disbursement of pension, issue of free railway card passes and maintenance of Freedom Fighters'

Home during the last three years was as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>
1990-91:	80.56
1991-92:	115.87
1992-93:	133.82

### **Increase in Commission to LPG Dealers**

1780. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government have considered the demand for increasing commission to LPG dealers;
- (b) if so, the proposed hike in the commission on domestic and commercial LPG cylinders, respectively;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Government have constituted a Committee to look into the demands of LPG distributors. The report is expected very shortly.

[English]

### **AIDS Control**

1781. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI SARAT CHANDRA  
PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI CHINMAYANAND  
SWAMI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have drawn up new action plan to involve the Non-Governmental and Private Organisations in the fight to control AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be provided to these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The guidelines lay down the eligibility criteria of the Non-Governmental Organisations, the activities which could be supported, the manner of assessing the proposals received and the method of final selection of the proposals. The guidelines also have enabling provisions to contract the services of Advisers and nodal agencies for this purposes. A total amount of Rs. 6 crores have been kept earmarked for this purpose for the current year.

#### **Objectives of Universal Immunisation Programme**

1782. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Universal Immunization Programme during the last three years;

(b) whether the objectives of the Universal Immunisation Programme to cover 85% of infants and to reduce neo-natal mortality rates and polio myelitis incidence rates have been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) An amount of Rs. 19872.83 lakhs has been spent on the Immunisation Programme during the last three years i.e. 1990-91 to 1992-93.

(b) to (d). The reported antigen-wise immunisation coverage (in percentage) for infants during 1992-93 has been as under:-

DPT3 (For Diphtheria, Pertussis % Tetanus)	-89%
BCG for T.B.	-96%
OPV 3 (For Polio)	-89%
Measles	-85%

According to Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Registrar General of India (RGI), declining trends have been observed in neo-natal mortality rates from 60.1 per 1000 live births in 1985 to 52.5 in 1990.

Reported cases of poliomyelitis have also shown declining trends from 22584 cases in 1985 to 8699 cases in 1992.

#### **DEO Dam project**

1783. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages/people likely to be affected on implementation of the Deo Dam Project in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa;

(b) whether any rehabilitation measures are being undertaken for displaced person; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) 248 families of 14 villages in Mayurbhanj district are likely to be affected due to submergence in Deo

Dam Project.

(b) and (c). The State Government has drawn a Rehabilitation Plan according to which each oustee family is to be given free of cost 0.5 acre of homestead land in one of sixteen resettlement colonies. 2.5 acres of irrigated cultivable land near their homestead land, facilities for transport of the salvageable house building materials, house building materials at concessional rates from the nearest forest and Rs. 750 per acre for reclamation of the agricultural land to be allotted to them in addition to the compensation for their land and properties coming under submergence. It is also proposed to extend assistance to them for construction of low cost houses under housing for economically weaker sections and other schemes. The resettlement colonies are to be provided with all community facilities such as schools, drinking water facilities, recreation centre, public health centres, community centres, burial places, electrification, roads etc.

[*Translation*]

### **Water Resources in Madhya Pradesh**

1785. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey for water resources in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES): (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Irrigation being a State subject, survey for water resources development are carried out by

the state Governments. However, for inter-State rivers, hydrological observations are conducted by the Central Water Commission which include rivers in Madhya Pradesh also. The Central Ground Water Board have carried out survey of groundwater availability in Madhya Pradesh. Based on the survey and exploration, the annual replenishable ground water resources of the State of Madhya Pradesh has been assessed at 59,718 million cubic meters.

\* [*English*]

### **Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies**

1786. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to allot petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies to the rural people of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for these allotments; and

(c) the number of such allotments made to the rural people during each of last three years. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). There is no distinction between rural and urban people in the allotment of dealerships/distributionships of petroleum products. All applicants meeting the eligibility criteria mentioned in the advertisements are considered by the Oil Selection Boards irrespective of the rural/urban background of the candidates.

(c) No separate record of allotments made to rural people is maintained.

[*Translation*]

### **Coloured Kerosene Oil**

1787. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to colour kerosene oil before it is sold to the public; and

(b) is so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). With the introduction of the Parallel Marketing Scheme, it has been decided to sell blue-dyed kerosene through Public Distribution System in the markets where open market kerosene may also be sold.

[*English*]

### **Co-ordinated Exchange of Intelligence**

1788. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to urge the northern States to ensure co-ordinated exchange of intelligence in view of the increasing activities of Punjab militants outside Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Government is alive to the situation and keeping a close watch on the activities of militants outside Punjab. To ensure better coordination and

speedy action among the intelligence agencies and Central/States Security Forces, a Core Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs which is holding periodic meetings.

### **Medical Facilities in Hilly Areas of U.P.**

1789. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Team has recently visited hilly areas of U.P. to study medical facilities available there; and

(b) if so, the observations made by the Team?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

[*Translation*]

### **Arrest of Terrorists in J&K**

1790. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists arrested in Jammu & Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) the number of terrorists prosecuted during the above period; and

(c) the number of terrorists sentenced in the State during the above period and the nature of sentence awarded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Cash and Carry Scheme**

1791. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAAN:  
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the functioning of cash and carry scheme of the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the emerging trend on implementation of the scheme for Coal India Limited, Railways and other industries;

(c) the reaction of the major coal consuming industries; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) to (d). In view of increasing coal sales dues from Power Utilities to Coal India Ltd. (CIL) a decision was taken that with effect from 1.10.1991, CIL should supply coal to power utilities only against advance payments/letters of credit. Despite this decision, which came to be known as "cash and carry scheme", it was found very difficult by CIL to cut off coal supplies completely to defaulting power utilities. The scheme was reviewed in March, 93 when it was noticed that the arrears of coal sales dues from power utilities to CIL during the cash and carry period (between October 91 and March 93) added upto over Rs. 1100 crores. CIL was therefore advised that it should enforce cash and carry scheme more strictly and take all possible measures to realise its sales dues. The main problem of CIL as regards overdues is with Power Utilities only. Power Utilities are finding it difficult to pay the coal sales dues of CIL due to their own resource problems. They have also raised several disputes regarding the dues

on grounds of quantity, weighments etc.

CIL have taken several steps for resolving such disputes and realising the arrears. The data on arrears is being regularly reconciled and efforts are being made to resolve the disputes through negotiations. In case the disputes persist, they are also being referred to be decided through arbitration. In some cases, supplies to defaulting power utilities are also being regulated.

**Fire Incidents in Delhi**

1792. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire incidents which occurred in the residential areas of Delhi during the first half of 1993;

(b) the loss of lives and property in such incidents; and

(c) the findings of Enquiry Committees constituted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Chief Fire Officer, Delhi has reported that 1160 fire incidents occurred during this period.

(b) 39 persons lost their lives in these incidents including the deaths on account of fire due to bursting of gas cylinders and stoves in kitchens. The loss of property has been assessed approximately at Rs. 71.35 lakhs.

(c) Two magisterial enquiries have been initiated - one for the fire incident in a factory in Peeragarhi on 30.5.93 and the other for the fire incident in a godown on the Roshanara Road on 10.6.93.

**Surplus staff in Delhi Administration**

1793. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the staff of Delhi Administration;

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

(c) how the surplus staff would be adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has intimated that a review of their staff strength is being done for reducing the staff-cost.

(c) No staff will be rendered surplus as no retrenchment is contemplated. Persons occupying posts identified for abolition will be absorbed against available vacancies.

**Blood Banks**

1794. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private blood banks functioning at present in the country;

(b) the norms laid down to regulate the supply of blood through these banks; and

(c) the ratio between voluntary blood donation and professional blood donation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are 151 blood banks functioning in the private hospitals at present. Apart from these, there are 203

commercial blood banks.

(b) Every blood bank has to operate as per the guidelines laid down under Government of India's Schedule F XII-B as per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The existing rules specify licensing for physical facilities of equipments, staff accommodation, labelling etc. The recently introduced amendment has further added the following provisions:

- 1) Mandatory testing to ensure freedom of blood/blood products from HIV anti-bodies.
- 2) Approval of licence by the Central Licence Approving Authority (which means the DC (i) prior to granting of a licence.
- 3) quality control of reagents and specified qualification and experience for blood bank personnel.
- 4) maintenance of complete and accurate records.
- 5) Preservation of specimen sample of each unit of blood for 72 hours after transfusion in a pilot tube.
- 6) Whole human blood and components should conform to standards as prescribed under the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

(c) Of the annual blood collection of 19.5 lakh units per annum in the country professional blood donation is about 5.69 lakh units (29%), voluntary blood donation about 5.55 lakh units (29%) and replacement donation about 8.26 lakh units (42%).

**Conference of State Welfare Secretaries**

1795. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference of State Welfare Secretaries and Head of State Level Backward Classes Corporation was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the issues discussed and decisions taken therein?

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

(b) A two-day First National Conference of State Welfare Secretaries, Chairman and Managing Directors of State Level backward Classes Corporations and other Channelising Agencies was organised by National backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) on 23-24th June, 1993 in New Delhi.

(c) The following main issues were discussed.

(i) Review of progress in implementing various schemes for which financial support was being provided by the NBCFDC.

(ii) Plan of Action for NBCFDC for 1993-94.

The following important suggestions emerged at the Conference:-

(i) There should be separate schemes/projects for people below the poverty line and those above the poverty line but below double the poverty line.

(ii) State Governments and Backward Classes Corporations should consider delegating powers and sim-

plifying procedures for expeditious sanction of loans to the ultimate beneficiaries.

(iii) To over-come the difficulties faced by the beneficiaries in obtaining bank loans under margin money schemes, the Reserve Bank of India should issue instructions to Bank to consider loan applications of the backward classes on priority basis.

(iv) NBCFDC and all State Backward Classes Corporations should publicise the facilities being offered. Success stories of Backward Classes entrepreneurs should also be suitably projected.

### **Production of Oil and Gas**

1796. SHRID. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have raised oil and gas production since May, 1993 onwards;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been raised; and

(c) to what extent the oil and gas production will help in meeting the demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As against the actual production of 26.945 million tonnes of crude oil during 1992-93, the target for crude production during the current year is 27.17 million tonnes. No target is fixed for production of natural gas. However gas sales during the current year are expected to be more than the previous year.

(c) Depending upon the demand materialising by 1996-67, the percentage of self-sufficiency with the production level of 44.45 million tonnes by 1996-97, would be significantly higher than that at present.

[*Translation*]

### **Allotment of LPG Agencies**

1797. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) the details of LPG agencies allotted under 1983-93 Marketing Scheme, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of SC/ST persons who have been allotted LPG agencies out of them;

(c) whether the allotment has been made as per the reservation quota; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). LPG Marketing Plan has been approved for the years 1992-94 containing 575 distributorship proposals, of which 165 proposals are earmarked for SC/ST category. This works out to 28.69% as against the prescribed reservation of 25% for SC/ST.

[*English*]

### **Scheme for Fuel Saving**

1798. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Oil refinery units of Indian Oil Corporation which have made achievements in the field of fuel saving;

(b) whether Indian Oil have framed any scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the proposal; and

(e) the extent of fuel alongwith its cost likely to be saved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) All Indian Oil Corporation refineries viz. Guwathi, Barauni, Gujarat, Haldia, Mathura and Digboi refineries have made achievements in the field of fuel saving.

(b) Indian Oil have framed a number of schemes for fuel saving in the refineries.

(c) The fuel saving schemes being implemented consist of recovery of heat from product streams, improvement in efficiency of various equipments such as furnances and use of better technologies etc.

(d) The total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the fuel saving schemes currently under implementation at IOC refineries is Rs. 62.0 crores.

(e) On completion of the scheme the likely fuel saving is estimated to be approximately 39,000 MT/yr and valued at Rs. 10.9 crores per year. This excludes other benefits such as capacity augmentation, yield improvement etc. That would accrue on completion of some of the schemes.

### Collection of Money

1799. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to Paragraph 3.3 of C & AG Report No. 3 of 1993 (Delhi Administration) regarding 'Keeping money collected as security outside Government Account'; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The entire money has been deposited in the Government Account.

### Circulation of fake Indian Currency by ISI

1800. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any evidence of ISI attempts to subvert India's economy by pushing in and circulating huge amounts of fake Indian currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to thwart such attempts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). No specific instances regarding ISI-circulated currency notes have come to notice of the Government so far.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India issues press releases from time to time explaining

the salient features of genuine notes such as the special paper used, water marks and security threads etc. The information disseminated by Reserve Bank of India helps the public distinguish between the genuine and the fake currency notes.

[Translation]

### Bomb Blasts in J & K

1801. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of bomb blasts which occurred in Jammu & Kashmir during each of the last two years and the current year so far;

(b) the places where such incidents took place;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured in these incidents and the details of compensation paid;

(d) the number of persons arrested in connection with such incidents;

(e) the number of persons believed to have crossed the international borders after the blasts;

(f) the steps taken to apprehend them; and

(g) the measures being taken to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As per available information, the position is as under:-

(a) 677, 757 and 497 incidents of explosions caused in J&K State during the year 1991, 1992 and 1993 upto 30.7.1993 re-

spectively.

(b) These incidents took place in almost all over J & K.

(c) The details are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>
1991	71	628
1992	106	869
1993 (upto 30.7.1993)	66	572

Under the existing policy of the State Government, ex-gratia relief is paid to the tune of 50% of the extent of damages subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh in case of immovable property, Rs. 1 lakh in case of death of a civilian, and amounts varying from 500/- to Rs. 25000/- to injured persons depending upon the nature of injuries.

(d) Cases have been registered which are still under investigation.

(e) to (g). The precise number of those who crossed the border cannot be given. Sustained pressure is being maintained on the militants within the State and vigil has been further intensified and stepped up on the LOC and the Border to prevent infiltration/exfiltration of terrorists.

[English]

### **Narmada Project**

1802. SHRID. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has joined the global campaign

against the Narmada Project charging India with failure to rehabilitate the affected tribal people;

(b) whether the Government have examined the ILO Report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It is the complaints by other organisations which are forwarded by the International labour Organisation to the Government of India for comments and are being replied to from time to time. The International Labour Organisation has adopted two Conventions relating to Indigenous and Tribal People. These are:

- (i) Convention No.107 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Population, 1957 (Ratified by India in 1958)
- (ii) Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal People, 1989 (Not yet ratified by India)

The International Labour Organisation has been receiving a number of complaints regarding violation of Convention No. 1 in respect of Sardar Sarovar/Narmada Dam Project. The complaints have been mainly from the International Federation of Plantation Agricultural and Allied Workers (IFPAAW) and Survival International based in London. It has been alleged that the Government of India is violating particularly Articles 6,11 and 12 of the convention in respect of Sardar Sarovar Project. The main issues relate to the following:

- (i) Relief and rehabilitation of

displaced tribals

- (ii) Issue of traditional occupation of land

[Translation]

**Coal India Limited**

1803. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by the Coal India Limited during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited has increased the production of coal; and

(c) if so, the quantity of coal produced in 1992-93 as compared to 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) Coal India Limited (CIL) earned a profit of Rs. 167.07 crores during 1992-93 also. The details will, however, be known only after their accounts are finalised and audited.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, As against production of 204.16 million tonnes during 1991-92, CIL produced 211.22 million tonnes (provisional) during 1992-93, thereby achieving an increase of 7.06 m.t. in one year.

[English]

**Bangladeshi Immigrants in Delhi**

1804. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suspected to

be illegal immigrants from Bangladesh detected in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1992-93 and the first quarter of 1993-94, separately;

(b) the number of such persons who were identified as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh by the competent authority;

(c) whether such persons are, prior to deportation, detained in a transit camp; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons deported to Bangladesh upto June 30, 1993 and the number of such persons in detention in the transit camp on that date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) 1485 Bangladeshi illegal immigrants were detected during 1992-93 and 659 were detected during the first quarter of 1993-94.

(b) The year-wise number of Bangladeshi illegal migrants identified and deported is as under:

1990	-	1
1991	-	118
1992	-	1518
1993 (upto 30.6.93)	-	777

(c) In cases where immediate deportation is not possible, movements of the illegal migrants are restricted to the transit camp.

(d) In 1993 (upto 30.6.93), 777 illegal Bangladeshi Migrants were deported. Out of them movements of 554 illegal migrants had been restricted to the transit camp. On 30.6.93, movement of 55 illegal Bangladeshi migrants were restricted in the transit camp

[*Translation*]

**Relationship between crime and Liquor**

1805. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct a study to find out the relationship between rate of crime and consumption of liquor and between promotion of tourism and availability of liquor in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has intimated that no such proposal is under their consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Oil Reserves in Gujarat**

1806. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Gujarat where reserves of oil have been identified and the quantity of oil therein;

(b) the average quantity of oil extracted there from per month and the total quantity extracted there from so far;

(c) whether some foreign companies have shown interest in extracting oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The oil reserves have been identified at 77 places in Gujarat with a total established initial geological reserves of 815.06 MMT.

(b) Average oil production from various fields of WRBC, presently on production, is 0.4864 MMT per month during the period April to June, 1993. Total quantity of oil extracted from various fields of WRBC upto 31.3.93 is 115.37 MMT.

(c) and (d). Five foreign companies have bid for the small-sized fields in Gujarat offered for development by private companies. Negotiations are in progress.

[*English*]

**Universal Immunisation Programme**

1807. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is alarming rate of wastage of vaccines under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) and misuse of official vehicles for programmes other than UIP;

(b) if so, the details with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been diversion of funds provided for the programme and non-creation of as many as 600 posts at the State and district levels; and

(d) if so, the details with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Information in respect of diversion of funds is being collected from the States.

119 posts of District Immunization officers and 255 posts of Refrigeration Mechanics are lying vacant as they have not been filled up by the State.

*[Translation]*

### **Family Welfare Programme**

1808. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI:  
SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB  
TOPE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay a greater emphasis on National Health Programme and Family Welfare Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government for this purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan and Eighth Five Year Plan, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The major thrust areas identified for development in the 8th Plan inter-alia include consolidation of infrastructure set up in the rural areas, control/eradication of major communicable and non-communicable diseases afflicting the population, health manpower development, impetus to bio-medical research and augmentation of the Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy. The containment of population growth with special emphasis on 'Child survival and safe motherhood programmes' is the twin plank on which the health strategy initiatives have been based.

(c) A statement is appended.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing Allocation for Health &amp; Family Welfare ( Plan Outlay)

(Rs. in crores)

Plan period	Total	
	Health Sector (including States/UTs)	Family Welfare Sector
1	2	3
7th Five Year Plan (1985-90)	3683.8	3105.21
8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)	7582.2	6500.00

## State-wide Break-Up of Expenditure/Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Health (Excluding Central Sector)		Family Welfare	
		7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1992-97)	7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1992-97)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13777	18332	21142.49	The
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1468	2802	100.39	State/
3.	Assam	11558	15949	5886.59	U.T.-Wise
4.	Bihar	18916	67687	18110.74	alloca-
5.	Goa	2200	5900	205.17	tions are
6.	Gujarat	10404	24200	18267.00	Made on
7.	Haryana	6243	17611	5363.03	year to
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4347	12100	3068.67	year basis
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9436	17990	2415.90	according
10.	Karnataka	10586	34200	17912.72	to

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Health (Excluding Central Sector)			Family Welfare	
		7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1992-97)	7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1992-97)	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
11.	Kerala	6627	12000	15104.59		Annual
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19557	30087	17192.56		Plan
13.	Maharashtra	28142	55326	22343.25		Outlays
14.	Manipur	1393	2100	1028.93		
15.	Meghalaya	1672	4000	632.71		
16.	Mizoram	1518	2550	225.58		
17.	Nagaland	2143	5000	963.86		
18.	Orissa	7312	22323	10770.47		
19.	Punjab	5804	25475	5897.55		
21.	Sikkim	723	5220	306.84		

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Health (Excluding Central Sector)		Family Welfare	
		7th Plan (1985-90) Actual Expenditure	8th Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay	7th Plan (1985-90) Actual Expenditure	8th Plan (1992-97) Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	15081	26600	13356.00	
23.	Tripura	2305	5000	717.00	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	44013	51757	44804.22	
25.	West Bengal	9893	28100	17999.44	
	Total	247278	531404	254041.27	
1.	An & N Islands	637	2251		
2.	Chandigarh	990	6682		
3.	D & NHaveli	170	280		
4.	Daman & Diu	152	240	1831.98	

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Health (Excluding Central Sector)		Family Welfare	
		7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1992-97)	7th Plan (1985-90)	8th Plan (1992-97)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay
5.	Delhi	20720	35000		
6.	Lakshadweep	162	362		
7.	Pondicherry	1106	2000	444.28	
	Total UTs	23937	46815	2276.26	
	(States + UTs)	271215	578219	256317.53	
	Central Sector	97164	180000	54203.01	
	Total	368379	758219	310520.54	650000

*[English]***Nurse-Doctor Ratio**

1809. SHRISHRAVANKUMARPATEL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nurse-doctor ratio in the country falls short of international standards;

(b) if so, the present ratio in Delhi, Bombay and other metropolies in the country;

(c) the steps taken to achieve international standards by opening more Nursing Colleges in Delhi and other places;

(d) whether the Government propose to allow private sector financed Nursing Colleges to augment Government's efforts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):  
(a) There is no optimal nurse-doctor ratio. However, the most accepted norm is 1 doctor: 3 nurses.

(b) No such figures are readily available.

(c) According to the information supplied by Delhi Administration two Schools of Nursing are to be opened in Delhi. The School of Nursing at LNJP Hospital has been upgraded into a college of Nursing this year.

(d) and (e). There are already a number of nursing colleges and schools in the private sector and Govt. would welcome further expansion of these facilities.

*[Translation]***Reservation in Promotion**

1810. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Constitutional Amendment Bill in regard to reservation in promotion in Government services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The proposal is under consideration of Government.

*[English]***Kashmiri Migrants in Delhi**

1811. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee camps set up in Delhi and Jammu for Kashmiri migrants and the number of migrants residing in such camps;

(b) the details of facilities being provided to them;

(c) the cost of daily ration per person being supplied to these migrants;

(d) whether some of these migrants are living in pitiable conditions;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(f) the corrective measures being taken in this regard; and

(g) the steps being taken to create conditions conducive to the early return of such migrants to the Kashmir Valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (g). 14 camps in Delhi and 28 in Jammu were set up for the Kashmiri migrants and 359 families in Delhi and nearly 5,000 families in Jammu reside in these camps. The conditions in the relief camps are being reviewed regularly and necessary follow-up action is taken.

2. Besides the provision of ration/cash relief to these migrants families, arrangements for sanitary and medical facilities, supply of electricity, water etc. have also been organised in the camps. Other items like blankets, woollens, fans etc. were supplied by the Govt./Voluntary organisations etc. Further special efforts have been made for education of children in camp schools and colleges and for admissions in other institutions. Facilities for payment of leave salary/pensions to migrant Govt. employees, transfer of bank accounts and lockers, insurance settlement etc. have also been provided. The scale of relief being provided to the migrants is as follows:-

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Jammu	i)	Cash relief	:	@ Rs. 1,000 per month per family of four or more members.
	ii)	Free dry ration		each person @ 9 kg rice, 2 kg atta, each family 1 kg sugar per month.
Delhi	i)	Dry ration		those staying in camps are being provided dry ration costing about Rs. 500/- per family. One time utensils/bedding kit has also been provided.
	ii)	Cash relief		those staying in the camps, set up by the Delhi Administration, are paid Rs. 125 per head per month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per family of four or members. Those who stay outside the camps are paid Rs. 250/- per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per month per family.

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3. The arrangements are being reviewed regularly so that recurring problems can be resolved and the difficulties being faced by the migrants can be minimised.

4. Efforts are being made to contain militancy, recommence developmental activities, create employment opportunities for the youth of the State and to activate the local administration for making it more responsive and accountable, so that normalcy

in the State could be restored and conditions could be created for the early return of the migrants to the State.

[Translation]

#### **Import of Homoeopathic Medicines**

1812. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the Homoeopathic medicines imported in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the reasons for not manufacturing these medicines in the country; and

(c) the time by which these medicines are likely to be manufactured indigenously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The C.I.F. value of the homoeopathic medicines imported into the country during the last three years is as under:

<i>year</i>	<i>C.I.F. value (in crores-approx.)</i>
1990-91	3.24
1991-92	5.05
1992-93	5.00

(b) A number of homoeopathic medicines are manufactured in the country. However import of homoeopathic medicines is allowed under the current Import Export Policy and are used *inter alia* as raw-material and to enable comparative evaluation of the indigenously manufactured homoeopathi preparations.

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

[English]

### Spread of AIDS

1813. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether spread of AIDS may lead to tuberculosis and imminent epidemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The experiences in other countries indicate that the incidence of T.B. is increasing with the increase in HIV cases. Studies conducted at T.B. Research Centre, Madras and Bombay have also shown an increase-ed incidence of HIV infection in T.B. Patients. In 377 cases of full blown AIDS, 80.6 per cent of cases were found to be with tuberculosis infection.

(c) preventive action under contemplation are surveillance for prevalence of HIV infection in T.B. cases along with training for better clinical diagnosis and management of such cases. Besides the TB control programme is being strengthened to facilitate early detection and complete treatment to prevent transmission of infections.

### Import of Medical Equipments

1814. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry offers duty exemption on import of medical equipments;

(b) the time taken to clear such proposals;

(c) the number of such proposals cleared during the last year; and

(d) the number of proposals pending with the Government at present?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Custom Duty

Exemption on import of medical equipment is allowed on fulfilment of certain conditions as laid down by the Ministry of Finance and the time taken for clearance depends upon the fulfilment of the conditions there of. During last year 641 cases were cleared, and the applications received are being processed expeditiously.

### **Rengali Irrigation Project**

1815. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the Rengali irrigation project;

(b) the total irrigation potential likely to be created on completion of the project;

(c) the hydro-electric generation expected; and achievement made so far; and

(d) the fund provided for the above project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Phasel of Rengali Irrigation Project envisaging annual irrigation of 423600 hectares was approved by the Planning Commission in 3/78 for an estimated cost of Rs. 233.64 crores. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1475 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 141.92 crores has been incurred till the end of 3/92. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 480.00 crores for the VIII Plan. Anticipated expenditure during 1992-93 is Rs. 24 crores. The Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended and outlay of Rs. 24 crores for the year 1993-94. Though, no irrigation potential has been created so far, the target for VIII Plan

is 30,000 hectares. Rengali Power Project Stage-I and Stage-II with 2 and 3 units of 50 MW each has been almost completed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 211.57 crores. The outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 6.1 crores. Against a programme of generation of 720 million units during 1993-94, 106.7 million units have been generated during the months of April-July, 1993.

### **Oil Refineries**

1816. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI LOKANATH  
CHOUDHURY:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH  
CHAUHAN:  
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO:

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

(a) the details of Oil Refineries set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the details of oil refineries proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan alongwith locations and cost thereof; State-wise;

(c) whether foreign aid is being provided for these refineries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No new refineries were set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) New Refineries planned to be set up during the 8th /9th Plan period in Public/Joint Sector/Private Sector alongwith the proposed locations are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Refinery	Location	Approved Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>Public Sector Refineries</b>			
1.	Karnal Refinery now named as Panipat Refinery	Former Kamal District presently Panipat District, Haryana.	3868
2.	Numaligarh Refinery	Golaghat District Assam	1830
3.	Crude distillation unit at Narimanan	Nagapattinan-Quaid-e-Milleth District Tamil Nadu	114.30
<b>Joint Sector Refineries</b>			
1.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	South Kanara District Karnataka	1160
2.	Eastern India Refinery	Proposed as Joint Ventures.	
3.	Western India Refinery	the locations and cost of these	
4.	Central India Refinery	refineries are to be finalised, except Central India Refinery which is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh.	

