

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fifth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 11 to 18)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 18, 1992/Agrahayana
27, 1914 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, One thing I would like to submit to you that almost every day it is said in the TV news bulletin that non-BJP members said such and such things. Have you given recognition to any block as non-BJP block? No matter whether the statement is given by the Janta Dal member, National Front member of Left front member, but always it is said that non-BJP members said so. In this way Bhartiya Janta Party is being given publicity deliberately. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not correct, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHR^I SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): Term non-communal opposition

party should be used. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look, we are trying to bring it on rail while you are trying to derail it. It is not proper.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: You may expunge it. But please listen to our views and get it rectified.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be raised at the proper time.

(Interruptions)*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Modernisation of NTC and BIC

*362. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a turn around strategy for the National Textile Corporation Limited and the British India Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent it will be helpful to NTC and BIC;

(d) the funds provided for the modernisation of the said Corporations during each of the last three years and the achievements made so far, Corporation-wise;

(e) whether the Government have approved allocation of funds for the modernisation of units under these Corporation during the Eighth Plan period;

(f) if so, the details thereof, Corporation-wise; and

(g) the modernisation plan that has been implemented during the first year of the Eighth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): ((a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC mills and Cotton mills of BIC. The key elements of this strategy are selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus work force through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Voluntary Retirement Scheme will also be offered to

the officers, staff and workers of such chronically sick mills, which have no possibility of viability and which may have to be closed down or merged with adjacent units to ensure viability. As a result of implementation of this Turn Around Strategy, it is expected that NTC and Cotton mills of BIC will be able to achieve viability by 1994-95.

(d) An amount of Rs. 20 crores each in 1989-90 and 1990-91 was released to NTC as margin money for implementation of modernisation schemes. Schemes with outlays totalling Rs. 139.21 crores were approved and totalling Rs. 72.90 crores implemented during the last three years in NTC. Rs. 4.0 crores was released to BIC in 1989-90 for investment in modernisation.

(e) to (g) The Turn Around Strategy provides for modernisation of NTC and cotton units of BIC during the Eighth Five Year Plan at an outlay of Rs. 532.78 crores and Rs. 29 crores respectively, which includes budgetary support and funds from Financial Institutions. An outlay of Rs. 24 crores has been proposed for the modernisation of the Woollen units of BIC during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 20 crores for modernisation of NTC and Rs. 7 crores for modernisation of BIC has been kept in the budget for 1992-93.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the present position of the unemployed people, their total number and the number of those likely to go out of employment.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a matter of unemployment. A scheme of Voluntary Retirement in NTC has been chalked out under which about 80,000 persons would enjoy the benefits of the scheme if they seek voluntary retirement.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: You may

please give details of this scheme.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scheme has three elements modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and the rationalisation of surplus work force so that NTC, which is running in loss at present achieves viability within four years.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH(Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the countrymen are being assured for a long time that the NTC and BIC Units will be modernised and just now the Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that some of the units will either be closed or merged with others under the modernisation scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that some of the units will either be closed or merged with others under the modernisation scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the units which the Government is considering to close down and the reason for not releasing the funds by the Ministry of finance to NTC and BIC despite provision having been made. Just now, the hon. Minister said that amount of Rs. 20 crore and Rs. 7 crore has been allocated for the purpose in the Budget for the year 1992-93. Now the financial year is about to be over. I would like to know the amount out of it released by the Ministry of Finance to NTC and BIC till the end of this year so that the pace of work may be accelerated. Sir, besides, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister says that the Government proposes to implement Voluntary Retirement Scheme. I have got definite information that the number of NTC units and the trade unions in Kanpur have been demanding for it, but no funds have been released under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme to the units working in Kanpur. I would like to the hon. Minister to give a detailed reply to it.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the list containing the details of

the mills proposed to be closed and the mills to be amalgamated, is concerned, I would make it available to the hon. Member. So far as funds concerned the hon. Member has alleged that the persons who want to be benefited under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme are not being benefitted, but this problem is no more there. It was there a month ago. We have received funds and also started disbursing those. For the sake of the information of the hon. Member I would like to submit that about 3215 persons have already availed the benefits of this scheme in the UP NTC unit and have taken retirement. I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no paucity of funds. The Government has issued instructions to pay money in time to those who want to take voluntary retirement, and there would be no difficulty any more.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not said anything in regard to the release of funds.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: I do not have figures of general budget. Funds in regard to the concerned matter have already been made available to the Ministry and we have started disbursing there.