Sl. No.	Name of the Refinery	Location	Approved Cost (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
<i>Private Sector Refineries</i>			
	<i>Name of Party</i>	<i>Location</i>	
	Reliance	Gujarat	The cost of
	Gotco-Ashok Leyland	Orissa	the projects are not known to the Government.
	International Petroleum	Gujarat	
	Essar	Gujarat	
	T.R. Datta	Andhra Pradesh	

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Requirement of Gas**

1817. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the daily requirement of gas in the country;

(b) the total production of gas in the country and how much gas is imported; and

(c) the quantity of gas which would be made available to the country after commencement of pipeline from Oman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The current supplies of gas are about 42 MMSCMD and allocations have been to the extent of 94 MMSCMD.

(b) The production of gas in 1992 -93 was 49.48 MMSCMD. No gas was imported.

(c) The project for laying a pipeline to bring gas is still at a conceptual stage and details are yet to be worked out.

[*English*]

### **Gail Projects in Rajasthan**

1818. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the work undertaken by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) in Rajasthan;

(b) the progress made so far in those projects; and

(c) the expected date of completion of

those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) GAIL has constructed a 30 km long pipeline from Boreri to Gadepan to supply gas to Chambal Fertilizer Plant. GAIL has undertaken two other pipeline projects one from Gadepan to Kota to supply gas to Samcor Glass and the other from Gamnewalan gas field to Ramgarh to supply gas to RSEB.

(b) The pipeline from Boreri to Gadepan has been commissioned on 18.6.93. Overall progress on pipeline projects to Kota and to Ramgarh is 28% and 26% respectively.

(c) The Gadepan-Kota pipeline is expected to be commissioned by January, 1994 and Gamnewalan-Ramgarh pipeline by March, 1994.

### **Projects Financed by NSFDC**

1819. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects financed by National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (NSFDC) during 1992-93, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the projects for which assistance is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAMKESRI): (a) The details of projects financed by National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation, State/Union Territory wise, during 1992-93 are given in the attached Statement.

(b) NSFDC is likely to provide assistance to all technically feasible and viable projects for SC/ST beneficiaries with an income limit upto double the poverty line income in the areas of agriculture, minor irrigation, transport, small industry, trades and services etc.

**STATEMENT***(Project financed by NSFDC during 1992-93)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Schemes.	No. of beneficiaries	Cost of Project	(Rs. in lakhs)	
					NSFDC share	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4137	1141.80	593.00	413.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1.80	0.90	
3.	Assam	23	3358	750.15	407.98	388.75
4.	Bihar	5	2145	772.30	439.00	128.29
5.	Goa	8	23	23.52	12.89	5.96
6.	Gujarat	9	1960	942.00	515.00	252.50
7.	Haryana	2	100	49.00	34.25	61.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	121	209.98	75.25	50.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	150	67.50	47.25	
10.	Karnataka	14	2024	1143.96	560.48	157.59
11.	Kerala	12	1879	1346.00	772.22	485.75

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Schemes.	No. of beneficiaries	Cost of Project	NSFDC share	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	9	8330	2555.05	1118.57	686.35
13.	Maharashtra	4	2980	1680.71	906.96	357.33
14.	Manipur	25	396	301.86	154.60	97.69
15.	Meghalaya					
16.	Mizoram	35	595	289.60	150.37	89.05
17.	Nagaland	39	460	347.92	146.20	74.30
18.	Orissa	16	5054	1753.62	989.36	17.00
19.	Punjab	4	995	1013.96	526.99	230.00
20.	Rajasthan	12	1243	398.74	216.08	70.26
21.	Sikkim					
22.	Tamil Nadu	5	8507	4110.60	965.77	171.22
23.	Tripura	23	233	243.37	119.82	53.61
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	700	570.00	285.00	50.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Schemes.	No. of beneficiaries	Cost of Project	NSFDC share	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	West Bengal	8	2539	588.80	296.06	202.73
<i>Union Territories</i>						
26.	A & N I Islands					
27.	Chandigarh	3	165	111.65	67.38	50.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Havali					
29.	Daman & Diu					
30.	Delhi	9	598	741.19	349.17	500.57
31.	Lakshdweep					
32.	Pondicherry					
Total		300	48893	21155.08	9760.55	4396.05

### **Nexus amongst Militant Groups**

1820. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report captioned 'Khalistanis, Nagas are brothers in arms' appearing in the Indian Express dated June 1, 1993;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether instances of nexus amongst various militant groups have come to the notice of the Government recently; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESHPILOT): (a) Government have seen the news item in this regard.

(b) and (c). Attempts to forge linkages among the militant/pro-militant groups of Punjab and other militant/subversive outfits, like the Kashmiri militants, ULFA, AASU, NSCN AND LTTE have come to notice. ULFA had earlier tried to get assistance for training and procurement of weapons from the Sikh militants, whereas the latter wanted to have safe hideouts in the North Eastern region.

(d) Government is alive to the situation

and is keeping a close watch on such developments. Ministry of Home Affairs is holding periodic meetings with the Police Chiefs of the States and Central Agencies to take coordinated measures to deal with the terrorists and to strengthen anti-terrorists operations and to have frequent exchange/sharing of information about movements and hide-outs of terrorists.

[Translation]

### **Supply of LPG by Agencies**

1821. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the consumers about non-supply of LPG in time by various gas agencies during the first half of 1993, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken to supply LPG to consumers in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) The LPG distributors are under instructions from the LPG Marketing Oil Companies to supply refills promptly on demand on first come first served basis. In case heavy backlog arises, supplies are arranged from alternate sources and by working on extended hours and holidays at the bottling plants.

## Complaints about Delay in Respect of Refills by Customers for the First Half of 1993 (Jan-Jun 93)

Sl. No.	State		No. of Complaints Received
	1	2	
1.	Andhra Pradesh		4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		-
3.	Assam		-
4.	Bihar		33
5.	Goa		-
6.	Gujarat		1
7.	Haryana		3
8.	Himachal Pradesh		-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		-
10.	Karnataka		8
11.	Kerala		15
12.	Madhya Pradesh		42
13.	Maharashtra		28
14.	Manipur		-

Sl. No.	State	No. of Complaints Received
1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	4
19.	Punjab	2
20.	Rajasthan	24
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Ndu	20
23.	Tripura	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9
25.	West Bengal	200
<i>Union Territory</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	-
2.	Chandigarh	-

Sl. No.	State	No. of Complaints Received
1	2	3
3.	Dadra & Nagar Gaveli	-
4.	Delhi	57
5.	Daman & Diu	-
6.	Lakshdweep	-
7.	Pondicherry	-
	Total	450

### Herbal Medicines for Family Planning

1822. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Herbal Medicines of Ayurvedic system which can be used for family planning; and

(b) the herbal medicines on which research work is going on in the country and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) Some of herbal drugs of use in family planning described in Ayurvedic literature include Japa Kusuma, Tanduliyakamula, Talisa patra, Gairika, Pippaly, Vidanga, Tankana, Nimba, Dature, Grinjana Seeds, Kadambe, Palesebeeja etc.

(b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvede & Siddha have investigated 26 drugs experimentally and also have taken up studies for clinical trials on 10 drugs. However, 5 drugs have shown encouraging results clinically. The details are given in the attached Statement.

#### Statement

*Details of various drugs taken up for study by CCRAS*

#### (1) Drugs under Clinical trial

1. Ayush AC-I
2. Ayush AC-II
3. Ayush AC-IV

4. J.Capsule
5. Talisadi Yoga
6. Pippalyedi Yoga
7. Vidangadi Yoga
8. K. Capsule
9. Neem Oil
10. Vandhyavari

#### (2) Drugs investigated experimentally

1. Ayush AC II
2. Ayush AC - III
3. Ayush AC - IV
4. Ayush AC - 10
5. Ayush 47
6. Ayush 63
7. Karpasa
8. Upakunchika
9. Karavira
10. Kadali
11. Satavari
12. Ghrita Kumari
13. Tulasi
14. Haridra
15. Sitaphala

16. Talisa
17. Asoka
18. Talesadi Yoga
19. Laksha
20. Kramuka
21. Grunjana (Carrot)
22. Madyantika
23. Pashana Bheda
24. Vidangadi Yoga
25. Vidanga
26. Vandhyavari

(3) promising Drugs under Clinical study Oral Contraceptives

1. Pippalyadi Yoga
2. Ayush AC-IV
3. K. Capsule
4. J. Capsule

Local Application

1. Neem Oil.

[English]

### **Oil Import Bill**

1823. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Oil Economy Budget (OEB) for 1993-94, import bill for crude oil and petroleum products will be a whopping \$ 6.9 billion during the current financial year;

(b) how it compares with the country's foreign exchange outgo on this count last year; and

(c) the measures being taken to cut down the oil import bill both for the petroleum products and crude oil during the current year in view of the growing demand of POL in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As against an import bill of US \$ 6078 million during last year, the likely import bill for crude and petroleum products will be about US \$6958 million in 1993-94.

(c) Besides promoting conservation of petroleum products in various fields, a number of oil and gas field development projects are being implemented to enhance production of crude oil and natural gas. Government have also offered certain oil/gas fields for development by private companies. Efforts are being made to increase the refining capacity by taking up expansion of existing refineries and by setting up of new grass root refineries both in the Joint Venture and Private Sector in order to reduce imports of products.

### **Parallel Marketing of LPG and Kerosene**

1824. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Parallel L.P.G. network sends shock waves" appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated the 23rd June, 1993; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to prevent the exploitation of small traders dealing in L.P.G. and kerosene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The public have been advised through a press note to ascertain the antecedents, genuineness, and capability of parties advertising about their entry into parallel marketing and offering dealerships/distributorships, before getting into transaction or business with them. The State/UT Governments have also been requested to give necessary publicity about this through District functionaries and other appropriate agencies. Besides, the MRTP Commission has initiated suo moto investigation in this regard.

#### **Withdrawal of Surcharge on Benzene**

1825. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Refinery Limited is facing difficulties to market its products due to surcharge on Benzene imported from Gulf;

(b) whether a demand for immediate withdrawal of surcharge on benzene has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Gulf surcharge is levied on the sale of all the petroleum products by the oil companies. Benzene is a free trade product, the prices of which are not fixed by the Government. Manufacturers are at liberty to fix its prices.

(b) to (d). There is no such proposal at present.

#### **Purchase of Gas/Oil Cargo**

1826. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gas/oil cargo has been purchased by the Indian Oil Companies from other countries during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure made on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation imports crude oil and petroleum products from various countries. So far during April-May, 1993 a total of 5.0 MMT of crude approximately valued at Rs. 1967.57 crores and 2.26 MMT of petroleum products valued at Rs. 1463.69 crores have been purchased.

[Translation]

### **Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry**

1827. SHRI VISHWANATH  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI LOKANATH  
CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the tenure of the Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether its tenure was extended in the past also;

(d) whether the Commission has begun its work;

(e) if so, the date of publication of the first notification; and

(f) the time by which the Commission is likely to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (f). The Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry was set up for a period of three months from 16.12.92 to 15.3.93. The tenure of the Commission was extended for a further period of six months i.e., upto 15.9.93. No request has so far been received by the Government seeking further extension of tenure beyond 15.9.93. The Commission has finalised its (Regulation of Procedure) Order, 1993, and notifications dated 11.6.93 and 23.7.93 for inviting affidavits from all those who are acquainted with the subject matter of inquiry have been published through the Press, and the last

date for receipt of such affidavits is 20.8.93. It will be premature at this stage to comment upon the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its report.

[English]

### **Import of Petroleum Products from UAE**

1828. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crude oil and other petroleum products are being imported from U.A.E.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the terms and conditions of the import of such items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). During 1993-94 Indian Oil Corporation has a term contract with ADNOC (Abu Dhabi National Oil Company) of UAE for import of 2 MMT of Upper Zakum crude oil at their official selling prices. IOC has also purchased some quantities of HSD and SKO from the spot market from the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

### **New Coal Projects**

1829. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:  
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanc-

tioned two new coal projects in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details along with cost thereof;

(c) whether some of the on-going coal projects have not been completed within the stipulated period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(e) whether the technology, of some of the projects has been changed; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA):

(a) and (b). During the year 1993-94, the Government have sanctioned one new coal mining project and one Revised Cost Estimate of an on-going coal mining project as per details given below:-

Sl.No.	Project/Revised	Cost
1.	Medapalli Open cast Project, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	219.82
2.	Revised Cost Estimates for Rajmahal Open cast (Expansion) Project, Eastern Coal fields Ltd.	966.70

(c) and (d). As on 1.4.93 there were 54 on-going projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above sanctioned by the Government in CIL, SCCI and NLC. Out of these 54 on-going projects, 26 were delayed due to various reasons like problems of land acquisition, delay in supply of equipment, adverse geo-mining conditions etc.

(e) and (f). In view of the very nature of under ground coal mining the success of the technology proposed in the mine plan largely depends on the geo-mining conditions met during the actual development of under-ground workings. Mid-course changes in the mining plan as well as technology are sometimes essential when the actual geo-mining conditions encountered in the under-ground workings are found to be different from those perceived at the time of preparation of mine plan.

### Oil Projects

1830. SHRI M. RAMANNARAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on going oil projects where multi-nationals have entered; and

(b) the criteria adopted to invite multi-national into such projects/

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) In the public sector, there is no oil project under execution at present with multi-nationals. A few multi-national companies have, however, shown interest in the blending and marketing of lubricants, exploration and production of oil and gas, and refining.

(b) Multi-National and other foreign companies can make investments in this country in accordance with the current Industrial Policy of the Government.

### **Conditions in Tihar Jail**

1831. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report captioned 'In human conditions in Tihar' published in the Hindustan Times dated June 2, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken to overcome such situation;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make amendments in the Prisons Act and the Jail Manual; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that regular inspections are carried out by the District & Sessions Judge and Members of the Board of Visitors and the jail staff. The working of the jail is also being regularly reviewed. Several measures have been taken by the Administration to improve the conditions in the Tihar Jail including construction of more jails; augmentation of water supply; improvement in the sanitary

conditions; improvement in the medical facilities; increased security arrangements; and educational and vocational training.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Release of Additional Quantity of Kerosene Oil**

1832. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to release an additional quantity of kerosene oil through the Public Distribution System in 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the break-up of the additional quantity to be released and the quantity already allocated to these States; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The break-up of the additional quantity of Kerosene to be released to the States is being worked out.

### **National Projects Construction Corporation**

1833. DR. CHATTRAPAL SINGH: SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Projects Construction Corporation has been declared as a sick Corporation;

trench the employees, in order to reduce the excess man-power Voluntary Retirement Scheme has been introduced.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and losses suffered by the Corporation during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

**Hazardous effects of Radio Waves**

1834. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(c) whether the Corporation is suffering from any financial constraints and it is likely to be privatised;

(a) whether the Government are aware of any study conducted by an international agency regarding the hazardous effects of radio waves used for electronic communication;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which retrenched employees are likely to be compensated?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reduce the high frequency transmission network in the country; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam (RPNN), the erst-while National Projects Construction Corporation being a non-manufacturing concern is not covered under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. However, with a application of criteria laid down in the said act RPNN is catogrised as a sick unit. The Corporation suffered loss of Rs. 18.85 crores and Rs. 17.56 crores during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. Anticipated loss during 1992-93 is about Rs. 9.00 crores.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR):

(a) and (b). The All India Radio has informed that a study supported by UNDP was conducted on "Safety in broadcasting installations". This report as well as the information provided by the Department of Telecommunications suggests that continuous, long-term exposure to electro-magnetic radiations is reported to cause damage to human tissue cells but arises only if very high power and excessive radiation is involved. The installations provide adequate precautionary measures for the operating personnel.

(c) and (d). The Corporation is suffering from financial constraints mainly due to proportionately higher expenditure on establishment, unremunerative rates and escalation in prices during period of construction not getting fully compensated as per provisions of the contract. There is no proposal to privatise RPNN.

(c) and (d). In view of (a) and (b) above do not arise.

(e) While there is no proposal to re-

12.00 hrs.

Minister as to when the statement is coming before the House.

[English]

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Today also I have to thank the Members for the cooperation extended to me yesterday.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargon): Kindly provide me a chance to speak. I have given four notices but you do not pay attention to it. Please provide me a chance to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think yesterday you cooperated very splendidly and the zero Hour could be finished within half-an-hour. Today also, tomorrow also and in the coming days also I hope you will cooperate. Today, we have fixed a Call Attention Motion as well as a Short Duration Discussion. This is to facilitate the Members to bring the important matters to the notice of the Government. I think you are cooperating very splendidly and today also I hope you will cooperate very splendidly.

I want to add one more point. Immediately after the Question Hour, all of you please do not get up together. I shall be calling the hon. Members whose notices have been received and if they are found that they should be discussed on the floor of the House. It should be decided by somebody. It should be decided either by the Whips or by the Speaker. And it is being decided by the Speaker. So, please leave it to the Speaker. As far as the statement by the Government is concerned, I had a discussion. I think they are coming before the House with a statement that matter and then we will take it up. I will just enquire from the Parliamentary Affairs

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, this is a matter which cannot wait. The Government made it very clear that it will come out with a statement. But we do not find anything in the Order Paper. They do not tell us, they do not take us into confidence and we are not informed anything as to what decision has been taken. They may be suffering from bankruptcy. We are not suffering from bankruptcy. WE want to know categorically as to what the Government proposes to do in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI UDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has held a discussion with various leaders of the political parties. You were pleased to convene a meeting in which this matter was discussed and after that we have had the benefit of the advice of the Attorney General. Today, at 5.00 p.m., the Government will make a statement on this matter. *(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was just rising to thank you and was hoping that at least you would allow this topic to be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you thank me, you deserve so?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given us an opportunity to take benefit of the services of Attorney General. Earlier, you had convened an All Party meeting to discuss the whole situation. These things were done on the suggestion of the opposition and on your

initiative<sup>100</sup>. What concrete step the Government has taken to break the deadlock in this regard? Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is still a deadlock. The Government and the Election Commission are confronting each other such a situation does not arise in any democratic country and if it happens so, one can't even imagine that the matter would be kept pending in this manner. Suggestions were given to the Government on that day. If the hon. Minister is likely to make a statement by 5'o' clock on the suggestions given by us including the suggestion that the Government would form its mind on the constitution of a 3 members Election Commission. then if necessary, he can call us for consultation before making the statement at 5 'o' clock.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: There has to be a concrete announcement about three-member Election Commission at 5'o' clock.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are ready to give advice but it can't be avoided. The Government should itself say as to what steps and initiative it is taking in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What is the situation in this country? The Attorney General came here. It was not a simple matter that you had called the Attorney General. He has given the views. We find from the newspapers that in every high Court in this country, proceedings are taking place against the Election Commission. The Election Commission has gone to the Supreme Court. We are all getting information through the newspapers. This Government does not bother even to

inform the House. What is the position, they never come on their own, Suo Motu We had to raise the issue there. Then, you kindly arranged for a meeting of the Opposition Leaders. Then, we came to know certain things.

As I said, as if sleeping Buddhas, mauni babas, all are mauni babas. What will happen to this country? The entire elections in this country have been stopped. (*Interruptions*).

I find even the Maharashtra Chief Minister is hopefully waiting in the corridor hoping that something at least will be done by us because the Government is not doing. Probably, he is depending on us. This is the stage of this country. What is the Government doing in this country? Is this a simple matter? Why are you sitting there all these Cabinet Ministers? Have you got any sense of prestige, any sennse of responsibility? What is happening in our country, we would like to know, (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Why is he saying like this? What does he think? He must apologise for what he has said.

(*Interruptions*). No. Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why are you incapable of doing anything? You cannot ono anything. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJIT PANJA: You are murdering democracy. Do not teach us democracy.

You have to apologise to the Ministers. I take exception to his remarks.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What have you done? (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This is not your Bengal. You cannot shout me down like this. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): How will the proceedings of the House run, if the Ministers start speaking without your calling them to speak.... (*Interruptions*).... One of the hon. Minister said that he would make a statement at 5 '0' clock. On that he was speaking something. The Minister should have allowed him to speak. We wanted to listen to you. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it will not be proper if the Central Government does not take any decision and announce it in the House on the deadlock created over the issue.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. If you are not going by my regulations, I will just keep quiet. You regulate the House yourselves.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

Look, we the Members of the Parliament all know it well that when we raise our voice on a certain issue, its objective is to resolve that issue. It is not proper to raise voice on any issue. All the hon. Members and particularly Shri Advaniji, Shri George

Fernandes, and Shri Chatterjee have tried to resolve this issue. They have made their efforts to resolve the issue in such a manner as may not create any constitutional crisis, though it is possible that a Member has spoken a few words on party line. It could be given due regard, and in our mind, there should be some value of these things and we should work keeping in view these norms. I would like to say that the Treasury Benches as well as the opposition expressed their views in this regard and they have done so to resolve the issue. They have certainly expressed their opinion keeping in view that the issue may be resolved and it is the duty of the Government as well as entire the Treasury Benches not to allow any hurdles to be created in this regard and I think the Members of Opposition are also doing so. On your request if they have discussed the issue with me, they have done this because you had suggested so. Therefore, I had called them. They can also talk to the Government and play party politics with the Government but not with me. So, it becomes easy for me to convene a meeting perhaps but it is not thavtcary for the Government. So, I would like to say ill the hon. Members are cautious in this regard and let him make the statement. After that if you want to hold a discussion, we will do so.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today there is slight resentment over this issue because all tofus are worried as to how this deadlock would be solved. The entire election process has been lying standstill since the morning of 2nd August. And in spite of this situation, there is no authentic reaction of the Government till this morning. That is why there is resentment over this issue and it should be solved. The prevailing situation has created a general impression that.

[English]

Perhaps Government is deriving a sadistic pleasure from the development.

[Translation]

It has created an impression that whatever happened was good. Elections have been postponed. Elections have been postponed in Maharashtra.....(Interruptions)  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that the allegations which are being levelled against them...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They must have the right to speak so.

[English]

I know, everybody is trying to solve the problem.

[Translation]

Do not become so sensitive.

SHRILALK. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even on that day I spoke about Maharashtra, Bengal and BJP ruled states also. It was also said by me at that time that whatever interpretation might be done by the people but I would not accept such interpretation. But the delay being caused by the Government and allowing things to drift have created this resentment. Therefore, I would say that if there is nothing new, instead of 5.00 P.M. the statement should be given earlier.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, it is a very sensitive and complicated matter. As soon as the Chief Election Commissioner made his announcement, the Government

has been trying to tackle this matter in consultation with the leaders of the opposition.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Are you trying for the last three days? How do you tackle it?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: You please ask your leaders how we do it. We have, I think, held several rounds of discussion with the leaders in this matter. And, as Shri Somnath Chatterjee has suggested, even before five of the clock, we will like to consult you on this. The Government has taken the initiative. It is not as if we have been prodded into taking some action. We have taken the initiative right away. As soon as the announcement of the Chief Election Commissioner came, we got our officials together. We consulted the best constitutional advisors: we got the best constitutional advice that was available to the Government. Then, we approached you. You gave your advice to us. On your advice, the Prime Minister attended the meeting. We consulted and had the benefit of the opinion of all the Members. Now, there has been some developments since this morning. We have taken into account that aspect also. After considering all those matter—if necessary, we will also be in touch with the leads. I will again consult you on this matter—we will give a well-considered statement at 5 p.m. today.

Sir, it is wrong to say that the Government is not taking any initiative in this matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have not taken any initiative in this matter till we asked.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The Government has taken the initiative. If sadistic pleasure is being derived, it is being derived by the hon. Members sitting opposite. We are not deriving any sadistic pleasure.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, now-a-days there is president's rule in Uttar Pradesh but I regret to say that the Uttar Pradesh Government is suppressing secular forces there. More than 100 artists from all over the country like Cine artists, writers and intellectuals etc, such as Sunil Gavaskar, Amjad Ali Khan, Girija Devi, Shabana Azami, Mrinal Sen, Ashok Kumar, Farukh Sheikh, S.P. Singh, Mahip Singh, Sitara Devi, Kishan Maharaj, Siaram Tiwari etc. are organising a cultural programme there on 15th August.... (*Interruptions*) Where is your Government, why are you making a noise? Such artists are going to organise a cultural programme at Ayodhya under an organisation called 'Sahmat'. They are organising such programme all over the country and now they have decided to organise this 12 hour long programme on 15th August at Ayodhya. The organisers went there in March and met the Collector and the Commissioner. The Collector said that he had no objection for organising such programme. Again on 2nd July the delegation met the District officer in this connection and the District officer told them that he would inform them within 15 days.. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. After 15 days, when they got no information from the Collector, they met the Governor on 18th July. After repeated meetings with the Governor, the secretary to Governor took them to the Commissioner. What I want to say is.. (*Interruptions*) If Somyagya can be performed there.... (*Interruptions*) If Somyagya of Chandraswamy can be performed there and on 2nd July.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir on 7th July Shri V.P. Singh and myself were arrested at Faizabad. We were arrested there when we were going on a goodwill mission. Permission is granted to Kalyan Singh, permission is granted to perform Somyagya but efforts are being made to suppress secular forces. Since there is President's

rule in the state and the Central Government is directly responsible for the State, I would, therefore like to level direct allegation against the Government that communal forces are being encouraged there. These are secular people. they are not political people but they are artists. They want to organise a programme on 15th August and the permission is still under consideration. I do not know whether any direction in this regard would be given to the Governor or not. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. We had agreed to end it in half an hour. I cannot allow everybody to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I will request the leaders and whips of the parties also to control their Members. If you are agreed to end it in half an hour, you have it. Otherwise, I am not going to yield like this all the time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We want to hear the Home Minister on this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Before you stand up, I would like to bring to the notice of the Members that if you are going to conduct in this manner, well, I will leave it to you to conduct this hour in whatever fashion you like. I have no patience; I have no wisdom to conduct this hour in this fashion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please come out quickly.

(*Interruptions*)

5/8/93

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member has pointed out, I also have received this letter....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the moment I got this information yesterday that some people wanted to create some secular force for a cultural programme, I tried to contact the Governor. I will get in touch with him to know the latest position and inform the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not called you, it is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If each one of you wants to conduct in whatever manner you like, we will leave it to you to just say whatever you want to say in our hour's time. If you want that your statement should be recorded and some response should come, then you should go by what the presiding officer is saying. This cannot continue like this. I have been pleading with you. I had been discussing with the leaders and leaders had agreed to what we are doing here.

But, they do not have the courtesy to the Chair, to tell their Members that they should behave in a different fashion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): There is a famous 'Jyotirlinga' at Onkareshwar in Madhya Pradesh. On the 'Somvati Amavasya', fell after 20 years, in the month of Shraavan this year 3 to 4 lakh pilgrims had congregated there. The 'Jyotirlinga' is situated in the middle of Narmada river. There is a hanging bridge which is nearabout 12 to 13 feet wide. The people reach the place of worship through that bridge. On this occasion, an antisocial

element snatched the gold chain of a woman which resulted in a stampede. More than 50 people lost their lives there. Some of them drowned in the river and washed away. The dead bodies were recovered for many days. But the Government says that only 6 people died. Only an administrative enquiry is being conducted into this incident. A judicial enquiry should be conducted. A compensation of Rs. 2 lakh should be paid for each deceased person. Besides, an additional alternative bridge should be constructed there so that such incidents do not recur in future.