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few number of NTC mills in the whole country-about 13 in number- are causing 80 per cent of the loss. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in the new modernisation scheme, the Government is going to improve any one of these 13 mills which have caused loss to the NTC. I would like to know whether the Government can assure that these mills will become viable after this modernisation.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, in regard the loss suffered by these units as pointed out by the hon. Member, I would like to submit the 80 per cent of the total loss occurs in the subsidiary of Tamil Nadu. Keeping this factor in view, the Government has chalked out a strategy and in the package prepared under that strategy the Government has visualised the cash loss of Rs. 169.39 crore and net loss of Rs. 214.83 crore. During the year 1993-94 the net loss will be of Rs. 186.48 crore while cash loss will be of Rs. 131.04 crore. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Member that under the strategy prepared for 1994-95 the net loss will decrease to Rs. 76.66 crore and these would be a cash profit of about Rs. 2.79 crore. During the year 1994-95 the loss will decrease from Rs. 214.83 crore to Rs. 9.45 crore and we would gain cash profit of Rs. 93.29 crore. In the year 1996-97 the cash profit would be Rs. 177.21 crore and net profit Rs. 71.77 crore. In this manner the Government have planned everything and then only implemented the scheme. (*Inter-ruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: I want your protection. I would like to know whether they will become viable after modernisation. (*Inter-ruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When the statement was made in the last session regarding modernisation of NTC and BIC, there was much resentment in the House and you had to call a meeting of the leaders of all the political parties. And you agreed to allow a discussion on this as we objected to the way the decision was taken by the Government. There are 142 NTC mills which are chronically sick. May I know from the Minister whether the Government have appointed a Special Tripartite Committee?

One Sub-Committee has been appointed to examine the viability of all the NTC

sick mills. May I know from the Minister whether that Sub-Committee has submitted its report?

With regard to the modernisation scheme, in the reply he has stated about the Turn Around Strategy. I would like to know whether there was any Committee that was appointed, who has prepared that report and how the Government have come to the conclusion that by closing down some of the sick mills, by 1996-97, the NTC will come around. Which is that committee which has made this recommendation?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the submission of the hon. Member in regard to your chamber is concerned I still agree and I would plan is discussed in the House. I agreed to it at that time also. But thereafter the matter could not be discussed. So far as your submission in regard to mills is concerned, that is a separate matter. If you point out something specific in this respect, I may give reply to it.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Which is that Committee which has submitted this recommendation?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you need not have to reply to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the management of the Gaya Mill in Bihar had suggested some points to the hon. Minister to run the mill in profit. They had suggested is the hon. Minister that if the mill was not closed they would run it in profit. Has the hon. Minister taken a decision whether it is to be kept functioning or closed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You may reply, if you can.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides the Gaya mill, there is also an NTC mill in Bihar. The plan is to be implemented throughout the country. We are observing the things mill-wise and enforcing the VRS. We will try our best that no mill is closed. But if there is a mill which can no more run or its machinery is hundred year old and the loss incurred is more than about rupees two and a half thousand crore. The Government has stopped the budgetary support. If this situation comes then it will be decided and Government would not have any option than to close it. But we will try our best to keep the mill functioning as much as possible.

[English]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: The hon. Minister in his reply had stated that the Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC Mills and Cotton Mills of BIC. And also, an amount of Rs. 20 crore had been earmarked. It is an inter-connected matter with the textile mills sick mills.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be a relevant question. Otherwise, I will disallow the question.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: It is a relevant question. The prices of cotton had crashed down to around Rs. 500 per quintal.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallow the question. Please take your seat. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav:

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Does the hon. Minister have the information that despite spending billions of money on the improvement of these mills, their condition has not improved? Had the B.I.C proposed to improve the condition of these mills by investing money which can be obtained by selling some of its surplus land located in Posh areas of Kanpur instead of taking loans from financial institutions which are reluctant to provide loans and thus avoid burden on the Government? What is his opinion in this regard?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not too irrelevant.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: The suggestion of the hon. Member is worth-welcoming. I think that the N.T.C. also has enough land and such deliberations are also going on. Earlier too, I spoke in this very House that our first endeavour is to implement the plan which we have formulated. Thereafter we will consider selling the land belonging to B.I.C. and N.T.C. and then we will modernise these mills with the money received from such sale.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: In October 1993 thirteen mills in Bombay were taken over, not nationalised. The purpose was to give jobs to those people who were likely to lose the jobs because of closure of mills. I understand the original owners of some mills in Bombay like Digvijay and New Great want to take back the mills. Will the Government consider, in view of the fact that they are losing so much money and they do not have the money to be supported by the Government, handing over these mills where the

original owners are ready to take them back? Will the Government be ready to give them back?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: It is a different question. It has no link with list original questions.