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is severe waterlogging in Delhi due to rains. Houses in Ranibagh, Rishi Nagar, Mahendra Park, Shakti Vihar, Sainik Vihar, Shalimar Bagh, Sarswati Vihar, Pitampur and the resettlement colony of Shakurbasti of North-West Delhi colony, are still submerged in 2 to 3 feet water. Lakhs of people live there. As there is no elected Government in Delhi, no proper arrangement has been made to drain out water. This will not only cause loss to life and property, but will also spread diseases.

I would like to tell the Government that immediate arrangements should be made to drain out water and provide financial aid to the residents of resettlement colonies.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Ferozpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Punjab. Last month, flood had caused a heavy loss there. All the districts such as Ferozpur, Jalandhar and Ludhiana, through which the river Sutlej passes have incurred heavy losses. All the crops had been destroyed. The State experienced floods in 1988 also, but the Government has not yet paid any compensation in that regard. The State also experienced floods in 1991 and 1992 and the same is the situation this year also. The state Government has made no arrangement to repair the barrages, which

were weakened year after year since 1988. This is causing a lot of devastation in the state. So, I would like to tell the Government that it should fulfil its responsibilities. The guilty officials should be punished. The residents of these areas were not able to properly earn their livelihood in these last 5 years. The Government should therefore, waive off their loans and give compensation of Rs. 5000 per acre for the crops so that they can become self-reliant, the Government should make a permanent arrangement which will save the people from floods in future.

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU (NILGIRIS): Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important matter. There have been some fresh disclosures about Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. You will remember that one of the most important findings in Justice Verma's report was that there has been a bungling of the intelligence agencies: Certain vital information which came from RAW which was passed on to IB was not passed on to the Tamil Nadu Government and the local authorities there. This was a very important finding of Justice Verma in his report. When there was a debate in the Lok Sabha on the last two days of the last session, the hon. Home Minister and rejected this finding in a written statement. The matter ended there. But now Justice Verma has come out in *India Today* in an interview.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot quote it.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I am not quoting it Sir. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: For what Justice Verma has said, you do not have to quote the magazine.

SHRI R. PRABHU: Justice Verma has

said that his finding was a correct finding and the Government has rejected his finding without giving any reasons saying that it was not borne out of facts. Justice Verma alleged that there is a massive cover up in this. Justice Verma is a senior Supreme Court judge. This is not what I am saying; this is not what somebody on the street is saying. He is a very senior man; a justice of the Supreme Court who is saying that there is a cover up in this. So we should know all the facts. What were the facts that made Justice Verma come to the conclusion that the intelligence agencies had tungied up? Also what these affidavits were Mr. Subbiah's affidavit and Mr. Thakur's affidavit? These affidavits should be placed on the Table of the House. You should please direct the Government to come out with a statement that there is no cover up. And if there is a cover up, I would request you to please ask the Government to come through you and through this House to apologise to this nation.

MR. SPEAKER: Matters of this nature should not have been raised at this time. It is a too important matter.

MR. R. PRABHU: Government should come out with a statement on this Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us please understand that the moment half an hour is over, the Zaro Hour will be over as we do with the Question Hour. The Question Hour is something in which you give 20 days notice. Government collects information and the written statement is also there. Yet the moment the Hour is over, we go to the next item. I think we should follow this method in this respect also, so that we can do some business.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): You should give a ruling that not only the Members sitting in front benches, but the Members

sitting in back rows could speak.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling in this regard is that while speaking the hon. Members sitting in front rows should take into account that the hon. Members sitting in back benches would also speak.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Why we are not being given the opportunity to speak even though we have given notices.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the Chamber.

12.331/2hours

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta for 1991-92 and statement for delay in laying the papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesri, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped,

Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in library See No. Lt-4259/93]

12.34 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Delay in implementation of Supreme Court directions in the matter of Capitation Fee.**

SHRI U. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

Delay in implementation of Supreme Court directions in the matter of capitation fee being charged for admission to medical and engineering colleges in different States, particularly in Karnataka and measures taken or proposed by Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANJUN SINGH) Statement in Lok Sabha by Minister of Human Resource Development in response to the Calling Attention by Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar and Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal on 5.8.1993 regarding delay in implementation of Supreme Court directions in the matter of capitation fee being charged for admission to medical and engineering colleges in different states, particularly in Karnataka and measures to be taken or proposed by Government of India.

While delivering judgement on

[Sh. Arjun Singh)

4.2.1993 in the Unnikrishnan and others Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh and others case the Supreme Court has prescribed a scheme for regulating admissions and fees in private, unaided professional institutions. This scheme has been made applicable by the Supreme Court from 1993-94. The Court has required that the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Indian Medical Council (IMC) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) should frame and issue guidelines or regulations under the respective legislation. The Court has also specified the 'competent authority' to order admissions and the mechanism for determining reasonable fees. These mechanisms are applicable till the AICTE, IMC and the UGC issue regulations.

The matters concerning medical education are looked after by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and they are coordinating the matters in regard to health education. The matters concerning technical education are the concern of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry of HRD and the AICTE have developed guidelines for technical education for implementing the scheme prescribed by the Supreme Court. Because many of the matters involved are of considerable significance to the State Governments which are to implement them, the draft guidelines were discussed in a meeting of the Ministers of State Governments for Technical Education on 17th June, 1993. The Government will shortly finalise the guidelines and these would be issued by the AICTE under the AICTE Act.

The Health Ministry has informed that the concerned State Governments are taking action to decide admissions and fees in accordance with the directives of the Supreme Court. Only in Karnataka, a case was filed in the High Court in regard to

payment seats and the Court has stayed the order of the State Government concerning fees on 28.6.1993. The Karnataka Government has taken up the case for vacation of the stay order.

In regard to engineering courses, it has been ascertained from the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala and the UT of Delhi and Chandigarh that there is no problem in regard to either admissions or fees as prescribed by the Supreme Court. In Maharashtra, three cases have been filed in the High Court. Pending decision in these cases, the process of admission is reported to have been completed by the State Government. In Andhra Pradesh although one case was filed in the High Court, the necessary work for admissions has been completed.

In Tamil Nadu, writ petitions have been filed in the High Court and interim injunction has been granted by the Court. The process of admissions has been completed. In Karnataka, 33 writ petitions were filed in the High Court of which 7 cases pertained to claims on Minority Status, 15 cases challenging the Admission Rules of the State, and remaining cases challenging the fee structure. The High Court has not issued any stay orders in respect of Admission Rules. It has been reported that the State Government propose to publish the result of the Common Entrance Test very soon.

The scheme for regulating admissions and fees prescribed by the Supreme Court in its judgement in the Unnikrishnan case concerns some very important points and it is not unexpected that there is some litigation in the first year of implementation of the scheme prescribed by the Supreme Court. The Government is keeping a close watch on the situation. Faithful implementation of the judgement of the Supreme Court will be

ensured.

MR. SPEAKER: I would just like to bring to your notice, the relevant provisions. Now, the relevant provisions are:

"A Member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date:

Provided that no Member shall give more than two such notices for any one sitting."

Now, the next provision is very relevant. It says:

"There shall be you debate on such statement at the time it is made, but each Member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a arificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions:

Provided that names of not more than five Members shall be shown in the list of business."

So, only five Members, if mentioned in the List of Business, can ask a question. They can ask a question; they shall have not to make a speech; and if we folow this procedure, you can rest assured that not one, but, we can take two Call Attention Motions also.

But, if you are not following this procedure and without asking a question, if you are making the speeches, then it would not be possible for us to complete it within the time; and it would not be possible for us to have the Call Attention Motions.

Today we have only two names in the list

and only two Members can ask the question- on one else. If we go on adding, then tomorrow, it becomes difficult.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done. You shall have to be very vigilant. You shall have to give a notice. If you have given notice, only then your name will be added. Otherwise, it will not be added.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): The rule says so, but you are also empowered to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to conduct the business of the House according to my power, the Zero-Hour will start just how.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please go by the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go by the rules. It will help you.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You are right. There are two names and that is why I request you.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I will not open a debate on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not to open a debate. You have not make a speech. You have to ask a question.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I will definitely abide by the rules and your directions.

MR. SPEAKER: It will help you.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Nitish Kumar forgets that he is also one of the Chairmen.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, there are some Chairmen who are forgetting. I have to remind them in the chamber also.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: But the matter is of such an urgent public importance that the future of lakhs and lakhs of students, who want to study, for higher technical education in this country, is involved in this case. As you have kindly observed that only two names appear in the agenda, you could have permitted five names.

MR. SPEAKER: For God's sake, do understand that it is not my wish or your wish. It is the wish of the House that this rule should be followed. That is why rules have been framed. Now, you leave that. You come to the question.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I will try to pinpoint one question as guided by you. Since the matter is very important, I would like to give a very brief history.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not want any history- clarificatory question.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Now, so far as Karnataka is concerned, the position is that there are as many as 47 engineering colleges out of which only four are Government colleges.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the doubt in the statement?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am coming only to that. out of total intake of 18,476 the Government colleges provide for only 1,035 seats. The rest 17,441 seats are provided by the private colleges.

So far as medical colleges are concerned,

the total number in Karnataka is 19. Only 4 medical colleges are run by the Government. The rest 15 are run by the private management. The Government provides admission for only 635 students.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving the information which you can give right to the Minister. The Minister must be having all this information.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I will not go further. More than 2,000 seats are provided by the private management.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question then?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Out of these, the colleges, which are run by the private management, are already giving more than 50 per cent of the seats under the quota of 'free seats, that is, on a minimal tuition fee prescribed by the Government for the students admitted to the Government colleges. For the remaining 50 per cent of the seats, till last year, they have been collecting money in the name of capitation fee, in the name of donation, in the name of building fund and in any other manner.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have really studied the problem, if you are really serious about the problem, from the statement you will be able to find out what is the difficulty.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Yes, Sir, I am coming to the question now. OUT of these colleges, majority of the colleges are not recognised by either the Indian Medical Council or the Indian Council for Technical Education or the Dental Council of India, etc. In the beginning of every academic year, these organisations come up with a publication saying that students, who are seeking admission to the unrecognised colleges, shall do so at their own risk. But

inspite of that, the State Government, in all these years, have been getting admission for 50 per cent of the students in all these unrecognised colleges, the position being the students who have been passed out]" of these colleges are not allowed to get jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallow you as you have no question.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Without knowing this background, the Minister may not be in a position to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He is quite capable of understanding.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I never try to under-estimate his capability. I am only trying to bring out how severe is the problem. What should happen to such students who are admitted to unrecognised colleges? This is part A of my question.

Then, the Minister, in his statement, has said that in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, many writ petitions have been filed in the courts and some courts have even granted stay orders. In spite of that, the statment says that the process of admission is completed. I want to know how the process is completed and how the admissions are made and to what extent admissions are made. As far as my knowledge goes, all these private managements have totally refused to get the students admitted as per the scheme which is prepared. They have threatened to close down the colleges.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are interested in making a speech and not in getting the problem solved.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: What should happen to the students who have

been selected by the Government for admission to these colleges? The last part of the question is this. In the light of this, I would like to know from the Government whether it proposes to amend the Constitution to remove the anomaly between minority institutions and other institutions and also whether the Government proposes to bring a new law providing uniform rules, norms and regulations applicable for all the colleges throughout the country for admission.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal, you have to ask a clarificatory question.

*[Translation]*

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Mr. Speaker Sir, just now the hon. Minister made an elaborate statement on the issue of capitation fee and my friend Shri Dhananjaya asked some question in this connection. In his statement the hon. Minister said that the Ministry of Human Resource Development]" and the All India Council of Technical Education have framed certain guidelines for implementation of the schemes in the field of technical education as directed by the Supreme Court. Sir, I would like to know about the scheme prescribed by the Supreme Court, which is not clear from the statement of the hon. Minister. The guidelines framed by the Ministry of Himan Resource Development and All India Council of Technical Education, under this scheme have also not been mentioned in the statement by the hon. Minister.

Sir, I would like to know in detail the scheme prescribed by the Supreme Court and guidelines that have been framed in accordance with the same. I would also like to know whether the All India Council of Technical Education, Indian Medical Council and University Grants Commission are framing guidelines for securing admission of talented students of SC/ST in such vocational institutions on the basis of merit, who can not

of ~~offord~~ financially. Are these institutions implementing the reservation policy of the Government. I would also like to know whether the Central Government or State Governments are planning to take over these institutions which are collecting money in the name of capitation fee and building funds.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AUJUNSINGH): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for having raised this issue which is definitely a matter of not only public importance but of concern to the student community and also to people at large.

I will not go into the background of the entire matter because this House itself is fully aware how this judgment of Supreme Court came about. The objection and resentment regarding capitation fees were the starting point for this whole process. Ultimately, the mater came to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave a very comprehensive judgment and also laid down clear-cut guidelines as to how, in the absence of capitation fees, according to the Supreme Court, the educational process in this sphere should be conducted. Since this is the first year of implementation, this matter was left primarily, according to the judgment itself, to the Statement Government who are required to constitute a committee and go into the matter as to how it has to be administered.

Hon. Members have asked about the main features of the scheme. The scheme is applicable only to the private unaided professional colleges. It is not applicable to the government or university colleges. I am repeating this because there is a misapprehension created by some people that his scheme laid down by the Supreme Court will also apply to the university colleges

and government colleges and thereby they are raising the bogay that the Government is trying to privatise these institutions by announcing these fees.

The second salient feature is that admission will be made on the basis of merit, with 50 per cent of the seats earmarked as free seats and the remaining 50 per cent as payment seats. The ceiling of the fees will be decided by a committee to be appointed by the State Government. The fee prescribed for the free seats will be the same as in government colleges and the fee for the payment seats will be higher, as decided by the State Committee.

There shall be no quota of seats reserved for the management or any family, caste or community, who may have established such a college.

These are the salient features of the judgment itself.

Now, a point that has been raised for clarification is as to how the scheme is going to be implemented. As I have just now read out from my statements most of the States have already implemented it. The problem has arisen in three or four States, where there are a large number of unaided professional institutions. I will nout go into or comment upon the competence or the quality of these institutions because that is not the subject matter of the discussion here. The fact is, it is regulating these institutions, which the judgement is concerned with. This judgement, which is very comprehensive and which has come about in a very definite background of circumstances prevailing due to the very unwholesome practice of capitation fees, is being welcomed very much by people at large.

As far as the institutions are concerned, the fee has been laid down for

the payment seats and that fee is not very small; it is fairly sizeable. And the institutions will have to trim their own management and their own administration so that they can run their institutions according to what they get out of the payment seats.

So far as the minorities question is concerned, since that is a subject matter of a writ petition already in the High Court, I don't think I should be commenting on that. Whatever ultimately the courts will decide on that, will be the law.

A question has been raised about the guidelines to be issued and whether they have or have not been issued. I would like to inform the hon. House that we do not want to issue these guidelines entirely on our own.

Because the State Government have been given the primary responsibility to implement this law, we thought it would be appropriate that they should have full consultations with the State Governments as to how the guidelines should be drawn up so that during implementation stage the State Governments do not find any difficulty. That process has been completed. Since in the initial stage the State Governments have acted according to the judgement, those guidelines are now placed before the Cabinet. This is a very important matter and I can assure the House that very soon these guidelines will be issued and accordingly the future course of action will be taken.

12.56 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**(i) Need to repair replace rail track between kasara and lasalgaon in Maharashtra.**

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik): The recent heavy rains in Nasik

district of Maharashtra and surrounding areas caused extensive damages to rail track at many places specially at, Lahvit, district Nasik. This has resulted in a lot of inconvenience to public. Nasik district being agriculturally and industrially prominent in Maharashtra, the damages to rail track caused lot of problems to movement of freight from this area to various other parts of the country. As the track on this line has become too old it needs to be repaired/placed so that the rains do not hamper movement of passengers/freight. Further, there are a number of small bridges on this track which are very old and may collapse any time in case of heavy rains and cause accidents. The budgetary allocation of Rs. 4.50 crores may be utilized at the earliest for repairs/ replacement of track from Kasara to Lasalgaon.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister for Railways to look into the matter and see that appropriate action is taken at the earliest to avoid inconvenience to the public as well as any accidents due to poor condition of bridges/rail tracks.

**(ii) Need to ret up a Bench of High Court at Triuandrum in Kerala.**

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Trivandrum is the capital of Kerala where Legislative Assembly and Government Secretariat are located. The most imkportant State and Central Government offices are also located at Trivandrum. Since the High Court of Kerala is established at Cochin, people of Travancore, especially those from Trivandrum are facing a lot of problems in conducting their cases in the High Court as they have to go to Cochin of and on which is far away. The State the Central Government employees also face a lot of problem in this regard. The Government has also to spend exorbitant amount towards TA and DA and other allowances for conducting the cases in the High Court.

[Sh. Kodikkunil Suresh]

It is important to note that in other States, the High Court is situated either at the capital city of the respective States or at nearby places or additional benches were established. But Kerala has been denied even this facility. Further it is the longstanding demand of the people of South Kerala for establishment of a Bench of the High Court at Trivandrum. Government of Kerala have also made a request to the Central Government for establishing a Bench of the High Court at Trivandrum. But the High Court Bench has not been established so far.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take urgent steps for setting up a High Court Bench at Trivandrum.

**(iii) Need to set up a Bench of High Court of Karnataka in Dharwar.**

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA (Shimoga): The establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Karnataka in the Northern part of the State has been long cherished aspiration and dream of the people of Karnataka. The present location of the High Court at Bangalore in the Southern most corner of the State is inconvenient for a larger part of the population of the State which is quite away from the capital city. Besides, the quantum and cost of litigation has increased enormously. The people of far-lying northern Karnataka, are, therefore, justifiably urging for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court in their area.

The Karnataka Legislative Assembly and the Council in their Sessions in March, 1992 (On 31st March) have unanimously passed resolution urging the Government of India for an early establishment of a Bench of the High Court in the northern Karnataka area.

In view of the importance of the matter the State is demanding the Union Government for the last several years to set up a permanent Bench of the High Court of Karnataka in the northern part of the State. It has been proposed by the State Government that this should be located at Dharwar.

I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to take immediate steps to set up a Bench of High Court of Karnataka in Dharwar.

**(iv) Need to increase salary and regularise the regries of extra Departmental employees of Department of posts services.**

SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the sordid conditions of Extra Departmental employees of the Department of Posts.

The total staff strength in the Department of posts is about 6 lakhs. Extra Departmental employees constitute the better half of the total staff strength of this department. They man the services mostly in rural areas. Their strength was 3.05 lakhs as on 31.3.1992.

Their jobs are not permanent, secured or regularised. Their conditions of service are worse than that of casual labourers. Their remuneration is ridiculously low. Each of these employees is being paid at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month. It is pathetic and pitiable. This salary is less than that of minimum wage and living wage. Their salary is inadequate to secure a decent standard of life. They have the basic human right to work and right to adequate means of livelihood.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to consider the grievances of these employees compassionately from the angle of Directive Principles and have their

jobs regularised and have their salaries increased.

[*Translation*]

**(v) Need to develop Junagarh in Gujarat as a tourist resort.**

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA (Junagarh): Junagarh is a historical and religious place. The historic Girnar mountain is situated here. Sasanagir area falls under it which is famous for large number of lions in whole Asia. From here lions are sent to various zoological parks in the country and foreign countries also. Inscriptions of king Ashoka, famous Buddhist caves, famous tombs and the Somnath temple are also situated in Junagarh.

Thousands of people from the country and abroad visit this area daily, but so far no proper arrangement has been made for the tourists. There is no roperway or broadguage railway line.

In view of the importance of Junagarh, I urge the Government to declare Junagarh a tourist resort and take concrete steps for its development.

**(iv) Need to introduce a passenger train between Lucknow and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK (Shahabad): Big cities like Sitapur, Lakhimpur-Khiri, Gola-Gokaran Nath, Pilibhit etc are situated on the Lucknow-Bareilly railway line in the North-Eastern Railway. Thousands of passengers travel daily from one place to another in this section. Gola-Gokaran Nath is a big place of pilgrimage which is visited by millions of pilgrims from various parts of the country. Major sugar mills are situated in Gola-Gokaran Nath, Hargaon and Pilibhit along the same railway

line.

The 79 and 80 Lucknow-Mailani passenger train running between Sitapur and Milani was cancelled on 1st July, 1991. It has caused great inconvenience to the passengers of small stations on this line. It has created a serious problem for the passengers who used to travel daily from small stations with monthly passes.

So, I urge the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce another passenger train between Lucknow and Bareilly immediately.

**(vii) Need to ensure supply of water from Rihand reservoir to Ban Sagar Reservoir in Bihar.**

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): As per Ban Sagar agreement of 1973 the total 14.25 million acre feet water available in Son river valley is to be distributed to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar proportion of 1.25, 5.25 and 7.75 respectively. In addition, there is a provision that 5 million acre feet water will be reserved for Bihar on priority basis for old Son Canal system. But 120 year Old Son canal system has been adversely affected because Uttar Pradesh has made "consumptive use" of most of 2.59 million acre feet water from Rihand reservoir of Son river valley which was meant for Bihar for running the Thermal Power Stations in Rihand valley. As under the Ban Sagar Agreement, Uttar Pradesh has not got any share in the waters of Rihand reservoir, the Central Government is, therefore, requested to compensate for unauthorised use of Rihand reservoir water by Uttar Pradesh by withdrawing the share of Uttar Pradesh from the waters of Ban Sagar reservoir and providing the same to Bihar. On this basis, the Ban Sagar canal project and Son Pump canal project of Uttar Pradesh may not be accorded approval.

**(viii) Need to provide more financial assistance to the Government of Bihar for repairs and construction of Roads in Bhojpur and Buxar districts.**

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the roads of Buxar and Bhojpur districts are in a deplorable condition. These roads are sure to get blocked in the monsoon season. The roads likely to get blocked are: Vidiyon Chaurasta to Jagdishpur Peero, Brahmpur to Baghen, Shahpur to Kamamepur Buxar, Iradi-Dinara, Buxar Sesurendha Dumraon, Basdeva to Kesath, Nava Nagar to Sikrail Lakh, Silraul Lakh to Unmas, Sonpa to Khiri, Devarya to Itawa. The people of Buxar and Bhojpur districts will have to face great hardships due to blockage of these roads. It is difficult to reach a place like Patna to get proper treatment in the event of falling sick. The Bihar Government lacks funds to repair these roads.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to provide an amount of Rs. 10 crore to the Bihar Government to get the said roads repaired.

**(ix) Need to remove anomalies existing in one time increase in pension.**

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government has announced a one time increase in pension as a result of a protracted struggle by ex-servicemen, though they were demanding one-rank, one-pension.

But many anomalies exist even in this increase in pension. About 12 categories have not benefited from it. In addition, the Ministry of Defence had constituted a Committee which was required to submit its report to the Government by December, 1992. The report is yet to be submitted and this is causing resentment among ex-

servicemen.

The Central Government is, therefore, requested to provide justice to ex-servicemen by removing the anomalies existing in one-time increase in pension.

**13.06 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha Tehn Adjourned for Lunch  
Till ten Minutes past Fourteen of the  
Clock*

[English]

*The Lok Sabha Re Assembled After Lunch  
at Seventeen Minutes past fourteen of the  
clock*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF RECOVERY OF  
DEBTS DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTIONS ORDINANCE.

AND

RECOVERY OF DEBTS DUE TO BANKS  
AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BILL  
CONTD.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Giri can continue his speech.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already made my introductory remarks and I shall not take much time because there is one Member of my Party, who will also participate in the debate.

What I want to say is.....(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzfarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Rule 109, I seek your permission to have an

adjournment of this debate.

{*Translation*}

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my objection is that Ministry wise standing Committees consisting of Members of parliament were constituted in the last session. Although all these Committees are important Committees, the Standing Finance Committee is more important in the sense that all the financial matters of the country are expected to be decided by it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to rule 331E, of those rules which had been amended at that time:

{*English*}

I quote 331E:

- “(1) The functions of each of the Standing Committees shall be—  
—  
(a) to consider the Demands for Grants.....  
(b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/ Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make reports thereon;”

{*Translation*}

I believe that whatever is to be done by the Committee specially regarding Bills should be introduced before the Committee by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of this House. Three Bills have been listed on today's agenda for discussion. One Bill is under discussion and the discussion on the rest of the Bills is yet to start. One, Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions, 1993 of 24th June, 1993 was introduced as a Bill on behalf of the Finance Minister. Second, Conservation of

Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1993 was promulgated as ordinance on 25 June, 1993 and third, Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 1993 was promulgated by the President on 2nd July, 1993. Two Bills out of these belong directly to the Ministry of Finance and the Third belongs to the Ministry of petroleum and Natural Gas.

My request to you is that the debate, which has just been initiated here, be postponed under Rule 109 and both these Bills, relating to the Ministry of Finance, be sent to the Standing Finance Committee for its consideration. And the Bill relating to Oil and Natural Gas Commission may be referred to the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas because many basic and important issues are involved with these two Bills. Firstly, loans are to be paid back to the Banks and financial institutions; the question is how to recover it. It is difficult to discuss the names of those persons who have yet to pay back their loans. You will be surprised to know that the maximum amount of loans in India is outstanding against the capitalists. When the loans outstanding against the farmers were waived, the capitalists and newspapers and raised a storm and others too did it to gain political ends but everyone forgot that maximum amount is due from the capitalists. If it is necessary to mention all such things during the debate on the Bill, and I think it is necessary, then it becomes imperative to refer the Bill to the Finance Committee so that it may submit a small report before the House after knowing the views of the concerned officials and getting all information. We want to have a proper discussion on it to get to the root of all problems and be able to take a decision. Same is the case with Conservation of Foreign Exchange and prevention of Smuggling Activities Ordinance. I am of the view that our Government has become an official launderer of black money

[Sh. George Fernandes]

for the last two years and smuggling and other such activities are being encouraged by it. Today we are bringing a Bill in the House to save foreign exchange, to check smuggling whereas the Government is offering incentives to and everybody is given full freedom to bring gold from other countries. It amounts to open smuggling. All these matters are not only related to the economic matters of the country but are related to security of the nation as well. So, it becomes imperative that both the Bills be referred to the Standing Finance Committee which should be asked to submit its report within three days i.e. by next Monday. The Committee should be directed to immediately provide all information. In the meantime, this debate should be postponed under Rule 109. Otherwise the very purpose of the formation of these standing Committees will be lost. In such a situation, they will while away their time by reading last year's reports and by making frequent visits to Delhi on Government expenses. They will just remain as advisory Committees and that will be a joke with this House and the country. I request once again that the discussion may be postponed under Rule 109.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER: Every Bill need not be referred to Committees. (Interruptions).

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (HOWRAH): I am also a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance. In the Committee meeting itself we raised this point. The Committee System which has been introduced, has been introduced with a view to just discuss the problems in a greater detail and to come out with a conclusion based on in depth reading and to come out with a conclusion which may or may not suit others, but surely this is a constructive view on the problem including the Bill. Now, Sir,

the points have been expressed very clearly by Mr. George Fernandes. These two Bills, one on debt recovery and formation of the tribunals and the other on the conservation of foreign exchange, should have been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance and should have been discussed there, but because that has not been done, I would request you to see that the importance that has been attached to the Standing Committee is honoured and we are not deprived of the rights that have been given to us by this august body.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the matter which has been raised by my colleague Shri George Fernandes is very pertinent.

Sir, I am also one of the Members of the Standing Committee on Finance and when these Standing Committees were formed, the basic idea was that the time of the House could be saved. Bills and other matters could be discussed in the Standing Committee because the Standing Committee is not a Committee of the Opposition, the Standing Committee has Members from the Ruling party and all other parties and if these matters are not presented to the Standing Committee, I think the entire purpose of forming these Standing Committees will be defeated. I suggest and I agree with Shri George Fernandes and other colleagues that this Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee, we can meet at very short notice and within or two Meetings, we will be able to discuss it, come to a consensus and then the Bill may be presented in the House.

SHRI UMRÃO SINGH (Jalandhar): Well, Sir, I would like to say that when a Bill is introduced in the House, there are procedures laid down in the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business. After the Bill is introduced, either this can be taken into consideration at once or it can be referred to the Select Committee or a joint Select

Committee or it can be referred for eliciting public opinion. There is no other way than what is given in the Rules of procedure, and referring this Bill after introduction in the House to the Standing Committee is against the rules.....(*Interruptions*). This point can be raised before introduction. But once it is introduced in the House, I do not think it can be referred to a Standing Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, there is a clear direction from the Chair that the Bill before it is considered in the House can be sent to the Select Committee. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 109 because the hon. Member has made a point that there is no rule which enable a Bill to be referred to a Committee other than the Select Committee or whatever other things that are listed. Rule 109 is precisely to take care of that problem and it says:

At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

You should have gone through this. I cited it three or four times. It is for the adjournment of the debate so that the Bill can go to the Committee and then come back to the House. (*Interruptions*) The Bill only goes to the Standing Committee and then it will come back to the House (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's point is that the Bill requires detailed discussion and it has to go to the Standing Committee. But, this is not the case with every Bill that is presented to the House. This Bill has been a law for so many years and it is only asking for an extension of the

law for two years. In this case, the importance of the law has been clearly identified. So, I do not think that such a Bill should have the requirement of being referred to the Standing Committee. I would request that, at least for this purpose, the Bill on the Conservation of Foreign Exchange may not be referred to the Standing Committee and may be taken up immediately for discussion in the House, because its ratification and extension of time is of immense importance for the national security of the country.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: For that purpose the Ordinance is there already and it will take care of it. You do not have to worry about it. But there are various aspects of it which the Standing Committee on Finance must examine.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, of course, our parliamentary system has entered a new phase with the introduction of the Standing Committee system. It is very clear in the rules as to which are the Bills that could be referred to the Select Committee. Under his discretion, the Speaker has to refer the Bills as he thinks proper to the Standing Committee for a detailed examination and the Committee would submit its report to the House. But, I would suggest that in the Business Advisory Committee it could be discussed as to which are the Bills that have to be referred to the Standing Committee. The time allocation is done by the Business Advisory Committee. At that stage, it could be discussed as to which of the bills could be referred to the Standing Committee and after that, the presentation should be made so that there is no controversy over this on the floor of the House about reference of such Bills to the Standing Committee. Since it has already been introduced and the discussion had started and also because of the urgent nature of the Bill, it could be transacted on the floor of the House. And for further reference of the bills, this procedure could be adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, firstly, I think, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the House that this issue of referring the Bills to the Standing Committees was discussed in depth even in the Rules Committee and was also discussed in this House when the rules were being adopted. Specifically, the rule that deals with the reference for the purpose is, Rule 331 (E) where under 311(E)(b) the Standing Committee will examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments which are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be.

Now, on this issue of reference of bills, the hon. Speaker has been pleased to refer 13 Bills, namely, The Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Bill, 1992, The Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, 1991, The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Bill, 1993, the Human Rights Commissions Bill, 1993, The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1992, The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 1992, The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1991, The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1992, The Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1992, The National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992, The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1992, The Census (Amendment) bill, 1992 and The Trade Marks Bill, 1993.

Sir, the most important point, to point out, is that in the business Advisory Committee this matter had come up.

Normally what takes place in the B.A.C., in detail we do not go. But to this extent, I think, it is permissible, considering the matter that has been raised.

The issue of reference of Bills has come up in the BAC and the Speaker had discussed with the members of the BAC as well as leaders of the Parties present. It was consciously felt, in the case of ordinances, since ordinances lapse according to the Constitution, if they are not adopted by both the Houses, after both the Houses sit, within a particular period, which hon. Shri George Fernandes, my trade-union colleague is aware of; the Bills replacing the ordinances need not be referred to the standing committees. (*Interruptions.*) The most important point is, these Bills are on the list of business for quite some time. If the hon. Member has really felt so strongly that these Bills need to be referred to the standing committees, he could have either approached the Speaker or his party leader or at least if he wanted to move a motion under rule 109, he could have approached the Speaker for the consent of the Speaker. Having done none of the three options, and suddenly deciding to raise it abruptly at this point of time and then to request that this motion should be moved, I think, is little unfair.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am exercising the third option. I do not have to go to the Speaker. At any stage, when the Bills under discussion.....

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is with the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Speaker means, at this time, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The Chair can never be the Speaker. the Chair is different; the Speaker

is different under the rules. I do not think, we have to go into this exercise.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** That means, whenever the Bill is under consideration and the motion is to be moved, the Speaker should always be present! This rule allows me at any stage of the bill which is under discussion in the House to move the motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned. I am exercising my right under this rule.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** I do not think, it is me whom you should ask this question. You know the situation. The Speaker is always approachable. You can always go to the hon. Speaker.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I can understand your sentiments, But I cannot understand your interpretation.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** But you cannot do it without the consent of the Speaker nor have you moved the motion. nor have you moved the motion.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Then this rule has to be amended because it says even while the Bill is under discussion, the motion can be moved. Otherwise, this does not make any sense.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** Even while the Bill is under discussion, you can go and get the consent of the Speaker and move the motion. You have not done that.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The Bill is now under discussion. I can get it. I am exercising my right and not option under this rule.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** I am sorry, Sir. I think, the

misfortune is, the rule is still not understood. I totally agree with my friend about, "at any stage of the Bill which is under discussion", which is correct. But the motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved only with the consent of the Speaker. It is a motion, a proper motion, not just standing up and voicing a view. There is a clause "with the consent of the Speaker". He can always obtain the consent of the Speaker. I am sure, the Speaker will be pleased to meet him at any time. He does meet Mr. George Fernandes whenever he comes.

But the issue now is, there is no motion within the meaning of rule 109 before this House. That is the first question.

The second question is, as a matter of issue, this was paid attention to, that is, the issue of ordinance being referred to standing committees and it was felt, there is enough work before the standing committees, at the moment. These ordinances will lapse after a particular period of time, if the House is not able to address those ordinances. Therefore, it may be taken up directly in the House, instead of going to the standing committee, coming back with the report and then, being moved in the House. There is a clear situation.

Therefore, I request the House to continue with the discussion on the Bill.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Now the Committee can give its report within three days.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** The Bill is under discussion. There is no motion in the House. Sir, the discussion can continue.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The objection raised by Shri George Fernandes is, under rule 109, at any stage of the Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be

moved with the consent of the Speaker.

it is highly educative one.

Here, in this case, the motion for adjournment of debate can be moved only with the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: It is a fact that the good performance of banks depends upon some factors. The factors are the rate of deposit growth, the rate of recovery, profitability, customer service, implementation of the priority sector and internal control.

The motion for adjournment of the debate can be only with the consent of the Hon. Speaker. The Hon. Speaker has not given his consent.

*(Interruptions)*

One of these factors is the recovery of loan. For this purpose, Narasimham Committee and Tiwari Committee have made recommendations. Narasimham Committee held that:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Speaker or the Deputy Speaker has not given his consent. This is number one.

"For efficient running of the banks and banking institutions, complete efficiency must be there. Profitability and operational securities should be availed of."

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: But now the Deputy Speaker is exercising his authority.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Number two the bill shall have to replace the Ordinance (5 which expires on 5-9-93.

While making such recommendations, the Narasimham committee forgot the socialistic role of the banks. The bank has to play a great role in so far as the maximum number of the people in the society are involved. Without going into the details of that aspect, they have made certain recommendations.

Number three is the matter has come up for discussion in the Business Advisory Committee and there the opportunity is being harnessed.

Further, I rule out the relevant objection raised by Shri George Fernandes in Rule 109.

Now can proceed with the discussion.

Anyhow, such things are very very important. It makes the whole House alert and compel everyone to go through the rules.

It is a fact that recovery faces a great difficulty. But we have to note that 1.5 lakh cases are there. Those cases relate to recovery of bad debts. These are pending and when the tribunals will be constituted, those 1.5 lakh cases could be transferred to the tribunal. The tribunal will be of two types, Debt Recovery Tribunal and Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal. The functioning of the tribunal has been mentioned in the bill itself. I am not going into detail into that. But debt has been defined as:

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Shri George Fernandes knows how to pull the chain and stop the train from moving. He has done it for half-an-hour with regard to the House.

"Any liability owed by any party to the banks of financial institution for any business activity."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But anyhow

This is very right. The definition covers wide spectrum. I think the tribunal should make an attempt to specify the definition of debt.

However, because of the fact that a good number of cases will be transferred to the tribunal, there should be a number of tribunals among which this load of work should be distributed equally.

In the Bill, there is no mention about the claims and counter-claims objections. When counter-claims are made in the civil court, the civil court has the authority to take back the cases from the tribunal and adjudicate itself. So, there should be a provision. I think, in the course of the functioning of the tribunals, such procedures would be evolved.

Mention has not been made as regards the Receiver. There may be requirements of the Receiver when the case is pending. In such cases, the provision for a Receiver pending litigation should be there. Mention has also not been made about other interests. Suppose one debtor has successfully defeated the counter-claims. So, in such cases, if, on the property mortgaged, there remains interests of other persons, then those interests would be overlooked. But the Bill and the tribunal should also see to it that such interests are not disregarded.

It has also not been mentioned in the Bill whether the interest should be awarded for the interim period. That should also be mentioned.

Before concluding, I would like to say that there are people who are living below the poverty line. They have taken loans under IRDP, DRDA, SESRU etc. Through our practical experience, we have seen that some banks have misappropriated large amounts of the money which were

due to be given to such people and only a part of the actual loan sanctioned has been given to the loanee. So, I emphatically impress upon the Government that in future when the tribunal would be formed and its activities would start, people who are going to man the tribunal should bear in mind that such loans are given to the people who are living below the poverty line and in such cases, the realisation procedures should not be devoid of humanitarian approach; it should not be divorced from the prevailing socio-economic perspective.

I will conclude within one minute. Bad and doubtful debts have been given to the people by the banks. Care should be taken with the help of the Panchayat bodies to see whether those people are actually entitled to get the debt relief. If not, that should not be sanctioned at all. I think where there are Panchayat bodies in the States and where the loans have been given to the people through the Panchayat bodies in the form of DRDP, DRDA, SESRU etc. that has proved good. But in other cases where there are no Panchayat bodies in States, the loans given to the people have remained unrealised. I think the Government would take all the proper steps necessary in this regard. I also think that the Government would consider my suggestions in this regard.

PROF. K. UENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill to establish tribunals and appellate tribunals for recovery of loans due to banks from the borrowers of all categories borrowers may be either in the primary sector or agriculture or the secondary sector or manufacturing of service sectors. These borrowers are not able to repay loans or they do not want to repay loans. In all these cases, banks suffer from low profitability.

The Bill was tabled in the House on 13th May, 1993. This Bill is in pursuance of

[Prof. K. Venkatagiri Gowda]

the recommendations of the Narasimh Committee which said that there should be tribunals to order recovery of loans by the banks to various kinds of borrowers. On all counts, banking system is in doldrums. It is because of low profitability which is due to several causes. Firstly, it is directed that the banks should devote forty per cent of the resources to priority lending at low interest rates. There was the Loan Mela scheme organised by Shri Poojary all over the country. Then there was Loan Waiver scheme adopted by Shri V.P. Singh when he was the Prime Minister of the country. All these factors cause reduction of profit of the commercial bank. Therefore, they are in the red. The Narasimhan Committee made recommendations for establishment of tribunals to ensure recovery of loans made to these kinds of borrowers.

I stand here to support the Bill. We welcome it and support it with a few modifications. Banks in every country whether it is developed or developing, are the purveyors of finance. They collect deposits from millions and millions of depositors, pool them together and lend them to borrowers who need money at an interest rate prescribed by the Central Bank of the country. These loan portfolios of the banks should be solvent.

There are two kinds of banking systems. mixed banking system of Germans and the pure banking system of the Britishers. Under mixed banking system, banks are to make long-term lendings to enable the borrowers to modernise and technologically upgrade their industries. After loans are made, they are repayable within period stretching from five to twenty years. But under the British system, making of long-term loans is forbidden. They make only short-term loans. The reason is that the depositors may withdraw the deposits at any

time. And if the banks have locked up their funds under long-term finance, they will not be able to honour the demands of the depositors. In that case, there will be run of the banking system. For this reason, the British banking system is averse to long-term lending. British banking experts say that banks should not play ducks and drakes with the depositors' fund. Therefore, they are for short-term finance.

In India, industries require large amount of finance for development and extension operations. Therefore, banks are neering towards the mixed banking system which involves long-term lending. This money is not recoverable very easily. Therefore, many banks are in the red. They have avoided recourse to lending to the borrowers who are not able to repay. In India, industries of all kinds borrow from the badnking system—large, medium and small—money for development and modernisation. But they are not able to get the money from other sources. Banks are the only source of finance. They resort to borrow money for the purpose of expansion. Even then, the risk of loss cannot be avoided.

Even if there is no risk of loss, the industrial units may be unwilling to repay the loan on time and instead use the money for further expansion of their scale of operations. In this way, the banks' dabts increase further more. The small scale industries which borrow money are not able to repay; they are sick. It is estimated that nearly two lakhs of small sector units are sick; they are not able to repay the loans. with the result, the banking system suffers from sickness. The industrial sickness is transferred to the banking sector.

At present, as on September 30, 1990, more than 15 lakhs of cases filed by the public sector banks and 304 cases filed by the financial institutions were pending in various courts. The recovery of debts involved was more than Rs. 5,622 crore in dues to the

public sector banks and Rs. 391 crore in dues to the financial institutions. The legal procedures adopted by the banks to make recovery of these loans is cumbersome and ponderous and, therefore, it takes a long time.

The Narasimhan Committee, as said already, recommended the institution of Tribunals to deal with cases of debts not repaid by the industries. It is in pursuance of this recommendation that the present Bill has been introduced. Indian banks are labouring under debt dues that are not recoverable. Their continued health is *sine qua non* of a progressive and prosperous financial system. This is the primary task of the Government. The progress of economic development depends vitally on the health of the financial system. The recovery of the debts by the banks is necessary to ensure the continued health. But, the operations of this Tribunal have to be streamlined so as to ensure quick recovery of loans without causing hardship to the industrial units. Long hand of law operates slowly and ponderously. But, the Tribunals have to make their policy to dispose of the cases coming before them expeditiously. For this reason, I offer the following suggestions.

1. The debtor industrial units should not seek adjournment of cases which come before the Tribunals. The cases must be heard and disposed of quickly.

2. If the units prefer an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal, even this appeal should be disposed of quickly and expeditiously.

If may not be possible for all the industrial units, the borrowers, to repay the debt at one go; depending upon the solvency of these units, the number of installments for repayment should be determined. The Appellate Tribunal should not unnecessarily reverse or dilute the decisions of the

Tribunals. Otherwise, this will render the Tribunals ineffective. The debtor units should, in their own interest and in the interest of the banking system, abide by the decisions of the Tribunal.

I would make another suggestion. In U.K., there is what is called the banking Ombudsman. The Ombudsman supervises the loan operations of the banks, use of funds and repayment of loans also and, if there is any deviation from the norms, if there is a delay in the disbursal of loans, if the loans are misused, if there is delay in the repayment of loans, the Ombudsman takes the action. Therefore, I recommend the adoption of Ombudsman to the Indian banking system. The Ombudsman has been adopted in countries like Australia, New Zealand and Ireland. So, I strongly suggest that this should be adopted in India also.

With these modifications in the Bill, I support the Bill and I welcome it.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, the formation of Tribunals for recovery of debts due to banks and other financial institutions was long over due. I think, it is the only recommendation of the Narasimhan Committee that is being accepted without any controversy. But, we may also have to think about the rot that has crept into the banking system. We see that for a share broker, on the production of a *Kutchra* receipt, the General Manager or the Managing Director of a bank advances Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 crore within a short time.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

But, when an ordinary man or an unemployed graduate asks for a loan of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, for establishing a cycle shop, an interview is taken by the Branch Manager.

15.00 hrs.

interview is taken by the Branch Manager asking him as to how many spokes are there in the wheel of a cycle.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Sharad Dighe): Now it is 3 O' clock. The discussion under Rule 193 begins. You may continue next time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Puna): When will you take up this Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on the Bill will proceed on the next occasion-I do not know when. After the discussion is over under Rule 193, discussion on the Bill will proceed.

15.02 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Socio Economic Criteria for Exclusion of creamy Layer from Mother backward classes"

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rossera): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today again we are discussing an important matter which not only relates to the majority section of the society but to that section of the society which has been deliberately suppressed for centuries. I fear that if justice is not given to them without further delay, the unity and integrity of our country will be in danger. Therefore through you, I want to urge upon that if Shri Kesri ji is giving a reply today, it means that the Government might have reached at some conclusion and would make a categorical reply in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not go into details that what Mandal Commission is, when it was set up and when did it give its report but I would certainly like to state that it is repeatedly said in this country that a commission may be set up, a committee may be set up, but unless the Government has a clear conscience, it is not going to solve any problem. There is a conflict between mind and heart in this country. I am of the view that politicians have feelings but they lack intelligence and the one who is intelligent, lacks feelings. If mind and heart take same direction, then it leads to a revolution but here it is just the reverse. One cannot get rid of the clutches of bureaucracy. Even Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru could not get rid of it, then how far Shri Kesri will be able to bear it? How Kesriji can comment on it? It is a matter of regret that this Government finds itself incapable of providing justice to this majority section of the society. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a question of political will. Our Government remained in power for 11 months and therefore we could also have said that as the report of Mandal Commission was submitted in 1980, what was the need of implementing it in 1990. We could have even denied it and could have opted for the formation of a third commission on Backward Classes like the second commission of backward classes, which was set up in 1977.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we could have taken such a cover but our Government did not do so. Our Government had this apprehension that if it raised the issue of the weaker sections of the society then the system would have replaced it because casteism is in the root of this system which remains there till one dies. You may change your religion or Government or convert rich in to a poor man and poor in to rich man but you cannot change caste. Whosoever makes efforts to do so, the social system is sure to bite him like a serpent. Be it Buddha, Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekanand, Gandhi

or Lohia, whosoever has tried to strike a blow to it, has not been spared we too have not been shared. The Government of Janata Dal was bitten the this erpent. If you try to ameliorate the condition of this neglected section of the society, you should be prepared for the grave longsences. Therefore, I as saying to Shri Kesriji that you should be prepared to face all such risks as our Government remained in power for only 11 months and if you do not bother about remaining in power, only then you will be able to implement it. If you do not strike deep in the heart you will not be able to do anything in letter and spirit. Therefore, our Government, which remained in power only for one year showed better performance than the Government which remained in power for 50 years. This was the sole reason for the downfall of the Government of Rashtriya Morcha. But the name of Rashtriya Morcha has become historical and whenever there is a case of backward classes, the reference of Rashtriya Morcha will surely be there. People of all walks of life do realize it. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now Sikh Community is also raising its voice. Guru Gobind Singh had made Panch yaras who included persons from backward classes belonging to Kachi, Nai, Darzi and Bhemar castes. Not even a single Brahmin adopted Sikkim. All of you, sitting here, very well know that who adopted Islam in this country. The shudras and backward classes who were denied their rights adopted Islam. They were not allowed to enter temples, to wear good clothes and to perform social and religious rituals and were labelled as untouchables. Babar, came to India in the year of 1526 but before that also this country was not ruled by Hindus, you will find that since the year, 1035, Hindustan was ruled by the Ghulam dynasty, Tughlk dynasty and then Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and ruled India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir on one hand there

are rigid customs of Hindu religion and on the other, if a beggar and a king enter a Mosque together, they will sit together to eat. This led to people change their religion on a large scale. Thereafter, came the Sikh religion and Guru Nanak Deve ji gave Kachha, Kripan, Kara, Kesh and Kangha to five persons of backward classes and declared them as symbol of their religion. Shri Buta Singh, who belongs to scheduled caste becomes a Minister and Gyani Zail Singh, who was a Barhai carpenter, had been our President. Likewise, you may see in Rajasthan like Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha etc. everybody's name bears the name of Ram. In Haryana, you will find names like Devilal, Bhajan Lal, Om Prakash Chautala. That is why people were backward and Christianity expanded like anything. You will find that no Brahmin has adopted Christianity, only Dalits and Adivasis are there. Be it Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur or Arunanchal Pradesh, you will find Christians everywhere. Tribal Hindus are there in Bihar. In South, you will find that these people have been converted into Christianity. Thereafter, Baba Saheb Ambedkar highlighted the merits of Buddhism which was adopted by lower castes only. Therefore, when we talk of Hindu-Muslims, Hindu-Sikhs and Hindu-Christians, we should admit this fact that these Muslims are not the progeny of Babar or Gauri. At that time they were only one thousand and with the passage of time then have reached the mark of 14 crores; they are our brethern. The Sikhs, who are sitting here, are our brothers. Therefore, it is all because of our old caste system. If any new religion comes into existence, they would join that also.

Just now Shri Surajbhan ji was sitting here. I would like to inform him that about ten years back, a case of religion conversion took place at Minakshipuram. There was much had and cry over the conversion and it was alleged that the money was received from America for conversion of religion. We also raised that matter in the House which

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led to the constitution of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Margatham Chandrasekhar to enquire into the matter. When the Committee asked a boy the reason of his conversion from Subaiyya to Yusuf, he asked the Committee to take an old man to a tea shop and tell the shopkeeper that he was a Harijan and he might be served a cup of tea. Shrimati Chandrasekhar asked the shopkeeper in her own language to give him tea. The shopkeeper asked whether he had brought his own tea pot or not? When they replied in negative, the shopkeeper asked them to wait and said that when tea would become cold he would put that in his mouth from a distance. When the shopkeeper was asked that why he was saying so, he told that if the people came to know that he had served tea to a Harijan, they would set his shop on fire. The boy, who was a Doctor, asked me that when 11 MPs could not get tea for a Harijan, what right we had to ask them about their caste. If we become Sikh or Pal, no one would ask our caste. Our Caste is being asked because we have been following Hindu religion for thousands of years.

As you know, Mandal Commission report was presented in the House in 1980. I was the Member of the House in 1981. Shri Balram Jakhari is not here, I would like to thank him because when we raised this matter in the House, he assured us that the report would be presented in the House. I am also aware of this fact that how Government and created hurdles at the time of presentation of the report. In the last we said in the evening that we would not leave the House till the report of Mandal Commission was not presented. Then the hon. Speaker gave his ruling and ultimately report was laid on the Table of the House. After that the Government was not prepared for a discussion on the report, But when we insisted, only then it was discussed and that

too thrice in the House. Neither opposition nor Treasury Benches opposed its implementation. I still remember when Shri V.P. Singh made the announcement on 7th August for the implementation of Mandal Commission, Shri Sitaram Kesri had asked that why we were providing reservation in jobs only and not in education.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): When Shri V.P. Singh made announcement about the Mandal Commission, I did not raise any question but supported it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Our other colleagues said repeatedly that it should be implemented in other fields as well. I have the report of Mandal Commission with me. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have been a socialist leader and you have been our leader also. You have been raising slogan in Socialist Party that:

Socialist Party bandhi ganth  
pichhra paave sav main sath  
Rajpath hai kiske hath  
Angrezi aur unchi jat  
Unchi jat ki kya pahchan  
git-pit bole kare an kam  
chhoti jat ki kya pahchan  
Kare kam aur sahe apman  
Angrez yahan se chale gaye  
Angrazi ko bhi jana hai  
Angrezi main kam na hoga  
Phir se Desh Gulam na hoga  
Rashtrapati ka beta ho  
ya ho chaprasi ki santan  
Birla ya garib ka beta  
Sabaki shiksha ek saman.

We were surprised to see that when Shri V.P. Singh announced the acceptance of Mandal Commission's report, people started self-immolation. It should be remembered as to why Mahatma Gandhi had to go on fast just before the attainment of independence, He did so because even

leaders like Baba Saheb Ambedkar and an apprehension in their minds that the country might get political independence but there would be no talk of social independence. The backward classes will not have any share in power. That was why the Prime Minister like Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru could not get Kaka Kalekar's report implemented. Then Janata Party Government came to power and a Commission was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri V.P. Mandal. The report of Mandal Commission had been gathering dust for 10 years. When V.P. Singh Government came to power, it took the risk of implementing the Mandal Commission's report. We remember that it was said by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the House that some inspiration should be taken from the manifesto. At that time, it was said that we had our commitment to Mandal Commission and neo Buddhists (Nav Buddhists). We sacrificed our Government and we have no regret for it. Then the Present Government came to power and from the very beginning it has been making all efforts to dilute the recommendations of Mandal Commission. The Government have repeatedly said in the Supreme Court that it wanted economic criteria for reservation. You were talking of 'the most backward' among the backward classes but instead of repeated queries by the Supreme Court, you could not define 'the' most backward.' What does it mean? Subsequently the Government said in the Parliament that it was ready to abide by the judgement of the Supreme Court. That means, you have given the formula. It was decided by our Government that 27 per cent civil posts under the Government of India would be reserved for socially and educationally backward classes. The said reservation would be applicable in direct recruitments. The candidate belonging to socially and educationally backward classes, who qualify on their own, would not be included in 27 percent quota. In the first phase those castes and communities would be included which have been included both

in the lists of Mandal Commission and State Government. The list of such castes and communities is being issued separately.

Then we stated that it would be implemented for ten years in the first instance and after that it would be revised. After ten years, assessment would be made whether some castes or persons have come up. On 25th September, the Narsimha Rao Government moved an amendment under which the benefit of 27 per cent reservation in civil services and in other jobs under the Government of India was to be given to 'more poor' among the backward castes, on priority basis and if the number of such candidates is not adequate, the candidates of other socially and educationally backward classes would be given chance. Other 10 per cent posts would be reserved for economically backward people who are not covered under any existing scheme of reservation.

The V.P. Singh Government was of the opinion that the matter of reservation for economically backwards was not provided in any Constitutional provision. If the Government wants to do it, it should bring a separate Amendment to the Constitution and all would support it. At that time, we were labelled as anti-high castes. But you are their supporters, then why have you not done anything for them in the last two and a half year? You called it a casteist step but what caste the persons in the Constitutional Bench belonged to is not known to us. However the Chief Justice Shri Kania certainly belonged to a high caste. The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the decision of V.P. Singh's Government and the amendment of the Congress Government was declared null and void. The Supreme Court accepted the criterion of 27 per cent reservation for socially and educationally backward classes.

It is true that the Court asked for the setting up of an expert committee to

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determine creamy layer. But what did the Government do after that? The Supreme Court gave its judgement on 16th November and the Government constituted expert committee on 23rd February. On 11th March, the Committee submitted its report and on 16th March the Government accepted it without going through it. When this report was laid by the Government on the table of the House, one line statement was given in the House that a copy of the report of the Expert Committee submitted to the Government on 10.3.1993, was laid on the table of the House. The Government had accepted the recommendations contained in the report.

Kesri ji, the Government preferred to remain unconcerned about the fact that the recommendations it was going to accept had already been disagreed to by the Supreme Court on the ground that economic creterion was not the concrete basis, rather social and educational condition should be made the basis for reservation. It was just like throwing a swimmer in a river with his hands and legs tied and asking him to swim.

I would like to ask as to what are those recommendations. There are only 4-5 recommendations relating to Constitutional provision of posts, Government services, commercial trainings and above all agriculture. A farmer having 65 percent irrigated land falls within this purview. for instance 12 acres of land is the ceiling in Uttar Pradesh and a person having 8 areas of land would be deprived of reservation. The Supreme Court in its judgement has stated that it would not only be difficult but also risky to fix norms on the basis of income from agricultural means. On the basis of majority opinion, the apex court, while supporting the Observations made in paragraph 809, stated that basides, it would be difficult to evaluate the total income from

agricultural resources, and therefore, a limit should be fixed on the basis of cultivable land holdings. The income of a person should be taken in the context of his social prosperity and that the limit should not be fixed in a manner which would amount to taking away with one hand what is given with other. It has been stated.

[English]

"It should not be such as to result in taking away with one hand what is given with other."

(Translation)

Kesri ji, this is what the Government did. The Supreme Court on the basis of majority opinion stated that it is only when a person makes a remarkable development from social and educational point of view and is no more a part of his backward society, he may be seperated and considered a part of the creamy layer. All the hon. Members are present here. They may please tell whether a person having 8 acres of land can no more be one among the persons who have 2 acres of land? If it was so, why income tax was not imposed on land? It was because land was not considered remunerative. Today, the farmer is in the most diplorable condition and that is why he has been exempted from the income tax. The Government has not fixed ceiling for separating people from their society and including them in the creamy layer. It is nothing but depriving the farmers having 60 percent of the irrigated land from this benefit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that it is not the way to assess the society. Our colleagues Shri Mohan Singh, Shri Sharad Yadav, Kunwar Rewati Raman, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and myself were at Allahabad on 21st instant. Four members of a Muslim family were killed there. I have myself fisited the house in Atala locality. A person named Ram

Sajjan Yadav was killed. A young boy belonging to Scheduled Castes was forcibly taken away from his house and murdered on the charge of killing an SHO, whereas the person who had actually murdered the SHO had himself admitted his crime before the DSP and was put behind the bars under the National Security Act. While the criminal was behind the bars, the innocent persons were killed. The criminal and the victim belonged to the same caste. In this country, economic criterion is kept at the secondary place while the caste factor dominates. The Government not only accepted, but also implemented the report without taking into account various aspects of the matter. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am of the view that the hon. Speaker took the matter seriously. That is why he discussed the matter with the Government in his Chamber and also directed them to take the opposition into confidence in this regard. We discussed the matter thrice with the Government. Persons like us get 27 per cent reservation even today but just 4 per cent of the total reservation quota has been filled so far. There should be a provision for 87 per cent reservation. The Supreme Court on the other hand has directed that the Mandal Commission report should be implemented. I would like to submit that nine months have already passed. Kesri ji may please say whether a single youth from the backward classes has been given employment on the basis of the recommendations of Mandal Commission. Rather the Government has deprived the people of the downtrodden classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from job opportunities on the pretext of Mandal Commission Report. The Government has withdrawn the reservation facility in promotion, but has not implemented the recommendations of Mandal Commission. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Government should not apply the economic criterion as long as 27% reserved seats were not filled as per the recommendations of Mandal Commission. The matter with regard to IAS officers was

raised. The Government could have continued the facility at least for a shorter period but they did not do so. The candidates have to show certificates of their belonging to Scheduled Castes to seek admission in IAS. However they become forward as soon as they clear the course. I am unable to understand this concept.

The Government may start from the lowest level of the Scheduled Castes to fill the 27 per cent reserved quota. This concept could be understood. But it is not justified to deprive those having 8 acres of land or class one and class two officers or persons having an income of about one lakh rupees. of reservation facility. In such a situation, the people eligible for reservation would not be more than two per cent. Then how will the remaining twenty five per cent quota be filled? I am aware that the entire House have the same feeling that reservation may be started from the lowest level of the backward classes. The Government not deprive the people of backward classes of their rights in the name of creamy layer as it has not provided anything to them except Government service. Moreover, this is just a proposal and not the implementation. The Supreme Court has approved the proposal of reservation in Government services only. But if in this field also, the Government dances to the tunes of bureaucracy, on welfare can be done for the Scheduled Castes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever people like me talk of social justice, it means justice to all—whether they are people of backward classes, upper classes, minorities or downtrodden. All classes of the society should get justice. From that point of view Shri Ram Vilas Paswan does not come under the category of backward classes. We come under the downtrodden classes and we fought in favour of the recommendations of Mandal Commission. We fight for minorities even today and it is the same Janata Dal. We fight for the reservation of financially backward people in upper classes also. Thus we advocate justice for people of all sections

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of society.

Sir, therefore, I would like the Government to withdraw the idea of imposing economic criteria, because it will encourage corruption. Perhaps Shri Sitaram Kesri is not aware of the fact that the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to face a lot of hardship to get the caste Certificate issued. Their difficulty would increase if they have to get income certificates also. If bribe is given, the Income certificate will be issued, otherwise no certificate will be given and by the time such certificate is issued, the eligibility period for employment will be over. Therefore, the idea of economic criteria should be dropped.

Sir, in the end I would like to ask whether in view of the fact that nine months have already passed, what initiative is proposed to be taken by the Central Government to prepare the list of backward classes in the States where these have not been prepared so far. It was just three days after Mandal Commission had been set up. I remember it was 13th—that we had sent 14 joint Secretaries to prepare the lists of backward classes in States. They were also directed to set up committees where lists were not prepared because the major portion of population in this country cannot be neglected. People in these States should also be given the benefits recommended by the Mandal Commission. If they are deprived of it, the consequences would not be good. These days power is not inherited from parents. Ballot boxes decide the fate of rulers. The ruling party has no power to elect a Chief Minister against the choice of common masses. Since 50-52 percent of the total population consists of backward classes, 25 percent of downtrodden Adviasis, and 13 to 15 percent of minorities make a total to 92-93 percent and they are the people who will be

elected to the highest posts like that of the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister. You will not be able to prevent them from coming to this level. Therefore, they must be given justice at the earliest. If justice is not done at the earliest, there will be a revolt. Here I would like to give an analogy of a volcano which erupts because of certain pressures within the earth, there is a saying—

[English]

That which is down need not fear the fall.

[Translation]

This means that who is at the bottom has no fear to fall, but who is at the top should pray for himself.

"Hum to Dube Hon Sanam, Tumko Bhi Le Dubenge".

SHRI RUDRASEN CHAUDHARY (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is today discussing the principle of creamy layer as directed by the Supreme Court. According to the direction of the Supreme Court, a committee was constituted by the Government, but the Government decided the issue before it could be discussed in the House and stated that the Government has decided to accept the recommendations given in this report. But it appears that until a meaningful discussion is held on the theory of creamy layer, the question of reservation cannot be solved properly. The provision of reservation in the Constitution and the struggle for it is not only to provide and get employment. The intention is clear in the Constitution that those classes, who do not have adequate representation in services, who are neglected, and who have been subjected to discrimination and who have to struggle to get a respected place in the society, should be given the benefit of reservation. The intention behind the struggle is that they want a share in the power. The

same idea is behind reservation in the Government services. If they are allowed to have a share in the power, they will also get a respected place in the society and this is the background of this struggle.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the BJP has always made his intentions clear in this regard. Recently in our national conference at Bangalore, we had repeated that BJP is in favour of giving 27 per cent reservation to the backward classes according to the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fetehpur). And Shri Atal is going to start a Rath-yatra.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): We had undertaken Rath-yatra once and there direction was disturbed. Why you are giving an invitation of rath-yatra again? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The earlier rath-yeatra was taken out by Shri Advani, now it is the turn of Shri Atal. Earlier it was about 'Kamandal', now it will be about Mandal.

SHRI RUDRASEN CHAUDHARY: The benefit of reservation to the backward classes should be given from lower level to upper level and every backward class should get this benefit. Poverty is one reason behind backwardness. Besides SC/STs and other backward classes, economically weaker sections should also be given 10 per cent reservation on the basis of economic criteria. If it is necessary, the constitution should be amended to make the policy more effective. Our party believes in creating social goodwill among all the classes; we have also accepted this in our social policy statement at Bangalore conference.

The Government had introduced the

bill on the 'Commission on backward classes' during the last session and a discussion was also held on it, but it was not given the adequate powers through which the backward classes can get reservation, social equality and respect in the society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as creamy layer is concerned, such discrepancies have been created in it that it is not becoming clear whether the backward classes will get justice according to the decision of the Government. Some special provisions in it are controversial, such as a Government official who is earning Rs. 50000/- per annum will not get the benefit of reservation, whereas a businessman earning more than the official can have the benefit of reservation. Even if the businessman does not show his earning correctly, he will get the benefit. Any class-II official who is getting a basic salary of Rs. 3000 or more will get the benefit of reservation, whereas a class-I official getting a basic salary of Rs. 2200/- p.m. will not get the benefit. Prior to me, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan told about the 65 per cent ceiling of land. It has been made clear that in Uttar Pradesh, 8 acres of land accrue to 65 per cent. Which crop will be taken as a standard crop in respect of deciding the creamy layer. An economic criterion of Rs. 1 lakh was fixed. How a farmer cultivating only 8 acres of land will earn Rs. 1 lakh. I think that the committee which has prepared this report, has no idea about agriculture. Even if the economic criterion is accepted, it cannot be implemented. During the discussions on Mandal Commission Report a mention was made about the indicators. Some indicators were fixed. They were social, educational and economic. Separate marks were fixed for each of the indicators-3 marks for social, 2 marks for educational and 1 mark for economic criteria. In this way, a total mark of 22 was fixed. While preparing the list for backward classes, it was made clear that those who get 50 per cent mark will be included in the list and those who get more

will not be kept in the list. The social criterion is the most significant aspect of the reservation policy because of the discrimination prevalent in the society and it should be considered thoroughly. There should be social equality and the Government has to ensure that those who are to be uplifted, should get employment. The backward classes are living in the villages since long. I belong to a village and know that those who are called backwards, are mostly village. The Government has not made sufficient arrangements which may enable them to take part in competitions. It has to make such arrangements in the villages and has to create awareness in the society. Different States have different level of backwardness and it keeps on changing. When the Kaka Kalelkar Commission was constituted, the number of backward classes was 2,379. Out of them, 837 castes were considered as the most backward. This was the situation in 1953 and 1955. The Mandal Commission calculated this number as 3473 and 2108 respectively. This was the situation in 1978 and 1980. But according to the latest survey and the Project of India report, the total number of backward classes was estimated to only one thousand. In this situation, the Government has to ensure that the number of backward classes in every State should be properly listed and a commission should also be constituted, which should identify the castes which come under backward classes. The economic criteria should also be kept in mind and such a situation should be created as may provide proper justice to the backward classes. The suggestion of creamy layer should be reconsidered. If it is accepted in the present form, the backwards will be unable to get the benefit. The backward people who have been struggling for it belong to the same layer which is considered as creamy layer and which is being kept aside. It is necessary that the backward classes should get

reservation. Besides that, it is also necessary that the Government should decide as to when it is going to recruit the first batch under 27 per cent reservation policy. I would like to know these two things from the hon. Minister of Welfare. He should tell us the time by which these people would get an opportunity to serve after implementing such a provision.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV (Arrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on this issue for the first time.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. If a Member addresses the House, he must speak from his allotted seat. I would urge upon you to see that he speaks from his seat and the rules are observed and not just ignored like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): From which party he is speaking?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Congress.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Has he been enlisted as a Member of the Congress party? We have not been issued with any such atatement or bulletin. We have not been informed of his joining the Congress party.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, he must speak from his seat. He cannot speak from any other seat. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALP NATH

RAI): He belongs to the Congress party. Please sit down.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): I am on a point of order. I have an objection to his speaking. He can speak. Shri Ram Naik said that he must speak from his seat. Sometimes, we do not speak from our seats and speak from the seats allotted to others. But when it was asked as to the party to which he belonged to, you said that his name has been sent by the Congress party. The hon. Minister, Shri Kalp Nath Rai also said that he should be allowed to speak since he belonged to the Congress party. You should clarify the position and say that he belongs to the Congress party. Then we have nothing to say. The matter is pending with the hon. Speaker. If his entry in the Congress has been done, it is O.K.

SHRI DEVENDRA PARASAD YADAV (Jhajarharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. Hon. Member, Shri Nitish Kumar and several other hon. Members have raised an objection. We have no objection to the speaking of an hon. Member in the House from any seat. But the objection is that from the Chair you said that he belonged to the Congress party. Therefore, we seek your ruling on this issue. The hon. Minister has said that he an hon. Member from the Congress party whereas this question has been raised in the House and the hon. Speaker has already given his ruling that the matter is under consideration. What I understand is that either the ruling has been changed by the Chair or some other decision has been taken. When did he join the Congress party and how? You made the announcement. Then what is his Division Number? The hon. Members would like to know all these things. This is the point of order.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER

RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the seven Members who have appeared before the Speaker and the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha have affirmed individually and they have written in the presence of the witness that they have left Janata Dal (A) and they have joined the Congress party. I, as the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Parliament, has written to the Speaker informing him that these Members have become the members of the Congress Party. I have issued whips to them and they are sitting with us; the allotment of seats will take place later on. According to the procedure followed in this House, any Member can speak from any seat.

SHRI RAM NAIK: No. no. (Interruptions).

6.00 hrs

SHRI UDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Please don't disturb me. I am the oldest and the seniormost Member of this House and I know this. I have seen this for the last 35 years. You cannot say, 'No. no. You and I can say here that anybody can speak from any seat. You have to go to your own seat for voting purpose only. This is absolutely not permitted here for any Member to object to any Member speaking from some seat other than his own.

As far as the membership of this hon. Member is concerned, the hon. Speaker has been duly informed and the Party has, following its own procedure, admitted them. These seven Members are the members of the Congress Party, full members as any of us are, and therefore, any objection raised regarding their status should not be upheld by the Parliament and the House should admit this particular fact that has taken place in accordance with law and procedure of this House. (Interruptions).

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I want clarification on a point. Only yesterday we were told that the matter is pending berfore the Speaker. Now, are we to know that the Speaker has decided the issue? Secondly, if the Speaker has not decided the issue, then, Sir, even if a split occurs, the issue is debated. Shri Ajit Singh has already put in an application to find out whether it is a split or defection. Whether they can split or not, their number is there or not—all that debate is still there. There is no decision of the Speaker.

Sir, a Member, if he leaves a particular party, unless that group formed is one-third, it cannot go to another party. If a Member goes with an individual application, he becomes disqualified. Unless a group is recognised as an entity, this joining any other party is just not possible. That is the point in issue. It is not question that the Member applies and the Minister says and the Speaker's decision is pending. All the authority of the Chair is being abrogated by the Government. We have serious objection to this procedure because it is the authority of the Chair that is being eroded and the matter is pending and that decision is being made by the Government. This is certainly not acceptable. (*Interruptions*).

He can come to this seat! This is vacant.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): Do you want to be here? Do you want BJP to be here? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I have given the ruling, there is no further discussion please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman,

Sir, a point of order has been raised regarding the 10th Schedule of the Rule. No decision in this regard has been taken by the Chair. Why does he speak from there? He may speak from seat No. 1. Nobody will have any objection. The point of order has been raised under the 10th Schedule. The Chair should give its ruling on it. the hon. Minister of parliamentary Affairs has also conceded to it.

(*English*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is to be decided by the Speaker. In the House, there cannot be a discussion on this.

(*Translation*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, sir, it means that the said point of order would be kept pending.

(*English*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion in the House on this. These issues, you can take up with the Speaker.

[*Translation*]]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD: Mf. Chairman, Sir, the decision is still under consideration.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take up that issue with the Speaker. This cannot be decided in the midst of discussion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a good suggestion for the benefit the House. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got any point of order?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Regarding the conduct of the House, I am helping you.

[Translation]

If he wants to speak, let him speak from here.

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not take the time of the Hosue, when you have no point or order, please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV(Arrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was thinking that this matter would be taken up for discussion in the next week. But it has been taken up in this week for which I would like to thank Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. He made efforts to raise it here and I also supported him. I would not like to go into any statistics or technicalities. I would like to say roughly as a social worker that the question which has been raised by my colleagues today, was raised by me when they had not even entered into politics. I have been fighting for this social cause since those days. I remember, it was in 1947 when Ansari Saheb, Mansoor Saheb and Bhola Paswan took up this struggle not only in Madhya Pradesh but everywhere. Thereafter, I have been fighting throughout my life for this as a social cause. Wherever I may be, I suggest that this issue should be treated above party politics and taken accordingly. It will be in the country's interest. It would be better if we view it from the Constitutional angle.

Sir, I have seen those days. If I make any mistake, my elder colleagues should forgive me and correct me, I will accept it. But who can make the claim that he launched the reservation issue in the country?.

So I would like to say that the first amendment in the Constitution of India was made by the Congress party in 1951 when Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the P.M. (Interruptions) The sub-clause (4) of Article 4 states that there are several castes and tribes, other than the SCs/STs, which need reservation. The famous socialist leder Shyama Prasad had warned that social criteria for reservation would break the country so it should be on economic basis. Congress itself has implemented it. You can study the manifestoes of the Congress party since 1937. I am not praising the party but telling a historical fact....(Interruptions)..The Congress has promised to help the backward classes. What have you done? Have you seen your party manifesto? You have deceived the people by not implementing the promises made in your manifesto. In the manifesto of 1977, you had promised to provide reservation if your Government was formed. But when you attained power, after a great deal of persuasion, you constituted Mandal Commission but your party was divided on these issues...(Interruptions) You can go through the speeches of Indiraji on reservation for backwards. Your party had made promises to provide reservation but did nothing in this regard while the Congress made no promise and it has done enough in this sphere. (Interruptions) I have faith in Shri Narsimha Rao we all knew him since long. Blease ask yourself honestly, also how much you praise him. I have no intention to speak in favour of or against any party, but it is an issue which requires consensus of all the political parties. Everyone has supported High Court's decision in this regard, but the Supreme Court has decided that it is a constitutional matter. In this context, I would

[Sh. Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav]

like to suggest that we should not repeat the mistakes committed our ancestors? I do not want to allege anyone. Our ancestors created 'Varna-Vyavastha' for the smooth running of society. With the increase in population, the 'Varna Vyavastha' has created various castes and sub-castes in the society and we are facing the ill-effects of this caste system. The Congress alone cannot be held responsible for this problem. Some political parties are making this issue as their main objective for their political advantage. We should not do politics on such an important matter and we should gain the faith of people on this issue.

You are providing 12 per cent reservation for backward classes and 8 per cent for the moust backward classes. The rich section...*(Interruptions)* At that time I had told Karpooriji that it should be 20 per cent.

The whole country was under turmoil when Shri V.P. Singh announced the decision of implementing the recommendations of Mandal Commission. Even today this issue is being discussed outside the Parliament. It should be discussed seriously by all the parties. *(Interruptions)*. In such a situation 15 per cent people will hold imkportant posts in administration and 85 per cent will look at the Government for opportunity. I would like to remind the Congress people the Congress party had made this a main plank during the freedom struggle....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Please first of all make Rajesh Pilot as Cabinet Minister....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: I was saying that Congress party had made three main issues on the occasion of flag hoisting ceremony on 26 January and we all took pledge to continue the struggle for completex freedom. At last, we got freedom

but the freedom means the political, social economic freedom. We got the political freedom but we are struggling continuously for social freedom. We have various religious in the country and people from all religions had participated in the freedom struggle but this struggle for social freedom is more difficult. All the sections of society and political parties have to think collectively on this issue. People have faith on the decisions of the Congress Party. It has abolished the ceiling and 'Zamindari' system but I would like to say that you have to convince the 70 per cent people too who are born after 1942. I therefore would like to submit that you should take decision on this issue in view of our needs.

I hope that the Congress will implement this in the same way as it has already effectively implemented so many other things for the welfare of society. The Congress makes promises and it keeps them too; but you people never keep your promises. The Congress follows the principle of doing than saying. Country will never forget the work done by the Congress. I know the compulsions before the opposition, I have a great regard for Shri Kesriji and I have been discussing the things with him as well as with my own colleagues in this regard and decided to meet the hon. Prime Minister Narsimha Rao ji. I told the opposition parties we all should convince the Prime Minister to accept the decision of the Supreme Court. But you have said that we will not beg; rather we will fight for it. I am thankful to Narsimha Rao ji for working in this field. But under pressure from various sectors, you had said that it would not be implemented on such and such jobs and services and as a result of it, this more suffered a great set-back.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We have never said that. We had said that in all the places the reservation for backward classes should be very much similar to the reservation available for SCs/STs.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: I have already said that if I commit a mistake, I will admit that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: He has admitted that I have correctly said that the bakward castes should be given the same type of reservation facilities in all the places, in the same manner as is available for SCs/STs.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: I would not like to say anything on the decision of Supreme Court. The Government should take decision on this issue and rectify all these mistakes. I am happy that Narsimha Raoji is our Prime Minister. (Interruptions) Welfare Minister Shri Sitaram Keshri's proposal has become a law today. Sharad Pawarji has also taken some steps in this regard in this regard in Maharashtra. So I would like to say that it should be implemented everywhere.

I would like to point out that the Congress has introduced two amendments in this Bill for giving preference to the poor. I consider it correct that the poor among SCs/STs should be given preference. If my son and the son of my servant both apply for a single post, the preference should be given to the son of my servant. Then it would be right step towards social justice. We all want that preference should be given to the poor. I will be happy if the Government decides to implement it. I would like to say that deserving people should be given preference. I would like to say that without any discrimination, the Government should give priority to all the deserving persons from backward classes. You can even give our share to them. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time allotted for you is over now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

We should be given reservation. I would like to say that Ram Vilas Paswanji has laid the foundation of it; upper caste... (Interruptions)... It has been raised from 7 to 10. I would like to tell the people from the congress party and the Government that they have constituted an expert committee; and the Section 18 of it should be deleted... (Interruptions)... I belong to the peasant class. You are trying to abolish the farmers from the society. Farmers in our Society are in the largest number. Farmers have 10 to 15 acres of land. I would like to say... (Interruptions) that there is no objection if the section 18 is deleted from the Bill. I would like to thank you... (Interruptions)... I am still speaking.... (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, I am on a point of order. On the T.V. screen, it was displayed that Shri Ram Lakan Singh Yadav belongs to J.D. It has been displayed like that, so, he should sit on this side of the House. He is speaking from the Treasury Benches. I want a ruling from you on that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yadav, please conclude. That is enough, you may now please sit down....

(Interruptions)

[Translations]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Please don't be impatient; we can discuss it with them. It is our own issue but why are you interfering? (Interruptions)... We all live and work together; why are you interfering? (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: How it has been displayed on the T.V. that he belongs to J.D.? It has been displayed that he belongs to J.D. What is your ruling about it?

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): It has been displayed outside on the T.V. that he belongs to J.D. How is he speaking from that side of the House? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yadav, please sit Down now. do not record anything further.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak now conclude...

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for his initiating a discussion on such an important matter in the House. This is an important issue and it should be taken seriously. In this regard a meticulous decision should be taken lest the weaker section of the society which has been neglected for centuries, may continue to remain neglected for ever. All the previous Governments have worked for the upliftment of the neglected and for the improvement of their social and educational status. I would like to thank the previous Government which remained in power for a very short period, but raised such an important issue for which the country can call itself a welfare state. He is sitting here. Despite taking birth in a royal family, when he got an opportunity to enjoy royal status, he struggled for the interests of the poor and backward people in his short tenure of 11 months in power and sacrificed the highest post he held, for them.

Sir, the poor and the backward people of this country work and other people enjoy

on their sweat and blood. In this country, the person who weaves cloth, has no clothes to wear, the person who cultivates land has no food to eat the person who digs wells lays water pipeline and make all arrangement for water supply, has no water supply in his house. Sir, just now, our senior leaders were saying that the leaders of the Congress Party did a lot for the country, Certainly they have done a lot for the country which other people failed to do. They said one thing and did the opposite. They said that they would bring socialism in the country. What could be the meaning of socialism for them? The meaning of socialism is very wider for the neglected, the backwards and the dalits. In socialism the majority in the society enjoys power and in our country the farmers and labourers which form the majority are far away from the seat of power. So, there is difference between words and deed of the Congress party. Even then they say that they did a lot for the country. They are very concerned for the dismal performance of the economy of the country. So they are inviting multinational companies to improve the economy by retrenching the poor workers from their jobs. They will bring socialism in the country by retrenching employees in Railways, by retrenching waiters and third and fourth class employees and improve the economy of the country. They will keep motor-cars and own bungalows and will use diesel as fuel and burn diesel, They will burn the country in this way and will say that they are improving the economy of the country. The question is as to what justice can be expected from them? It is impossible to get justice from them Justice is a great word. But the persons who are themselves not just, how can they do justice to others. These people can never talk of justice and equality. If you have to witness equality and justice, go to West Bengal, where the State Government talks of centre-state relations and wants to strengthen it. One party and one Chief Minister is in power there for the last 16 years. A few days back, the Chief Minister of

the State congratulated Shri Narasimha Rao on his completion of two years in office and Shri Narasimha Rao congratulated him on the former's completion of 16 years in power. What is the basic difference? The reason behind it is that they worked for backward sections of the society. It is a matter of surprise that there are 52 Members in the Legislative Assembly of the State. Who belong to backward classes, SC and ST community and are elected from general seats. Here, a person belonging to a backward class cannot be elected from a general seat because the Government has not done any work. Due to this, no one wants to be known as belonging to Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing here an important issue but there is no solution. It is a small solution of the issue like a drowning man catching a straw. A man was drowning in the sea, he got a straw and thought that he had found a great support. This policy of reservation is also like that straw. Today, all people are depending on the hard working poor people who will oil and rich people will enjoy it. Shri V.P. Singh Government thought of giving some rights to these hardworking people but now this Government is either deviating from it or moving the Supreme Court. We are not against the creamy layer committee but the Government must have will power to implement it. The Central Government should immediately provide 27 per cent reservation to the backward classes in jobs and implement it immediately. On behalf of my party, I would like to say that we have a right to take decision on poor people. We have divided the society into four 'varnas', namely, Brahmin, Kshtriya, Vaishya and shudra. Just now Shri Ram Laxhan was saying that he is also a farmer and a farmer falls under the category of Vaishya. Vaishyas figure third in the caste system and serve people but what is the position of the 'Shudras' who figure at fourth place. Poor washerman, skinner and barber are called Shudras who serve people all.

The washerman washes our dirty clothes. People make long speeches in India. They drink cow-milk and make the bullock pull the plough but if a buffalo dies, they don't cremate themselves. It is the job of the skinner, but if he enters their house, they will become untouchable. This is the caste system in our country which has divided the society. Even, they have divided the body into four parts. If a thorn pinches the foot, the whole body pains. Similarly, if one caste suffers all the four castes, Brahmin, Kshtriya, Vaishya and Shudra also suffer. It is the law of the nature. How long can we oppose it? I would like to urge the Government to clarify its intentions before implementing this policy. We swear in the name of the Constitution and honour it. We honour the nation and we are nationalists. When the Constitution was being framed, the right to property was made a fundamental right. We will also give right against exploitation and right to property to the people. When property is not the root cause of exploitation, socialisation of property could take place. There are big land lords in Purnea, Darbhanga and in North Bihar. There is 6-7 feet long grass in their fields which they like very much. Instead of foodgrains, they grow grass and give their land on crop-sharing. This is the socialism and policy of this Government. This Government enacted Land Ceiling Act. Is this Government implementing it strictly? The Government had framed a law that Government land will be distributed among the poor people. Is the Government implementing that law and the Land Reform Act strictly? I would like to request Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that we will support him outside as well when we make demands for weaker sections and will also expose the wrong economic policies of the Government. Unless the basic fabric is changed, the society cannot change. The Government should clarify its intentions before framing any policy. If its intentions are clear each and every article of the Constitution will be implemented in the society. With these words I support this Motion.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of our present discussion is related to the analysis of creamy layer as explained by the expert committee. In my opinion the present discussion on creamy layer has been done in violation of the provisions laid down in the Constitution. The recommendations of Mandal Commission were prepared on the basis of social and educational backwardness that have been referred to in the Constitution. That was the criterion of Mandal Ji. Even during the survey conducted throughout the country, making the provision of reservation, economic status was very much made the criterion, but it was placed below in priority composed to criteria of education. That was because they had to act according to the spirit of the Constitution in regard to social and educational backwardness.

Shri Ram Lakhan ji has left the House. He was speaking at lengths on the issue of reservation. I remember that Ram Lakhan ji was the member of the Congress party at that time when policy in regard to reservation was pronounced by the V.P. Singh Government. That time he was vocal enough in support of the reservation policy pronounced by Janata Dal Government. Now he wants to give the credit to the Congress party only because he has rejoined the Congress Party. I have seen the neglectful attitude of the Government on the issue of reservation, be it the Government of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru or of Smt. Indira Gandhi or even of Rajiv Gandhi. I was not a Member of this House during the Prime Ministership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru; but I was here as a Member of Parliament during the tenure of Indira Ji and Rajiv Ji. I have seen how they adopted the policy of avoiding the issue of reservation. Here is paswan ji and a few more persons like him who have ever been raising the voice in the House in favour of this issue. This issue is constantly being raised in every session by Paswan ji and some other Members and under great compulsion, the

report of Mandal Commission was placed on the floor of the House and there was a subsequent discussion thereon. What is there for you to take credit of it? You could introduce the recommendations of Mandal Commission. Prior to that a number of Commissions were set up in this regard and they all submitted their reports too, but the earlier Governments relegated the issue into background. When Shri V.P. Singh announced to implement the report of Mandal Commission, a bloody situation was created throughout the country. Disharmony was created in the Society. Law and order was disturbed throughout the country in the name of backward and forward

Those who were responsible for all these things are now seeking to take credit of it. I do not know how for it is proper for them. The members of the Expert Committee who have submitted their report have also considered this point as to how the creamy layer could be defined. I would like to emphasise the point that when there is a mention that the said review has been made on the basis of experience then why this question is still unresolved. Moreover, Kesriji who is a staunch supporter of reservation policy, also approve this idea. This is simply because he belongs to that category; but the lobby of a particular set of people placed on higher positions do not let him work according to his wishes. Therefore, the definition of creamy layer given by the Expert Committee is dangerous. An hon. Member of B.J.P. was also just now speaking in this term telling how dangerous it is.

We have the experience of reservation policy in regard to SCs /STs. They are not getting full benefits. Candidates are not available among the people belonging to the most Backward Classes, because they do not get education. You argue that it should first be ascertained whether such candidates are available or not, and in case they are not available, they vacant posts

should be filled by other backward class people. Everybody is aware of this fact, and there is, therefore, hardly any need to go for investigation. There is no need to waste time on it anymore. You want to avoid the issue for further 10 years; it is not at all proper. You should put an end to this practice of avoiding the issue. So, there should be an immediate review in this regard.

It is not necessary that those who have become economically sound have also become socially forward. Although they might have earned money, yet they can never compete with already economically affluent persons. It takes time and that is why the provision has been made to review it after every 10 years. Meanwhile, if with the help of reservation they are able to compete with those who are socially, educationally and economically forward, then only they can be excluded. In addition to that, the poors among the forwards were to be provided reservation and there was no dispute among the political parties over this issue, but the Supreme Court turned this proposal down as per the existing provisions of the Constitution. Now it is the duty of the Congress Government to make a provision of 5% reservation for the economically poor people among the forward classes. Therefore, the recommendations of the Mandal Commission which are based on the criteria of social and educational backwardness should be followed in their true spirit and on the same basis, the matter of locating creamy layer should be put to an end. Now it has totally been based on economic criterion which reflects the policy of the Congress Party. I oppose the present policy and I would suggest that a meeting of Members of Parliament may be convened in case there is any problem on the issue of creamy layer. The recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be implemented in their true spirit.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajpur): Madam Chairman, today we are all in agreement that the topic under discussion is of vital national importance because it is addressing to an issue which is not current in its being, but which has got a historical relevance. And precisely for that reason, we must first take a look at the constitutional provision that already exists. This constitutional provision has made a classification or discrimination. The necessity for this discrimination is recognised by the Constitution. It has great significance because according to Article 14 of the Constitution, it is very clear that there should be equality in all spheres, equal opportunity before law, equal protection before law and so on. These are some of the provisions which are guaranteed to the citizen of this country. But at the same time, our Constitution recognised the need for having a classification or discrimination. This need is on two factors. One is that there should be intelligible differential. And the second is that this discrimination or classification should have a direct bearing on or nexus with the object of the Constitution. These are the factors to which we must address ourselves. So, if we see these two things, what is the intelligible differential? We have to see how we are going to classify them/whether caste can be a differential, whether class can be a differential or whether religious denomination can be a differential. I don't think the Constitution has given us the power to recognise or classify people into some groupings. However, the most important criterion for any classification is that people who are put in one particular group should have the same circumstances and similar situation and this is where we have to address ourselves while deciding about the creamy layer. When we are going to have reservation, it should be based on the intelligible differential. Classification should necessarily

mean that we are going to make provisions for those who are being discriminated against others but here we should take care that they all should have shared similar circumstances. We will have to determine whether members of a particular caste are placed in one group.

Before I go further on this issue, I would like to say that I wholeheartedly support the provisions of the Mandal Commission. It is indeed a step in the right direction because it seeks to classify people on the basis of intelligible differential which would have a nexus with the provisions and objects of the statute.

17.00 hrs.

Similar circumstances would necessarily mean social backwardness and economic factor involved in the classification. So, what do we do about the economic factor? I want to know whether economic factor has no relevance at all or whether it has some relevance or whether it should be the basis of relevance or whether it should be the basis of any Statute or any classification. This is essentially what you will have to determine. Even the other esteemed Leaders and Members of this House have voiced their opinion. I would see that when coming to classification, the economic factor must be given its due weightage. It should form, probably, as the foundation of classifying people.

There is another argument which is being put forward by anti-reservationists or those who are against the Mandal Commission's recommendations and that is 'merit'. We must understand 'what is through merit? When we want officials in Government service, we want not only officials who are very intelligent but also officials who have social commitment, who have got stakes in the development of society, in the

development of the nation and in the development of people. I want to know we will judge his true merit at that point in time when he sits for the written examination for IAS. (interruptions).

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI (Amreli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was Sheduled to make a statement is this regard at 5 O'clock today. It is now over 5 O'clock but the hon. Minister has not come here so far..

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Shri, I have just been informed that the Minister will be coming here at 5.45 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: You might have been informed; the House was not informed. I should also have been informed.

(interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were informed that the Government was going to make a statement on a very important subject. I recollect very well that my senior Leader in fact then got up and said that he would like to know why it is to be at 5 o'clock and why cannot it be earlier. Then, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that they would consider this entire matter and they would come forward at 5 o'clock. There are two or three aspects of Parliamentary concern that are involved. Having given time at 5 o'clock, if the time is to be changed, the least that we would expect as courtesy from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Treasury Benches is leave alone informing us that at

least, you would have been informed. I do not know whether they have informed you in time and have sought your consent that instead of 5 o'clock, it is to be at 5.45 p.m. Sir, the casual manner in which the Government has changed the time or has not come forward with the statement which was slated at 5 o'clock is certainly not acceptable to me or to any of us here.

Secondly, you had yourself done it and you had earlier taken a very fine, a very noble and a commendable initiative in persuading the entire leadership of the House to sit with the leadership of the government to try and find a solution to really a major issue that had arisen. I know, Sir, that my senior leader Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said "if necessary, consult us, before you come at 5 o'clock with a statement". No consultation has taken place. The time, viz, 5 o'clock, was fixed by the Government. That change has not been communicated even to you, Sir, leave alone to us. I think for the Government to treat it so casually is certainly not acceptable to us.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, we take a very strong exception to this. This is a very sensitive issue. It is an important issue. We all have adjusted our time to be present here. We have considered this issue within our Party within our front and everywhere because, the whole country is waiting to know the situation. The whole thing is analysed. The entire country is looking at this serious issue.

This is our apprehension that the Government is not taking it seriously. This is a very casual way of dealing with the House. Therefore, I take a very strong exception to this. I would request your intervention.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): If the Government is not coming out with a statement, let the House be

adjourned till 5.45 p.m. (Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You adjourn the House (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): On this issue you made an endeavour to resolve the crisis facing the leaders of various political parties and the country. We always doubt the intention of the Government. They are blackmailing the country. The country is facing such a great crisis and they are taking it very lightly.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: It was never the intention of the Government to delay this. Unfortunately, it is in the process of translation of the statement that it has taken a little longer time. Unfortunately, it is in this process that it has got delayed and it has hurt the feelings of the Members of the House. (Interruptions):

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): He has not informed the Speaker. (Interruptions).

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: I am sorry, because of this delay, we were not in a position to inform you or the House in time about the delay. But, there was absolutely no intention to hurt the feelings of the hon. Members.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let me hear him.

[English]

The least I expected that you would inform me. I don't think that we should adjourn the House because the subject which we are discussing is equally important. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): Let this debate continue.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It is very unfortunate that there should be such an intervention in the course of somebody's speech. But, anyhow, I think, that has become a practice. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has said a very objectionable. I did not make any intervention during his speech.

17.09 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRITERIA FOR  
EXCLUSION OF "CREAMY LAYER"  
FROM "OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES".  
*CONTD.*

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can start speaking again.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: It is a personal obligation because it has affected me as an individual Member.

I was on the concept of true merit, because this, I feel, must be understood because it affects the entire issue. At what point of time should we judge the merit? At the point of time when he is appearing for a written examination or at the point of time when a candidate is undergoing training or at the point of time when he is in service, when he is exposed to the entire environment, entire situation? At that point of time should the true merit be decided?

I would beg to lay before the House my personal experience in this regard. I have to point out about the selection. We have seen in the Armed Forces a candidate is having 115 the merit.

The same person, during the course of training, may be at No. 115 on merit, but after five years of service he overshoot the Sword of Honour because he is given the opportunity, he is given the equipment, he is given the wherewithal to compete and thereby display what is merit.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I want this particular fact to be noted that it is dangerous and discriminatory in nature to accept merit at the point of time of entrance examination. We should do away with this concept because the basic requirement in Government service is not only intelligence, not only how fluently one speaks English or answers the question but the factor of social commitment, the commitment to the people and the commitment to the country.

Then I have found that in the armed forces, especially the people who have come from the humble background have become the most patriotic and efficient officers in the Indian Army because they were given the opportunity. So when we deal with the factor of merit we must now go back and relate it to the classification which we intend to do. We must ensure one factor that at the time of entrance examination all the candidates who appear before the Board must be given equal opportunity and equal status in life. It must be related to the status of individual in life, the opportunity and environment under which he has developed his capability depending on the circumstances in the type of school one has gone. We cannot expect a candidate from Doon School and a candidate who has studied in a rural school to ever compete at the point of time of examination. But that does not depend on caste only.

Of course, there is a factor of social backwardness, which must be gone into when thinking about classification, but it is the economic status which becomes vital. I do not expect an IAS Officer's son, whichever caste he may belong to, placed under the equal circumstances of the son of a farmer, a peasant, a worker in the rural area. This is what we must avoid because it has come now upon us to decide on this very factor. That is why the economic criteria must be given primacy over all criteria and social backwardness must be added on to it. The primacy must be given to the economic backwardness.

So the fact is that economic criteria, when it comes in classification, must be given the primacy and other factors related to then. That is how we must go on to derive the classification and that is how we must address ourselves to the creamy layer issue. That is how we must harmonise our statutory regulations and laws along with the provisions of the Constitution.

The very fact, the requirement of classification, the intelligence differentia we must go on and categorise those people into a group and go in for reservation on the lines of Mandal Commission. It is in the sense that those amount of reservation and percentages, depending on the caste factor alone must be ensured according, at least if not totally, but to the percentage of population in this country.

The second factor is when we go on to bring the candidates to the written examination, we must ensure that the economic status and the environment under which a candidate has come, be brought on to one place and his potential determined in that manner.

Then only, I think, we will do justice in the long run. And that is how, we can address this issue. We have to address this issue not

only on social backwardness but also on economic backwardness.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharasa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many Members were expressing their views on Mandal Commission and especially Shri Ram Laxhan Singh Yadav was making a mention of it.

In 1951, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru added this point in the Constitution, I agree that while framing the Constitution, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and other makers of the Constitution made a great mistake by providing reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only and neglecting the backward classes. Due to lack of representation in the political field, the backward classes were subjected to exploitation for 45 years and the trend continued.

I am grateful to Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh from the core of my heart that during elections he had made a promise in this regard in his manifesto and after forming the Government, he made an announcement about the Mandal Commission in this very august House. At that time, you were the hon. Deputy Speaker and Shri Rabi Ray was the hon. Speaker. When an announcement was made to this effect, Our hon. leader, later Rajiv ji, who is not here, with us at the moment, had spoken for three hours at a stretch that time and had drunk 11 glasses of water during his speech. When Shri Advaniji rose to speak, he was trembling like anything. The hon. Members, who were here during 1989 had witnessed all this. When the recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented, he took out the 'Kamandal Rath'. We admit that the Mandal Commission is such a force which shook off the whole country, but Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh had used such a great weapon which could not be checked by our hon. friends from the

Congress Party.

Neither they nor the Kamandal had the strength to check it. It will continue to become stronger and stronger.

Today, they are thinking about the economic and social status of the people. The children of Dalits and backward classes, living in the villages have not been provided schools in the villages. They lack proper buildings chairs for the teachers and other basic facilities. Then we ask these school children to compete with the students of Delhi schools. What is economic prosperity? Most of the hon. Members are farmers. A farmer who ploughs 30,40 or 50 Bighas of land, I can claim, cannot provide food and clothes to his family for the whole year. On the other hand a housemaid who works in Delhi can afford all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, tell us what we have to do about the creamy layer. It will satisfy ail.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, you were not on the Chair when this matter was being discussed here. That is why I had to speak; otherwise, I would not have spoken. I can understand what you want and am coming to that.

Sir, because you intervene, I cannot utter even a single word. I will take just 2-3 minutes time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you time as much as you want.

SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAY: I want to tell the people who talk of the creamy layer about the plight of the farmers. It is said that farmers having 10 acres or 15 acres land should not be given benefit of the recommendations of the Mandal

Commission. I want to submit that the farmer has not been provided water for irrigation, land ceiling was not done as a result of which the land was divided into small plots. It is not possible to plough these small plots of land and one does not get good yield from these fields. Apart from this, drought and floods are also responsible for the destruction of the crops. Why does the Government want to ruin them? It claims that its intentions are good and it wants to implement it. Hon. Members of the B.J.P. were saying that they intended to implement it. Hon. Members belonging to the Congress party also want to implement it and so do we. When the whole House wants to implement it then what is the hitch? Therefore, I submit that we should not make it a criterion to decide the condition of a farmer on the basis of his land because everyone knows who are the real owners of land. The land purchased by the poor farmers from the landlords should not also be taken into consideration for this purpose. Not to speak of financial condition, our people cannot come on merit. There are hardly one or two percent IAS and IPS officers from amongst us. When we go to the Secretariate, we get ashamed of the fact that we have been born in this class. There is not a single officer with whom we can have some confidential talk. Even then, you are trying to stop it. They have been enjoying the opulence for the last 40-50 years. Now let us come forward. Shri Ram Vilas Ji has rightly said that if the Government tries to stop them there will be an explosion. When there was a proposal to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission, incidents of selfimmolation took place in public places. Now again they are trying to stop it by fixing the same criterion. We are not ready to accept it. I would humbly like to submit that they should provide relief to the farmers. If their children want to rise by studying in a particular school, then, Kesri ji, you should not stop this criterion. You should leave this policy. Let both of them compete with each other and whosoever wins he will

get it. You have rightly put a check on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission on the economic basis and also stopped promotions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You made a haste in that but taking more time implementing it. Therefore, we can well understand your compulsions but the nation is not taking it that way. Shri v.P. Singh ji wanted to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission. You also supported this idea but you did not implement it honestly. It is certainly going to harm you as well as the Congress Party.

With these words, I request you not to fix any criterion. You should allow 27 per cent reservation as envisaged by the Mandal Commission. When this quota is completed, this system will close on its own. We do not have any grievances in this regard. With these words I conclude.

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Sir, no party including Bharatiya Janata Party is against this 27 per cent reservation. There are backward people particularly in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are getting reservation due to the efforts of Dr. Ambedkar. As per the reports of SC and ST Committee and other committees even today, the norms of reservation are not being implemented properly. That is why they have not yet got their dues.

Sir, the Mandal Commission has recommended reservation for the backward classes. In many southern States, reservation benefits are already being given to the backwards but in northern States backwards are not getting any reservation. There are 52 per cent backwards in India and for them, only 27 per cent reservation has been given. The Supreme Court has asked the Government to decide about the Mandal Commission within four months. But it appears from the present policy of the

Government that there are some vested interests within the Government who are creating hurdles in this regard and that is why reservation benefits are not being provided even after the lapse of six months time.

Sir, as one Congress Member was saying just now that the backward people are coming forward in our society but what actually is happening in rural areas is that in spite of the economic development, they are not being allowed to sit together and have meal with higher castes. The backward people are not getting reservation according to their population percentage. Injustice is being done to them and it should not be done. The main reason behind the Chandur incident was that they are harijans and are socially weak and that is why they are being attacked. The question of creamy layer has created suspicion in the minds of backward classes whether they would get the benefits of reservation or not. There is no social harmony without development and mutual trust among the people. The Children of rich people are studying in public schools whereas in rural areas, there is no proper schooling arrangement for the poor. Then how they would compete with them? All should get equal rights and opportunities but today they are being exploited in the name of equality. Today rural people do not know anything about T.V. but in urban areas it is available everywhere. In this way how they can get equal opportunities. Due to this creamy layer, they are not going to have equal opportunities. No reservation has been provided in the posts of grade I and grade II. Therefore, I would like to say that there should be a reconsideration on it. Passing such resolution will not serve any purpose. What is the use of creamy layer when justice has not been done to the backward classes? We wish that the benefits of reservation should reach the poor but so many conditions have been laid down with it that justice cannot be done with them. If the people do not get justice, they will

[Sh. Dattaraya Bandaru]

not remain silent and they would resort to agitation. Every one should get equal opportunities. For this purpose, I would like to request the Government to provide separate schools for backward classes so that they may get equal opportunities to rise and compete with others. It is being said that Finance Commission is creating hurdles in it. We have seen in Andhra Pradesh that whenever equal opportunities were given to the backward classes, they achieved greater success.

[English]

They all stood first class in Andhra Pradesh in Adarsh Pathshala. But the Government policy is that allocation of budget to Adarsh Pathshala is every meagre.

[Translation]

Therefore, separate arrangement for the education should be made for the upliftment of the backward people.

I also would like to draw the attention of the government towards fake certificates. We have seen in Andhra Pradesh that people are taking benefits by obtaining fake certificates. Such things would also lead to the harassment of the backward classes. The government have to think over it seriously. Till now no concrete steps have been taken to check this malpractice.

Sir, one more thing I would like to say that the Government should find a way out to remove the spreading ill-will over the reservation issue. There is need to give wide publicity to counter propoganda against reservation. Instead of 52 per cent, they are being given 27 per cent reservation and even then, propoganda is being made against it which is creating ill-will among the general public. so it should be checked.

One more point I would like to submit on behalf of my party and on behalf of myself that the reservation issue should not be taken as vote bank. Till now, we have been witnessing in our country that the reservation issue is being raised for creating vote banks.

[English]

We are only seeing minorities from the point of view of vote banks.

[Translation]

If it is viewed from the point of creating vote banks and not implemented properly, that would be very bad for the country. All classes should be treated equally. There should be reconsideration on the creamy layer without any further delay because it has already been over delayed. Great injustice is being done to the backward classes by this delay. Mandal Commission's benefits should be given to them. They should also be given reservation in educational institutions. When you are in opposition, you say one thing and when you are a ruling party, you talk something different. I would like to say that we all should rise above the party politics on the matter of such social reconstruction.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Mainpuri): Sir, the name of U.P. Singh should come before Shri v.P. Singh. I would speak sweet.

MR. SPEAKER: Sweet thing should come in the last. All right, please speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. I have promised to speak sweet. I would like to read a poem for Shri Kesri, Shri Vajpayeeji and a other hon. Members:

Agaro Baharain Patjhar Jaisa rupa Bana  
Upvan Main Aye,

Mali Tumhi Phaisala Kar Do, Hum Kisko  
Doshi Thahrayan.

Vataavaran Aaj Upvan Ka Kadvaht Se  
Bhara Hua Hai,

Kaliyan Hai Bhaybhit Phul Se Phul Shool  
Se Dara Hua Hai.

Socho, To Kya Kaaran Hai, Dil Dil Ke  
Najdeek Nahin Hai,

Jivan Ki Suvidhaon Ka Batuara Shayad  
Thik Nahin Hai. Upvan Man Yadi Bina Khile  
Hi Kaliyan Murjhane Lag Jaayen Mali Tumhi  
Phaisala Kar Do Hum Kisko Doshi Tharayain.

I am talking of the reason, now I talk  
about creamy layer.

Yah Apani Apani Kismati Hai, Kuch  
Kaliyan Khilti Hain Upar,

Aur Dusari Murjha Jati Hai Jhuke-Jhuke  
Jivan Bhar Bhoo Par,

Mana Badkismati Hai, Lekin Kya Ye  
Mahak Nahin Sakati Hain,

Agar Mile Avsar Angaron si kya Dahak  
Nahin Sakti Hain.

Dhup, Roshani Agar Chaman Main Upar  
Upar Hi Bant Jaye.

Mali, Tumhi Phaisala Kar Do Hum Kisko  
doshi Thahrayai.

I am not against Jai Jawan Jai Kisan.  
Father of a Jawan is kisan and the son of a  
kisan is Jawan.

Kante Upvan Ke Rakhwale Ab Se Nahin  
Jamane Se Hai,

Lekin Unke Muh par Tale Ab Se Nahin  
Mamane Se Hai.

Ye Munh Band Upekshit Kante Apani  
Katha Kahan To Kisse?

Mali Usmain Hai phulon main Apani  
vyatha kahan To kisse, Isi Prashn Ko Lekar  
Kante Yadi Phulon Ke Hi Chubh Jayen.

Mali Tumhi phaisala Kar Do Hum Kishko  
doshi Thahrayan. It is a matter of principle.  
When Prithviraj Chauhan was taking away  
Mohammad Gauri after aprrehending him,  
Al Baruni was on a visit to India. He was  
surprised to observe that the farmers were  
working in their fields within the radius of ten  
miles of Delhi as if they had no concern with  
the administration. The country can never  
remain united and integrated until and unless  
there is common man's participation in the  
administration of the country. Apart from  
struggle for freedom, Gandhiji was also  
working for upliftment of Harijans. Gandhiji  
was requested to stop for sometime the work  
for upliftment of Harijans and concentrate on  
freedom struggle. Since you are learned  
people, you might have read in the history  
what Gandhiji replied in this regard. He had  
said that if he got freedom only after stopping  
work for upliftment of Harijans, he would  
never accept that kind of untouchable  
freedom. He meant to say that he did not  
want freedom for the sake of freedom. He  
wanted freedom for changing the system.  
Today, we should ask from ourselves as to  
what extent we have changed the system, to  
what extent the dreams of Gandhiji and  
martyrs have come true. We failed because  
we have never respected the feelings of  
poor, distressed, backward and  
downtrodden people. Nor have we treated  
them equal to us and sit at par. Sometimes,  
the Mandal Commission comes in between  
and now the issue of creamy layer has been  
raised. Forgive me, it seems to me that  
knowingly or unknowingly, there is a

[Sh. Dattatraya Bandaru]

conspiracy of dividing one class into two parts, so that they may not fulfil their aspirations. The poor do not know why they are poor. They think that God has made them so. Comparatively, some educated and prosperous people are fighting on their behalf. The conspiracy is to divide the two.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given me the opportunity. I will not misuse it. I would like to say the hon. Members belonging to treasury benches that it is a matter of creamy layer. It is a very serious issue. It is a step to undo the progress made so far. Therefore, I would like to say that it should be withdrawn and recommendations of Mandal Commission should be implemented in toto. This is my humble submission.

17.42 Hrs

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

[English]

#### STEPS BEING TAKEN BY THE UNION OF INDIA TO RESOLVE THE DEADLOCK CREATED BY THE ORDER DATED 2ND AUGUST, 1993 OF THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER OF INDIA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, before I start, I would tender my apology that some inconvenience was caused. It was unavoidable. Because, at 4.30 p.m., the court had to adjourn. I wanted to get some information from the court. There was only half-an-hour in-between. But I did inform the office. Unfortunately, it could not reach in time. I am very sorry.

As the hon. Members are aware, the

constitutional and legal position regarding the scope and extent of disciplinary authority of the Election commission in respect of officers and staff deployed for election work and about the scope and extent of Commission's authority in the matter of deployment of forces to maintain law and order to ensure free and fair elections have been explained by the Attorney General for India yesterday in Lok Sabha. Government accepts the opinion expressed by the Attorney General of India.

The Government of India is firmly committed to resolve the deadlock created by the order of the Chief Election Commissioner of India. Hon. Members are also aware that petitions have been filed in the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Patna challenging the aforesaid order of the Chief Election Commissioner. The Election Commission has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the order of the Bombay High Court and the same is coming for hearing tomorrow. The Election Commission has also filed a petition in the Supreme Court seeking transfer of these cases from High Courts to the Supreme Court. The Government is keen that the issues arising out of the said order of the Chief Election Commissioner are heard and decided as early as possible so that the democratic process of holding elections could continue without any hindrance. The Government is taking steps to seek expeditions disposal of all the court cases in the regard. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going into the details of it. It is not the custom in this House to seek clarifications or make comments, I am really making a request to you. I am not making any comments or am not seeking a clarification from the hon. Minister. It is a request that I am making to you.

The hon. Minister, when he came

here just now, stated that the Court was going pronounce something at 4.30 p.m. and therefore he delayed it.

17.45 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Explaining the steps being taken by the Union of India to resowe the dead lock created by the order dated 2nd August, 1933 of the Chief Election Commissioner of India.**

The hon. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs this morning-it bears repetition suggested that by 5 o'clock, the Government will have a position, fully thought-out strategy, a fully thought-out approach of how to meet this constitutional impasse that has been created in the country. If all that the Government wanted to say was that they were going to await the judgment of the various courts of the land, it did not require that the House be treated on this fashion. And in the morning, what was to be said about the court's deciding it? Courts are going to decide not because the Government had asked them to decide. Courts will decide because it is the duty of the courts to decide. They will decide it in due time. We are not going to determine when the court decides. Is it the suggestion of the Government that outside of the decision of the courts, the Government has no viewpoint on the most unprecedented constitutional impasse that has been created? And if that is the position of the Government, then it is highly unsatisfactory. What is doubly unsatisfactory is the manner in which the entire House has been treated because in the morning it was suggested by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that they would come forward with a fully thought-out position of the government. This is a a hoax that has been played not only on this House but on the country. And certainly to me, it is nout acceptable. And I appeal to you, that given the gravity of the situation, the unprecedented nature of the challenge that the republic faces, this is no way for the Government to treat it. And I appeal to you, in whatever fashion you decide, to please, for the sake of the Parliament, find a better way than this kind of response from the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I cannot but protest very strongly against the cavalier attitude in which the Government is taking up this matter. They seem to take the Hcuse for granted in almost an attitude of flippancy in a very serious matter of the constitutional crisis. This is the way, how the Government behaves. We have not been told whether the Government has gone to court. Government has nothing to do with the proceedings so far. Therefore, the Government will just wait in the side, in the wings to find out what is happening in the court as a mere spectator. This House, this sovereign House of the country will sit quietly for the purpose of their finding out what the court said, at what point of time, nobody knows, and the entire constitutional process in this country, the electoral process in the country has come to a halt. An whatever the Supreme Court, the hon. Supreme Court may decide, I do not wish to say anything on that. Supposing, it decides that the Election Comrmissioner has powers to postpone the elections indefinitely, will this country be satisfied with that? Will this House be satisfied with that? I am asking this with all solemnity. Mere ascretainment of the quantum of jurisdiction or the extent of jurisdiction of the Election Commissioner under the present law, under the present constitution position does not satisfy the needs of the hour. The question is, whether there will be elections or not, whether the Rajya Sabha should be fully constituted or not, whether the Assembly should be fully constituted or not, whether the legislative council should be constituted or not, whether the voters will have the right

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

to franchise or not. These are the basic issues in this country. What has happened to these? Then, what was the *tamaha* going on in your Chamber yesterday? Why were we called yesterday? What was the necessity of the leaders meeting? And we came out of the meeting thinking that there was almost a consensus. (*Interruptions*).

You substitute any word you like.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the senior Member himself will withdraw it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very well, if you say so. A ceremony was going on, an empty ceremony was going on in the Speaker's Chamber in the presence of the Prime Minister. Why did he ask for suggestions from us? Why did he participate in the discussions that we had if they were only waiting for the court's decision? This is the way, the house is being treated, the country is being treated. We cannot but most strongly condemn the inactivity on the part of the Government, the bankruptcy on the part of the Government. Sir, I cannot but express our suspicion that the Government wanted his elections to be stopped.

They know that their results will be disastrous. Therefore, I now see that either they are collaborating or they are colluding with the Election Commission. If the Government cannot react to this, the House, as the custodian of the Constitutional Rights, and the rights of the people of this country, must wake up and do something. We request that a proper approach should be taken in this matter.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I want to say something on this: Sir, our party treats this crisis as an unprecedented democratic crisis and also as a Constitutional crisis. And we are very

disappointed, highly disappointed, that when such a serious crisis has arisen, the Government is taking it in a very casual manner and the Government gives this scope that the Government itself is a party to it. That was the doubt and apprehension which was expressed here. Now, we are confirmed by this fact that the Government is in collusion; the Government does not think that this is the proper time for the ruling party to hold elections, and, therefore, the Government is not doing anything.

The Chief Election Commissioner who is responsible for creating this Constitutional and democratic crisis, was prompt enough to seek the remedy from the Supreme Court. But, the Government did not think it proper to go to the Supreme Court against that most undemocratic decision of the Chief Election Commissioner. Therefore, Sir, what we were expecting at the least is that this Government should have gone to the Supreme Court to seek immediate remedy for this Constitutional crisis.

Sir, we were given to understand about another thing. We are grateful to you that when the Government was sitting just quiet and paralysed, you took some initiative; seeing the importance and gravity of the situation, you took the initiative and called for a meeting. We are very grateful to you for your intervention; your initiative must be appreciated.

Sir, what we demand for the solution of this Constitutional crisis immediately is that this Government should come forth with a Constitutional Amendment. We demand for a multi-party member Election Commission, at least, a three-member Election Commission, with equal status-not that there should not be a Chief Election Commissioner-and also, the Chairmanship of the Election Commission should be by rotation every year. And then, the appointment of the Election Commissioner

should not be left to the Government. We have seen, how whimsical people have been appointed and how they have created this Constitutional deadlock. Therefore, this is a high time and we demand that a Constitutional Amendment should be brought, a methodology should be adopted so that an impartial person, an outstanding person should be given this Authority. And, the Chief Justice of India, the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha should recommend the names and they should be the members of the Election Commission.

We condemn the attitude of the Government, and we again, request through you, that the Government should not take it lightly. Tomorrow, the Government must call for a meeting of all parties. (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERSE: Why tomorrow? It should be called now only.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let a decision be taken today itself.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sorry. I agree that the meeting should be called now itself. This is an important discussion which is going on and I would not like this discussion to be discontinued. Earlier, Sir, you were kind enough; you may, again, take the initiative, if the Government is not able to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Why not, Sir? This is a crisis where our democratic process and our democratic structure is at stake.

MR. SPEAKER: Members on both the sides are quite capable to handle this situation by themselves.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: What is the capability, Sir? Are you seeing any

capability on that side? Is it the way of demonstrating one's capability? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we feel let down by the attitude of this Government.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: After this debate is over, you please call this meeting Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Once the Government has accepted the Attorney General's opinion as you have categorically stated just now, what stands in your way of at least forming a multi-member election commission?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time of the House. Some learned hon. Members had opposed the decision taken by the Election Commission, but it had no effect. Therefore, I am afraid that in India, the democracy is being attacked in the same way as is being done in Pakistan. The democracy in Pakistan has become a thing of mockery and that is what is going to happen in India also. Sir, we should be vigilant because now similar things are happening here also. It is a murder of democracy. You are also following the same way and spoiling every thing.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (FATEHPUR): Mr. Speaker Sir, we are aghast at the statement of the hon. Law Minister. After the concern expressed by the House yesterday, after the expectation that was created today by the Government itself and after the serious consultations that took place in your Chamber, the statement that has come today is something that has totally

[Sh. V.P. Singh]

shocked us and certainly, I am sure, has disappointed you also. It confirms what I had said in this House that this Government has declared a lockout on governance itself. It is no surprise Sir. The highest executive is expected to decide and decide when the country is in the deepest crisis. That is what is expected of the executive. But what can we expect when here we witnessed in the Ramaswami's case the Prime Minister along with the whole governing party press the abstention button? Basically this is the character of the government in matters of crises—that is to press the abstention button. Here today also it has done the same.. Here today also it has done the same.

Now there is a constitutional deadlock. The Attorney General was called. He has given the opinion. The government had all the time to consult. Finally what has come out is that they are hiding behind a court litigation in which they themselves are not a party. If they had any earnestness about the court, then they ought to have become a party right today to put their points of view before the court and come out with a decision.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: We are a party. We joined on the same night.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Anyway, we do not know what your position is.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ: You are wrongly stating the facts; I must correct you.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In such matters when democracy itself is at stake, they are taking recourse to drift along with litigations; when it is decided the we will comes out with a solution. There come a time when political will will have to be exercised before the nation. If they had perceived it, as all of us did it in the House

yesterday, when the country is in difficulty they would have seized it as the moment to exercise the political will. With almost all the leaders— I am not to refer to what transpired in your Chamber—certainly there was a unanimity even in the House that the process of elections in a democracy cannot be held up even for a minute, what to say wait till the end of the litigation. Are we giving a signal that this can be stopped had we sit in this House representing ninety crore people quietly saying that your authority can be compromised and we will sit quietly?

Even for a second, we cannot allow it. Therefore, it is time today, not to wait for litigation. If that is held up, to exercise political will, we are here; we extend all support and cooperation, we said, "On this matter, we are all one." But, sometimes like in a fused bulb, trying to put a high voltage to get light all of us together we joined you.

\*So, I have not much to say, Yesterday, in many of our minds, Mr. Seshan, the Chief Election Commissioner was in the dock, Well, I do not argue. Today, the Government is in the dock, after this statement. It has condemned itself, what to say of taking the issue not seriously? It is not taking itself seriously. That is of coming up with a solution when such deadlock comes.

I think, Sir, today—after the concern has been expressed—the Prime Minister himself should come and explain the position as to what they are going to do. And here, we are going to sit in the night and take the country out of the deadlock, We are here to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might remember that in the noon when we had raised this matter and asked the Government to give a statement in this regard, Shri Vidya

Charan Shukla had said that some new developments had taken place. He was expecting some further developments and was of the view that Government should be given some time. The Government begged time till 5.00 p.m. Shri Shukla is not present. Shri Bhardwajji is sitting here. The statement made by the Government does not give indication of any new development. the matter is sub judice. We knew that the people have taken The matter is in the court. The Election Commission has taken the matter to the court. What is Government doing? Shri Bhardwaj ji has just now said that they are also joining. Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Government not take any initiative in this regard?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had suggested to send for the Attorney General. I had thanked you in the morning for summoning the Attorney General in the House to express his opinion. However we would like to have discussion on the views expressed by him. The Government has accepted his views in toto but for us, it would be difficult to do so. We cannot held the Election Commission guilty in all the matters. We cannot consider it an ally or subsidiary to the Government. After the formation of the Constitution, the Election Commission has emerged as an independent body. It is entrusted with the duty of holding free and fair elections. Elections should be held in a very unbiased manner. After all, India is the largest democratic country in the world. Newly democratic countries of the world come to see the election process in India. I don't know what impression they might be having to see the deadlock between the Government and the Election Commission.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second initiative was also suggested by the opposition. Advaniji had suggested to convene a meeting of all parties. All parties were invited and some suggestions were given in the meeting. The Government assured to consider the

suggestions.. How far the Government has considered these suggestions? Can the Government enlighten us about its stand in this regard?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the constitution was amended in 1988. The Election Commission was empowered to discipline the staff. I was going through the proceedings. The Government already has given such powers to the Commission. That is why the Election commission refers to the constitution and law time and again. At that time, Shri Shankaranandji was the Minister of Law. shri Advaniji had indicated it in brief. I would like to place before the House the two quotations from the speech made by Shri Shankaranand. I am quoting:-

[English]

"As the hon. Members are aware, the Election Commission is dependent on the machinery of the State Government concerned both in respect of the work of preparation, revision and correction of the electoral rolls and actual process and the work in connection with the actual conduct of elections. The staff involved in the election work function under the superintendence, direction and control of the election Commission. It has now been found necessary that they should also be accountable to the Election Commission for their action. The amendments have been proposed to ensure that such staff shall be subject to the discipline of the Election Commission when they are drafted for election work."

[Translation]

The Attorney General has stated that though it can have disciplinary control yet it is not a disciplinary authority. But I was surprised to go through the speech of Shri Shankaranand. Shri Saankaranand has stated that it will be a disciplinary authority. I

[Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

before the House.

am quoting him:

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

"Thus, the State Government employees are subject to dual control, one by the State Government concerned in respect of the regular work and another by the Election Commission in respect of the election work. It is, therefore, felt necessary that the disciplinary control over the State Government staff in respect of work relating to election should be vested in the Election Commission."

It is for you to see further.

[*English*]

"An amendment, therefore, has been proposed that such staff would be deemed to be on deputation to the election Commission so that they are brought under its disciplinary authority."

[*Translation*]

It is not merely a matter of discipline. Therefore, I have requested you to give the House an opportunity to have discussion on what the Attorney General has stated. This matter is not confined to this House only, it is being discussed throughout the country and abroad.

Please allot some time. Tomorrow is Friday. I do not think we shall get time for discussion tomorrow. But in the next week, but this be the first item for discussion in the House so that we may express our views clearly in the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you should sit for more time to dispose of the business

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you did the right thing that day and immediately convened a meeting of leaders on our request in which the hon. Prime Minister was also present. Today, I would like to put forward one thing before you. In what way the Parliament should react on the mental bankruptcy of the government? Being the Speaker of the House, you are the custodian of its rights. The pride and dignity of our parliamentary democracy for which we are know throughout the world, and we claim of having a mature democracy, has come under cloud in the present regime.

Today the issue before us in that since our's is a Parliamentary democracy, the elections are its integral part. the Government doesnot know when the elections will be held and the Election commissioner has stated that elections will not be held till December.

I would like to make a request. I did so that day also and you had accepted it. I would like to request the hon. Members of Congress party to forget for a while that they belong to the Congress. Should the Parliament be a mute spectator on the present position of the Government or should it take some step? The manner in which the Parliament and democracy have been attacked by the Government, presents a serious situation. It appears to me that it is for the first time that such a state of emergency has emerged since the enforcement of the Constitution on January 26, 1950.

We do not appreciate such attack on democracy by the Government. It is not possible even in the British House of Commons. In such a situation you yourself can imagine. I strongly support the suggestion given by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. We

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will not budge from the House until this issue is resolved properly. That day we had stated this to you also. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Prime Minister are also not present here. The Leader of the House should have solved it after knowing the ideas of all the hon. Members. He has not come here deliberately. He had promised a coordinated statement after going through all the documents within 2-3 days. We trusted him.

[English]

He has failed as the Leader of the House; he has failed singularly and so, the House should take note of it.

[Translation]

He is the Leader of the House and responsible to it. But he has failed in fulfilling his responsibilities. I would not like to speak much otherwise I will be blamed of speaking too much. The Leader of the House should be summoned here. The hon. Members have expressed their view in the House. He should have heard their views. We want to know the reaction. He might be thinking that the Cabinet Minister can reply regarding the solution of the crisis. But he cannot do so. He is not empowered to do so. We, therefore, expect that the Leader of the House will come here. Sir, you can do at least this much. The Leader of the House should come before the House is adjourned. He should express his opinion before the House, so that the House could take further action. Parliamentary Democracy has been questioned. If you do nothing to remove this question mark, you can very well imagine its consequences. Since you are the speaker of the House, we would like to request you to resolve this crisis. If the dignity of the House is questioned, your honour can also be questioned. What should we do? You should guide us. (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, you have to provide guidance in a matter of constitutional crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: Speaker is the first servant of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RBI RAY: You had taken initiative after eliciting the opinion of the House. I would like to request you again to take the initiative. Please call in the Leader of the House. We want to hear his views in this regard. I want to say only this much.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO UADDE (UIJAYAWADA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to express the serious disappointment felt by our party over the statement made by the hon. Minister, Mr. Bhardwaj, Sir, you will recollect that in the morning, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Mr. U.C. Shukla categorically assured that before making a statement on this subject at 5 PM today, he will have the views of different political parties by holding consultations.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not recollect all these things. It is not necessary now.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO UADDE: But no consultations have been made and a mole has been made out of the mountain just now. It appears that the Government has, in collusion with the Chief Election commissioner, out of fear to face the elections, come to this state of affairs, Sir, the democratic rights of crores of people of this country cannot be kept in the hands and in the authority of a single individual, at his whims and fancies.

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

that point.

So Sir, we demand that this Government should immediately come forward with a proposal to increase the number of Election Commissioners so that we can have multi-member Election Commission to take care of such a situation. Some whimsical fancies of a single Chief Election Commissioner cannot take away the constitutional rights of the entire citizens of the country. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you say that you endorse the views that would be more that sufficient.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA UADDE: Thank you very much for allowing me to speak.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (GOBICHETTIPALAYAM): After hearing the clear legal opinion of the Attorney General yesterday, the Government need not wait for the disposal of the court cases. The delay clearly shows that the Government has no intention of breaking the present deadlock created by the Election Commission. It also shows the deliberate plan of the Government to delay the election process in collusion with the Election Commissioner. So, this kind of irresponsible behaviour of the Government has to be condemned. The only way out is that the Government must come forward with a proposal to impeach the Election Commission.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Hon. Speaker Sir, I just want to clarify a point. One of the hon. Members has stated that we require a constitutional amendment. Sir, under Article 324(2), all that we require is a Presidential order for the purpose of appointing more than one Election Commissioner.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no doubt on

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I say this because it has been stated here that we require a constitutional amendment to have a multi-member Election commission. My point is that the necessary provision is already there. Article 324 (2) says:

"The Election commission shall consist of the Chief Election commissioner and such number of other Election commissioners, if any as the President may from time to time fix....."

So, more than one Election Commissioner can be appointed and the Chief Election commissioner can be in a minority....(Interruptions) This can be done very easily just with a Presidential Order.

Secondly, I want to say that the Government in the past, when they thought it fit, did go in for an appeal so as to obtain a stay. For the purpose of staying the implementation of the Jabalpur High Court's judgment, Government went in for an appeal and obtained a stay order. But today, on this occasion the Government is not approaching the Supreme Court for staying the operation of the order of the Election Commissioner. If the operation of the order of the Election Commissioner is stayed, the problem is solved. But the Government has not made any serious effort about it till now.

Thirdly, I want to say just one word and I am done. Our senior leader has already stated that the opinion of the Attorney General, so far as the supremacy of the Election Commissioner is concerned, is not correct. The Attorney General has undermined the status of the Election Commissioner. Article 324 (6) very clearly states that the Government is bound to provide the requisite staff to the Election Commission.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is scope for discussion on that and we will organise discussion. Please conclude now.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: It is very necessary that such powers are vested in the Election Commission for the purpose of ensuing free, fair and impartial elections. When elections in Punjab are postponed, one particular party says it is good. When Tripura elections are postponed, then the ruling party in West Bengal says it is good. But if elections are postponed elsewhere, then they think that it is the other way. Sir, law cannot be different for different occasions, depending on the interests of each individual party. Therefore, I want to say that the supremacy of the Election Commission should always be maintained.

At the same time, the Election Commission has overstepped. Therefore, Government of India should immediately move the Supreme Court for the purpose of staying the operation of the order of the election Commission. Then, things can be sorted out.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT): Sir, the statement from the side of the Government is evasive. It is frustrating and disappointing. We straightway condemn this kind of callous attitude of the Government, when the country is facing a grave constitutional crisis. The Government, instead of relying on the proceedings of the court, which will be time consuming, should immediately take executive measures. This can be done by appointing a multi-member Election Commission and it may show us the way to escape from the crisis.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (MADHUBANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to repeat what my friends have stated here. I simply support what they have stated.

Sir, the composition of the Election Commission itself is not *subjudice*. On that point, there is no case in any court. Tomorrow itself, Sir, by suspending the rules, if you enact a law or issue a Notification that there will be a three-Member commission. in that case, if necessary, the Parliament will co-operate. On those points which are not *subjudice*, you can start implementing those points from tomorrow itself.

Regarding this order of the Election Commission, let the government approach the Supreme Court tomorrow.

These things can be done and that will save time. Let the court decide on the points that are *subjudice* and the rest of the points the Government can decide and the Parliament will co-operate.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): the House is expressing its concern and discussing for the last three days on the situation arising out of postponing of all elections in the country and the deadlock arisen there from. Earlier when it was discussed, you had convened the meeting at your level and representations of all the parties attended it. Yesterday, you called in the Attorney General and today a historic statement has come from Shri Bhardwaj. It is a statement which does not have anything new. All have already discussed it and others also have put forward their views. This opinion of the Attorney General it wrong that the Election Commission will become a subsidiary body. The question is that what steps are being taken in this regard by the Government? It seems to me that the Government is lingering it on deliberately.

The whole House, the entire opposition as well as the office of the hon. Speaker are being used for blackmailing a Constitutional authority.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not so.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I feel so.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you are quite capable. You are that capable of solving the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You have taken initiative on this issue. Yesterday, when the Attorney General of India after giving the reply had gone I asked a question on this issue and you had said that it would be solved through consensus. Today we all are here and want to complete the discussion but it is said that the statement will be made. You are trying to kill enthusiasm of the people on this issue by delaying the issue and if you want so, the country will accept this situation too. Today, a peculiar situation is prevailing in the country and the Government is also functioning in a peculiar fashion. The country is prepared to tolerate every type of situation as it has tolerated Ayodhya incident. You were not here then. The Minister of parliamentary Affairs has said that all the seven Members have been included in the Congress, they had applied for it individually. They are making fun of the Tenth Schedule. Election Commission is misusing its powers. On issue of making the statement, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is saying that he has not got the translation of the statement. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the translation has been done or not? Sir, we are giving you the hint. (Interruptions)

The entire House, the Opposition and even your Chair as well as the rules and the constitution of India too are being taken in a casual way, which could not be tolerated. Mr.

Speaker Sir, till date we have been obeying you but now it seems that it will not be possible for us to obey you. You please resolve this deadlock. I am unable to understand the proposal of making a multi-member Election Commission, what will be the powers of this Commission, and how the powers of the Election Commission will be defined? All this should be clearly explained, otherwise it will be difficult for the opposition to cooperate.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I would like to get an information, Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether the prime Minister or anyone from the Government of India has taken initiative or is it the responsibility of to safeguard the interests of all the Constitutional organisations after the emergence of this deadlock? Will the Prime Minister of India discuss it with the Election Commissioner.....(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not to be mentioned here. The President's name will not be mentioned here.

[Translations]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister or the Government of India has discussed it at any stage?

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM): Yesterday, when you had mentioned about this statement there were some expressions of discontent. You admonished, if you would remember, by saying that a very workable solution is emerging, have patience.

The first thing that I expect of you is to indicate to us whether you do think that this statement is upto to your expectation.

MR. SPEAKER: What kind of a speech you are making? You are making a speech on the Speaker.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am not making a speech on the Speaker.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (FATEHPUR): You should rather refrain from doing so.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is in a sense because you are the one who is representing the House. therefore, what I am saying is that instead of a summed up statement. I am mentioning to you to sum it up for the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The second thing is, the question was as has been indicated by almost all of us, 'why do we go from here'. That is the issue.

I fully appreciate it and I was trying to understand what the Leader of the Opposition is saying, that it can be an issue of discussion. But while discussing that issue, what is going to happen to the rest of the country? May I ask whether or not the Parliamentary system should be allowed to function in its full sovereignty; whether or not the ultimate sovereignty, ultimately sovereign, that is the people, be allowed to exercise their rights? I therefore, pose the question, 'why do we go from here?'

Suggest to you that the first step that the House, through you, should be allowed to take is the until and unless the Prime Minister comes here, assures us and indicates to us that this is the executive decision they are going to take, the

continuance of passing of Government Bills becomes meaningless. If there is no Government functioning, what is the meaning of passing Bills and handing over the power to the Government? Therefore, Sir, I want that you may kindly call the Prime Minister to give this decision and till then let there be no Government Business in the House. That is all I have to say.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker Sir, in the morning I had stated.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you will please not interrupt. Now when I call out the name saying Mr. Acharia you will not interrupt, it is nameing. You please understand that.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, in the morning I had stated that we will come up with a statement indicating the position of the Government in this discussion. Throughout the day we had consulted various authorities and experts in this matter. The matter is coming up for hearing in the Supreme Court tomorrow. The Government is going to present its viewpoint in the Supreme Court in this matter. We have come to the conclusion that since the Supreme Court of India is going to hear this matter in its entirety, therefore, we will also present our viewpoint to the Supreme Court.

We will try and see that this matter is so resolved that it does not create any conflict between the Parliament, the Executive and the Election Commission. For this purpose, we are continuing our consultations with various authorities concerned and we hope that by the time the hearing starts tomorrow in the Supreme Court, we will be able to come to a conclusion and present our viewpoint before the Court. The Supreme Court is seized of the matter and the Government of India will also be represented at this hearing.

[Sh. Vidyacharan Shukla]

We would like to present our viewpoint in such a manner that it satisfies the broad spectrum of opinion of this House. We had the benefit of the opinion of all hon. Members and all hon. Leaders of Opposition and we will bear this in our mind while we present our case in the Supreme Court.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Why do you not pray for a stay of the order?

MR. SPEAKER: I earnestly request you not to interrupt me when I am saying these things.

I do think that all sides are aware of the dimensions and importance of the problem and are keen to solve it. The matter is really complicated and constitutional. There is substance in the points put forth by both sides. The matter should be discussed in the House in a proper manner. Therefore, we should take a very responsible, balanced view and not at the spur of the moment, or as a reaction to something which has happened. We should, as we always have been doing, rise to the occasion and solve the problem. Parliament solves the problem; it does not create confrontation or problems. The matter is not only judicial—let us understand that the matter is not only judicial—it is executive, as well as legislative also. Through the judiciary, as quickly as possible, the problem should be got solved, if it can be. At the same time, the Executive also should try to solve it by means which are available to it and are constitutional. It should not be left only to the judiciary. If the problem is not solved in time, in an acceptable manner and in a constitutional manner, the Legislature may solve it in a manner which can be done as per the Constitution and acceptable to all.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (ROSERA): After that, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We are very grateful to you for your very lucid pronouncement and you have judged the issue in its entirety. We are grateful to you for what you have expressed. There is only one thing. Certainly, the Government is going to the Court tomorrow, but certainly not without making up its mind. I am sure that the Government has made up its mind on what it is going to say to the Court tomorrow. Is it not fair that, when everyone has expressed his views in the House, we share the mind of the Government on what they are going to say tomorrow? That cannot be a secret matter.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The Attorney-General has given his opinion and we have said in the statement that we have accepted the view expressed by the Attorney-General of India.

MR. SPEAKER: On that point there can be different views. The Attorney-General has expressed his views and it is a learned and constitutional interpretation of the constitution which may or may not be acceptable to all sides. It can be discussed also. That is a different issue.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I agree to the proposition which you are saying. But what I am stating here for the consideration of the House is that the position—constitutional, legal and legislative position—as explained by the Attorney General of India, has been accepted by the Government. And that is the basis on which we are going to approach the Court tomorrow. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Could it be taken for granted that in the Supreme Court tomorrow the Government is going to urge the Court to set aside for the orders of the Chief Election Commissioner? Will the

Government seek stay in the court against the orders of the Commissioner?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, we will urge for the stay order and I hope that we would get it.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What about the constitutional remedy? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We have the remedy. Now the problem is complicated and constitutional. And yet, you all in this House are quite capable of solving it in manner which will maintain the dignity of the Election Commission, the Government, the Judiciary as well as the Legislature.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAY: Sir, we accept it.

18.39 hrs

#### DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRITERIA FOR EXCLUSION OF "CREAMY LAYER" FROM "OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES"- CONTD.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh to Speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. hon. Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the Mandal Commission report. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made suggestions in this regard. I am very happy today, that after a long time in this House, my proposal for implementation of Mandal Commission report has got all round support. This announcement was made by me a long time back from the chair of the

Prime Minister. This support has come very late but I am happy that this proposal has been supported by everyone. For this proposal, I and my party were were labled as casteist and traitors. Now I come to the point as time allocated to me is leass and this discussion can be lengthy. egarding the question of creamy layer, I would like to say that for the last thousands of years the creamy layer of the society has been enjoying all the facilities at the cost of backward people. (Interruptions).

Today there is need to wrk for the welfare of backwards. (Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Today's question of creamy layer is beneficial for backwards.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Then it will be good for prosperity of the country. Regarding the issue of creamy layer I would like to say that there has been reservation for SC/ST in our country and no economic or any other criterion has been imposed. Even then apporximately half a century has passed, the quota of reserve vacancies is still incomplete, when they are not able to compete in simple race, why are you forcing them to participate in hurdle race. First of all, you should ensure that they compete in the simple race. You should ensure that the quota is filled completely. Our experience of fifty years tells that quota of reserve vacancies for SC/ST has not been fulfilled. About half of India is backward. If the creamy layer of backward classes has been so thick then it would not have constituted only four per cent in the Government services. Thus it is clear that this policy is impracticable. I had suggested that there should be district recruitment for ten years and when the quota of 27% is filled, after that these criteria should have been imposed. It is very funny that before filling the required quota, a class of people is being removed from it by enacting laws. My friend has rightly criticised the

[Sh. V.P. Singh]

economic criteria. Mandal Commission report has prepared the index consisting of social, educational and economic parameters for the reservation policy for backwards. It says that village people living in 'Kaccha' houses, families in any State whose fifty per cent members are involved in works being performed by hands, constitute this index. It is just like adding salt to already salted dish. (*Interruptions*).

I am from rural area, so my language has a rural accent.

MR. SPEAKER: That is also complicated.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is worth considering that there is a section of society whose work is identified by its name, while others cannot be identified in such a way. But the names of blacksmith, potter, washerman and barber themselves reveal the functioning of that sections. It is the social crystallization of this section. We should review this policy in this context. By imposing these criteria, the substance of this policy has become worthless.

Today all the members in the House including those who have just joined your party have stated that if the 2/3rd irrigated land is less than the ceiling, it makes no difference. It is not irrigated, no benefit will be available. If this is done, a large number of districts will be removed from the list. I know that patwari and command area will not issue certificate to the deserving persons. Educating your family does not mean the increase in economic capacity. The criteri of land below the ceiling and annual earning below one lakh is not appropriate, these criteria should not be imposed before ten years. I think that our ideology is correct and original. To show contradictions in your policy, I would like to cite an example. It is rare but

suppose I am receiving Rs. one lakh as rent of my house, do you think that it will be received by my children also. But if a person is having land exceeding the ceiling, his children will also be punished for it.

Now a clerk is a class III employee and a supervisor is class-II employee. If a clerk is promoted to the grade of a Supervisor, he will not get the benefits of reservation. What promotion he gets but the Government puts him in the State level category. It seems that the Government is not implementing it in the Central services but in the State services. So I would like to say that the House has unanimously criticised this criterion imposed by you and you should remove it immediately. If the Government wants to divide the House on this issue, then allow conscience vote, and do not direct the members by yellow light. In this way you will find that these two issues will be resolved.

My another concern is about the policy of privatisation about which the hon. Minister and several hon. Members have also expressed their views. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has raised this issue about DESU. Employment opportunities are being abolished in DESU. So what are the steps being taken by the Government in this regard. Their quota is being abolished. It is also a matter of concern that this decision has been taken last year, after the judgement of the Supreme Court, it has become their right/ now the Government can't deny it. Once recruitment has been done, their quota is over. Again the date of recruitment is likely to approach. I would like to ask as to when the Government will implement it? the Government has no clear policy in this regard. As long as the Supreme Court directs the Government to make recruitments, it will be regarded as backlog. The Government is taking away their share in the same manner as a person takes share of his neighbour. The quota of SCs and STs is fixed and the quota for backward classes are being shared by others.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister to bring a Constitutional amendment in the current session to restore the quota in promotion for SC and STs as this quota has been abolished. It should be restored. When my party was in power, it was said that without education these classes cannot progress. Now we are out of power, but what has your party done for the education of these classes, I am doubtful that when suggestions are given for the upliftment of these classes, the Government goes into the minute details. When Mandal Commission was implemented after 45 years, they raised the question of their education. When our party is not in power, they are talking of their education. If you are right in levelling charges against us and have faith in it, the Government should provide this right during this session itself to these classes in accordance with their population i.e. 75 per cent. It should also clarify the anomalies about education policy. Education policy has been framed to continue disparity in the society. There would be clashes between middle class and poor people due to commercial privatisation of higher education. Our struggle for independence related to abolishing inequality from the society. This thing should be clarified in the content of the education policy.

Sir, the issue of Mandal is not limited to jobs only. Its objective is not only to provide them their due share in employment opportunities but also to provide them right to hold high offices of authority. It is a part of wider outlook. It is a commanding height of powers for those classes of society who have been deprived of power. I would like to narrate story. After breaking my fast, I was admitted to a Hospital in Bombay. A youth came to meet me. He said that he was a great fan of mine but when I have announced the implementation of the recommendations of Mandal Commission, he is displeased with me. I said that still he came to meet me and did not say "Let the Mandalite die". I

asked him to take telephone directory of Bombay and note down the names of all Chairmen and M.Ds of all public and private sector undertakings, Presidents and Secretaries of all the political parties, Heads of the Bureaucracy, Editors and Chief Reporters of all the newspapers and Minister. This is not the situation prevalent in Bombay alone but in all the cities of the country and in the social system of India. Out of them, 99 per cent belong to Hindu religion. Hindu quota can be increased here only by one percent and you are free to make it 100% But out of it 95 per cent are from higher castes or classes. We have been busy in discussing about their subordinates. These are the real rulers of the country. They constitute only 15% and rule over 85% of the people. It is the idea of Janata Dal to change the character of ruling class and they must have their due share in power, only then something can be done for them. We are not in favour of providing jobs to them. They will be employed here and there. We have to change it. We have not come forward to change the Government but we have come out to change the society and for this purpose one has to take risks and make sacrifices.

\* Sir, I was very happy when I saw the photograph of Shri Atalji with Dr. Ambedkar. His photographs were published with photograph of Dr. Ambedkar earlier too but they were rarely seen. Governments come and go but it is a greater change than the change in Governments and in this way, a social awareness has been created and every party has to accept this. We had demanded that the President of the country should be from SCs and STs but at least you have accepted this demand for the office of the Vice-President. When Shri Swell was contesting the election for the office of the President, I was told that the candidate supported by my party was losing the elections. I said that when a bomb is fired, it does not matter as to what happened to it. If it causes breach in the walls of the enemy's

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for it, it is a great success. It caused breaches in the enemy camps and Shri Narayanan came out of that. You will ask not to make comment about the President but I am sure that the next President will be from dalit communities. Nobody can prevent it. Now the Mandal has become a "Vayu Mandal". If one wants to do politics, he has to live in this atmosphere; otherwise he cannot exist in politics. This is the influence of Mandal.

Now every year the Prime Minister utters the word 'Mandal' in his customary speeches from the rampart of the Red Fort. I have also found this opportunity. You have seen it on T.V. for the last two years. The B.J.P. has also changed. Mandal has been an issue for this party but now they are taking name of Mandal Commission directly. We certainly feel that we are the guide and they are our followers and they are chanting the same hym. But sometimes, the followers chant it from mouth and sometimes from the core of their hearts. When they talk about Mandal without any seriousness, they suffer a loss. Now it seems that they have concentrated on castism but now they are directly involved in it. Today, I am very happy to listen about it but what happened in Uttar Pradesh? Shri Atalji says that the reservation for backward classes has decreased to 15 per cent. Earlier it was increased from 15 per cent to 27 per cent. An ordinance to this effect is there and the ordinance was repealed during the rule of Shri Kalyan Singh Government.

The struggle that is going on behind this issue is directly related to our social structure. And the manner in which power is distributed in the society as well as in the political sphere is akin to the landscape of a snowclad mountain wherein the snow acquires the shape of the mountain. Similarly, when political snow falls upon the real social infrastructure, it acquires the shape of the latter. To change this structure was also an

objective during the struggle for independence. During those days, the struggle was for political change as well as for social change. And a lot had been done for dalits as well for other people during this period. But after independence, this point struck the minds of the leaders of the Congress that the political structure should be according to the social structure besides the development of backward communities and economic progress. Provide them money work for their economic development, but change the structure of power too according to the structure of society otherwise it would be very dangerous for it. If they change it, their structure of power will be broken. What was its outcome? This is the basic feature in the whole of the discussion on Mandal issue. The result is that the Congress has maintained status-quo where it considered that its power may go or it can be shared. It is not that the Congress has not worked for dalits and minorities but the works done for them were transactional in nature not transformational. Transactional in the sense that it was based on 'give and take' policy that we provide you facilities and in turn you give us power. This sort of relationship continued till the end and these classes had their bit of share in the power. The Congress did not allow their participation in the power beyond a certain limit.

This type of ruling class for whom I referred to above, was satisfied with the system and others also got something in this system so they were also satisfied with it. That is why there was stability and it was not something very wonderful.

The real cause of stability was political social forces. Social equilibrium leads to political stability. This is the secret that you remained in power for so many years. But gradually discontentment spread among these social forces and ambitions and aspirations have arisen among them and they united to fulfill their ambitions and

19.00 hrs

and during that period, two forces have emerged-one B.J.P. and the other which believes in social justice. With due regard, I am of the opinion that B.J.P. would not like any rapid change in the social structure, it is quite different if it has to make changes due to pressure, otherwise they are in favour of status quo in respect of the relationship between power and social system. Therefore, certain classes of society were snatching their share but now you are not in a position to continue it and it is also certain that in future too, you will not be able to do so. The strength of your party will not increase, rather it is decreasing. Bihar is an evidence of it and other States too will gradually follow the same path. You are unable to snatch the share of these classes.

The situation that has taken shape in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar etc. is beyond their tolerance. Now polarisation is imminent. The status quoist forces being represented by you hitherto, are now being represented by the B.J.P. while on the contrary there are forces working for social change and social justice. That is the state of affairs. You are undergoing communalization in course of the said polarisation. (Interruptions). We, the people of Janata Dal, therefore surmise that the Congress party and the B.J.P. are nothing but the two faces of the same coin. That is because their approach to social prerogative is one and the same. That is why a person who is a man of the Congress party in the night becomes a man of the B.J.P. in the morning. People wonder at his conversion from a secular to a communal. It is not the matter of being secular or communal. The force that is there is there. (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI G. DEVEARAYA NAIK (Kanara):  
You can explain your own case here.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:  
All right. I am exiled one, so why do you worry.

Sir, I do not mean to say that Janata Dal alone initiated a fight for this cause. There are people who have been fighting for it since long. There was Lohia ji and there was Lok Dal. There was an awakening. RPR and Muslim institutions came into existence they considered to fight in their own different ways. There also came a juncture in the history when a Government in the Centre was formed under my leadership. Janata Dal Government was formed in Bihar under the leadership of Shri Laloo Yadav. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was also a member of Janata Dal family who formed a Government in Uttar Pradesh under his own leadership. Those set of people came into power in their own right and not as agents of another forces. All those people argued that they should have their own rule since they were in power then and that is why, the Janata Dal Government introduced Mandal Commission. For the first time after independence, the ruling class became worried. They know that now they have to face the hog and that no other party has to face it. It is not the matter of affecting any change in 'election procedure' or 'Parliament'. It is a threat to the Government. Their reaction is, therefore, natural and the press, who is their spokesman, has also reacted in response to that. It is now clear to them. There has to be one more polarisation. One more challenge is ahead. I can say honestly there should be a social change for those who believe in social justice. This is a challenge for them as well. They have also to come out successful in this polarisation. We have three options before us. There are challenges before us as well. There was a split in the left front but political wisdom was

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still left with them and were reunited on India level and started working unidirectionally. Unless the believers in social justice do the same thing, there can be no unification, and polarisation will not hold water. There should be no reference to that because I am not talking on party line. If good sense does not dawn upon us, then the people will have to decide it. If even this is not done, the other leaders will come up in future and there will be some other organisation to affect the said polarisation. There may be no Janata Dal and V.P. Singh may not be there any more, but the issue will be there and the cause will win. There is no doubt about it. I have to say this to both the B.J.M.P. and the Congress. News value is one thing while the historical value is quite different. Who has won, who has lost, which party is victor and which M.L.M.A. or M.P. has come out successful is a matter of news value. This has got no historical value. History will record that millions of people got awakened. At this juncture, one have to decide how to carry on the issue.

Discussion may linger, but keeping in view the paucity of time, I would say that it is not a matter of giving some particular thing. Man and machine are not the same. If you spit at a machine it will not react, but if you spit on a person he will react even though he may be the poorest of all. Machine has no sense of self respect while a person has. This is the basic difference between man and machine. It is a matter of suppressing the dignity of a particular set of people for years together. When you are hungry you feel the fire of it. Food keeps you alive, but the fire of insult catches the heart and mind which is avenged only through revolution.

with these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Will

you please allow me to speak for or. . . minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: My I bring to your notice again that it was decided that the Short Duration Discussions will be completed in two hours' time? If you do not complete, then it becomes difficult again to take up the Short Duration Discussion. You do not have to take the pleasure that you spoke. You have to take pleasure that the matter was highlighted and that has been done.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Many hon. Members have expressed their views which I have heard patiently. It is true that providing leadership to a political revolution is easier than providing leadership to a social revolution. Gandhiji introduced both kinds of revolutions. The problem faced by him while launching social revolution is there before the whole of the country and the results of political revolution are also there before the country. Shri V.P. Singh spoke something more. He was right to say we are 'Chela' and 'Guru', but he must have also read the social history and he must be aware as to which society has to fight with which particular society. This is not an easy struggle. It is not easy, and I can say a lot in support of it but not as a part of the reply. The points that you have highlighted are true and social revolution has certainly got to be successful whether the flag is there in your hands or in ours.

This is the demand of the time. Nevertheless, I would like to remind you of a fact of history. Lord Buddha was considered an incarnation and Buddhism was carried across the sea away from India. This is also an example. The spokesman of social justice will have to sacrifice himself. We have no doubt about your intention, but Shri V.P. Singh will have to be clear in his mind as to how he intends to protect the interests of

those people for whom he is launching a struggle.

He talked of regard and disregard. I wish he had the fire of revolt burning in his heart to avenge against perpetration of disregard. I would have welcomed it then. The work of awakening those who have been oppressed in the country for centuries were done by Balmiki, Guddha, Gandhi, Maharshi Dayanand and by Dr. Ambedkar. When they are entrapped in such a situation, the consequences are not good (*Interruptions*) you cannot understand it. Please listen to me and try to understand the difference between the words uttered by you and me. You cannot understand it. I am moving on the same track of revolution. I have 63 years experience of political life.

MR. SPEAKER: Kesriji, so long you address him, he will not listen to you; he will listen only when you address me.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I am saying since he is intervening. Everybody is aware of the purpose for which he is struggling. Leadership of social revolution is not easy whereas providing leadership to political revolution is easier.

A political revolution is instantly successful. We are not scholars. I have not studied in any particular school or college. I am not a lawyer like Nitish Ji to comment on each and every issue. I want to tell you whatever I have witnessed and felt. I have been to Sevagram and have also worked in the guidance of Japirakash ji and Rajendra Babu. Everybody knows, how Gandhiji was humiliated and assaulted while leading the revolution. His success in political revolution grew by leaps and bounds. Whatever you said is also correct but you should know about this revolution. It may not turn into a counter revolution and leave its ill effects. It has not been happening for the last forty years but for the centuries together. For this,

neither Congress nor you can be held responsible.

V. P. Singh ji, you might remember that on 7th August, 1990 I had said in the Rajya Sabha that you are making an announcement but will you get any support within your party or from our party on this account? This is not a party issue. Be it B.J.P., your party or out party, all of them are either supporting it or opposing it.

You might be knowing that it is very easy to raise an issue pertaining to backward classes and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes but one has to face a lot of difficulties in leading and carrying this revolution. The society which considers its hunger and poverty as a curse of God, then step by step you face lot of problems and unless you get rid of such superstitions, it is not possible to progress. The backward classes and the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes amongst us are so repressed and crushed that they are not able to change their thinking for their betterment. His entire world revolves arounds the food. Absence of food may destroy the very aim of the revolution. There are several examples available in this country in this regard and our history stands witness to it. I want to submit that considering this, we should try to inculcate self respect among the poor belonging to weaker sections, minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Mahatama Gandhi made some efforts in this regard and I want that this should be continued but day by day. I am getting suspicious.....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Now come to 'creamy layer'.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: You are developin a suspicion and I am a witness to it, the way you are bringing it with all sort of weaknesses (*Interruptions*).....if you were here and exhibit your characteristics, it might

[Sh. Sitaram Kesri]

add to your strength and this case would have been decided much earlier but alas! neither you nor we are here. You may go on giving sermons.

So far as the question of creamy layer is concerned, the Congress has not brought it, rather it is a judgement of the Supreme Court. We did not bring creamy layer and we neither imposed such condition.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): You have made one amendment in the notification.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: We certainly went to the Supreme Court but before saying anything in this regard, you must go through the Supreme Court's decision of 13th August, 1990. The issue of creamy layer is clear in the judgement of Supreme Court and it is not correct to say that we have created it. So far as its removal is concerned, it is your job not ours, and you want....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Please tell us whether the Supreme Court had defined it, it was not decided by it.....

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It did not define it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The definition is coming now. The Supreme Court had cautioned that a facility given by one hand should not be withdrawn by other hand.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: But the Supreme Court also stressed that such persons should be taken into account and had also given a sort of definition in this regard. I can read it for you. It has clearly stated about the Creamy Layer. I once again submit that if they have not said about the creamy layer....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Has it framed the criterion? It is framed by you only. You have tried your best to exclude farmers and medium class farmers from the reservation list. I at all you want to exclude anybody, it should be the tea garden farmers but instead, you removed ordinary farmers. You are blindly following the procedure.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: I have already told you that we will implement it as per the judgement given by the Supreme Court. Secondly, about your doubt regarding the implementation of 27 per cent reservation, I want to assure the House that if it does not benefit 27 per cent people then again it will be reviewed and in the matter of land, it has clearly stated that something has to be done on the basis of holding.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, as per your statement, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Prasad Committee. Why do not you admit it in one sentence? Kesriji, if the recommendations have been accepted then you should not say that it is certainly going to fan the fire... (Interruptions).

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): You called us in a personal meeting and here the whole House is of the opinion that..... (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You had called us. You had directed the Minister to make some amendments in it, considering the feelings of the Members. You had called us thrice and now you know the opinion of the House. But after doing all sorts of things, he will go on harping the same tune. If he wishes to do so, he can simply say it in one line sentence that no amendment can be made in it. Why the time is being wasted? If you cannot make an amendment you should clearly tell about it... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, they have

complied with your instructions without making any amendment in it. It means they have accepted the report of the Prasad Committee word for word. If this sort of feeling they have then we do not want to listen them? After listening his speech, we wish to boycott it.

13.22 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: So far as the question of creamy layer is concerned, the Expert Committee gave its report as per the judgement of Supreme Court and that report was accepted by the Government in toto. I can only give this much assurance that if 27 per cent is not given according to it then, we will make a review. Another point is about 65 per cent of land ..

(Interruptions).

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: What survey have you made that 12 acre of irrigated land can get you an income of

rupees one lacs.....(Interruptions) you should make an estimate of minimum agricultural income....(Interruptions) You may at least make a guess about the income. Can you tell me about the agricultural income from one acre of land? You are also a farmer then can you tell how much income can be earned from 12 acre of land? ....  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You go on harping the same thing. What is its use.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Will you consider this point that one cannot earn rupees one lakh from the produce of 12 acres of land.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It 27 percent is not fulfilled then we are ready to review it.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the proper way, you may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

DR. G.M.L. KANAUIJA (Kheri): Would you please tell us that where it is possible to have an income of rupees 1 lakh from 8 acres of land? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have expressed yourself. now let him speak.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: As I have already said that if it is not implemented over 65 per cent of land then we are ready to make review of it. The basic thing is that the judgement of Supreme Court must be honoured. If we do not honour it anybody can go to the Supreme Court which is not a good practice. The Government is all set to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the unanimous view of the House that it was unjust to include farmers in the creamy layer. One thing I would like to bring to your notice that irrespective of the land holdings, all the farmers have been kept outside the purview of income tax. And it is a fact that the economic condition of the farmers is not so strong to collect income tax from them. But the wards of those farmers have been deprived of the reservation benefits who have brought their 65 per cent holdings under irrigation by their own resources. It is self contradictory and I would request the Government through you to understand it properly.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, according to the report of the Expert Committee, the

[Sh. Sitaram Kesri]

non-implementation of the report means the non-acceptance of the Supreme Court's judgement. I have given assurance that in spite of the judgement of the Supreme Court, if 27 per cent reservation is not given....(Interruptions) first listen to me.....(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPT (Midnapore):  
After how many days...(Interruptions).

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It will become clear within one or half a year from the date of implementation whether it is 27 per cent or not. We will review it and we are ready for that. (Interruptions).

DR. G.L.KANAUIA: When the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not reached 12 per cent in 45 years, then how it can be achieved in one year. (Interruptions)....Moreover the Supreme Court has given its judgement that there should be creamy layer. (Interruptions)....you are repeatedly misguiding the House...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All this is not going one record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to speak for the sake of speech, you can.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Sir, from today's discussion, consensus has emerged on certain points. The Supreme Court has given judgement

about creamy layer and the Government had constituted a Committee on it. The matter of 65 per cent irrigated land is connected with it by the Expert Committee. The matter of income of more than one lakh can be understood but these is no need to list irrigated land with it. Is the Government prepare to reconsider it? Why repeated reference of the Supreme Court is being made?

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, the Expert Committee has defined the creamy layer and as I have said, according to the definition if they are not getting 27 per cent jobs, we would review it (Interruptions).

DR. G.L.KANAUIA: You are repeatedly saying it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: He will not make speech according to your views but he has to make it on his own. Please do not raise it again and again. You have raised it once and that is alright.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, Atal ji has rightly pointed out that the Supreme Court has said about the creamy layer and the Expert Committee has given a definition of creamy layer. What I mean to say is that as per the Expert Committee if the implementation is not 27 per cent then we would review and so far as the question of 65 per cent irrigated land is concerned, the Supreme Court has considered Rs. 35,000 for rural areas. It is stated by the Supreme Court and I am not saying it on my own. So I would like to say that the non-Members should go through the judgement of the Supreme Court and the report of the Expert Committee. If you find us going out of the judgement of the Supreme Court we are prepared to mend.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Government has not yet issued notification. Therefore, by accepting the suggestion of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee they can call all party meeting and then notification can be issued.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: We are prepared for that.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the judgement of the Supreme Court on Mandal Commission, the reservation for SCs in promotion has been stopped. We had raised this matter in the House and first it was said that it was happening due to the Mandir issue and later it was said that the statement would be made on some other day.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRI KALKADAS: Had the Government been worried about SCs and STs, after the judgement, it would have gone to the Supreme Court to get fresh judgement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter of creamy layer is being discussed and you are raising some other matter.

[English]

Let the Minister complete first. (Interruptions) Mr. Minister, you will not please reply to these things, unless you complete it. Afterwards you can reply to them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI D.K.NAIKAR (DHARWAD NORTH): Sir, shall I take only one minute? It is true that the creamy layer has been mentioned by the Supreme Court. But, there is a direction. I the judgement that an expert committee should be appointed and that should he spelt out. Now, the Government

has appointed a committee; they made a recommendation about the the creamy layer in such a fashion that not even two per cent of the people will get employment. I will tell you. Doctors' sons are not eligible; vakils' sons are not eligible; senior officers' sons are not eligible. Then, who are eligible? Gazetted officers' children or even the son of an employee in the Government of public sector undertaking are not eligible. Then, who are the people who are eligible? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: They are not eligible at the first instance. They are eligible afterwards.

(Interruptions)

SHRI D K NAIKAR: Therefore, what the hon. Minister says is that the creamy layer which had been recommended by the expert committee should not be accepted. That is the decision of the Government. It is not binding on the Government (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, perhaps he does not know that only class I officers are included in it and the Doctors having an income of Rs. one lakh.....

[English]

SHRI G DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only one minute. Not a single man is happy with the creamy layer system in this country. Why did the Government explain like this? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained because the Supreme Court has said that (Interruptions).

SHRI G DEVARAYA NAIK: If the Government is really honest to help the poor people in the country, it should reconsider this (Interruptions).

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Sir, the reality of the matter is, as far as the STs are concerned, we have not been able to achieve this percentage (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is because the number of educated people among the SC/STs is less. But, this is not the case with other. Please sit down (*Interruptions*).

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: But, Sir, it is not possible to achieve this (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The Government is yours. you discuss with them.

(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Please listen to me. Sir, as suggested by Shri Atal ji and Yadav ji, we would hold an another talk on it and then a notification would be issued.

As regards to the point raised by Shri Kalka Das ji and some other friends, I would like to inform them that on December 22, 1992 I made it clear here in the House that so far as the judgement of Supreme Court is concerned, it does not apply on the promotion of SCs and STs for the next five years.

**If it is to be implemented after five years, the Government is prepared to make amendments in it with the consent of all. I have written letters to all the State Government indicating that reservation in promotions should be continued as it is and there should be no disturbances at all in this regard. I have stated it in this august House also and I repeat it that if any hindrance is brought about in the reservation of the SC/ST candidates under any circumstances, we are ready to take stay order from the court. We are not ready to compromise at all against the interests of SC/ST people.**

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Strikes are being held everywhere.

MR. SPEAKER: If he says that this is not so and he will not allow it to happen then it is all right... (*Interruptions*).

19.35 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

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 Thursday, the 5th August, 1993, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said joint Committee are set out in the motion.

(MOTION)

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said joint Committee:—

1. Mufti Mohd. Sayeed
2. Shri Chaturanan Mishra
3. Shri Satya Prakash
4. Shri Sikander Bakht Malaviya

5. Shri R.K. Dhawan
6. Shri Madan Bhatia
7. Shri Sushilkumar Sambhajirao Shinde
8. Shri Ramachandran Pillai
9. Shri Subramanian Swamy
10. Shri Mentay Padmanabham'

Representation of the people Act, 1951 and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said joint Committee:-

1. Mufti Mohd. Sayeed
2. Shri Chaturanan Mishra
3. Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya
4. Shri Sikander Bakht

5. Shri R.K. Dhawan
6. Shri Madan Bhatia

7. Shri Sushilkumar Sambhajirao Shinde
8. Shri Ramachandran Pillai
9. Shri Subramanian Swamy
10. Shri Mentay Padmanabham'

The above motion was passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 5th August, 1993.

**19.37 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock of Friday, August 6, 1993/ Sravana 15, 1915 (Saka).*

(MOTION)

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the