Janata Cloth

365. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the demand of coarse/ janata cloth in the country;

(b) the percentage gap between demand and supply thereof, State-wise;

(c) the quantity of such cloth produced during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of textile mills which are

manufacturing coarse/ Janata cloth;

(e) whether a large number of these textile mills are sick units; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make these units viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (f) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Government has no information to this effect.

(b) There are no reports of shortages of cloth, including janata and coarse cloth from any State.

(c) The quantity of janata cloth produced during the last 3 years State-wise is at Annexure I. Q uantity of controlled cloths produced by NTC in the past 3 years is :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in million square metres)</i>
1989-90	113.69
1990-91	93.77
1991-92	115.26

(d) Janata cloth is produced by the decentralised handloom sector in 19 States by 45 State level agencies. Controlled cloth is produced by the units of NTC located in various States.

(e) and (f). Government have

approved a Turn Around Strategy for National Textile Corporation which involves selective modernisation, financial & managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus work force through a Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

ANNEXURE - I

Statement showing the State-wise details of janata cloth production during the year 1989-90 to 1991-92

(Figures in million square metres)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.65	59.26	55.09
2.	Assam	34.45	41.26	31.08
3.	Bihar	11.28	12.00	11.64
4.	Gujarat	11.75	12.33	7.61
5.	Haryana	-	0.01	0.003
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.81	0.08	0.72
8.	Karnataka	35.29	40.25	32.35
9.	Kerala	0.20	0.17	0.04
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.85	16.42	17.63

(Figures in million square metres)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	53.74	34.43	37.84
12.	Manipur	0.01	0.02	0.01
13.	Orissa	26.07	31.62	26.74
14.	Punjab	0.38	0.50	1.73
15.	Rajasthan	7.91	9.44	9.01
16.	Tamil Nadu	64.27	30.77	31.62
17.	Tripura	3.20	3.73	3.59
18.	Uttar Pradesh	120.62	119.14	97.82
19.	West Bengal	61.27	65.69	38.16
20.	Pondicherry	0.05	0.03	0.002
Total:		503.80	477.15	402.685

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: The Government did not give any answer. I had asked whether there had been any increase in the demand of the coarse /Janata cloths in the country. The Government replied that it had no information. There are no clothes, the Government has no information about it; there are no foodgrains, but the Government does not have any information about it. The Mills are sick, but the Government does not know about it. Then what information does the Government have? Would the Government like to provide the information immediately as to what information it has with it? The Government is not clear whether the demand of the coarse cloth has increased or not. The Government is silent in this regard also whereas this fact is quite clear.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: My question is when the Government will reply whether the demand of coarse cloth has increased or not. Can the Government point out this fact too that the price of coarse cloth has increased in black market. Does the Government admit this fact?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the information of coarse cloth is concerned. The powerlooms and handlooms in the country which are in the decentralised sectors manufacture coarse cloth so we do not keep separate date for it. Figures relating to cotton and synthetics are kept. As far as the question of demand and supply is concerned I would like to submit that we have neither such reports nor we have any complaints that coarse cloth is being sold at high prices. So far as the Janata cloth is concerned, I have stated that the N.T.C. manufactures it. Such cloth is called controlled cloth. The cloth manufactured by weavers is called Janata cloth. The Government has given data in this regard. We always try to provide employment to

weavers so that they may manufacture Janata cloth. Therefore I would like to submit to the hon. Member that reports have been coming from all the State Government Corporations or the Apex societies the the plenty of stocks of cloth are lying with them. Therefore, it is not proper to say that there is a shortage of cloth in the country.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: My second question is very clear. I have asked as to how many textiles mills are manufacturing such cloth and how many of them are sick and how many persons have been rendered unemployed due to this reason?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say once more that the controlled cloth which we term as Janata cloth is manufactured by the N.T.C. The data regarding the coarse cloth manufactured by the private mills are not available with us. So far as sick mills are concerned, there are 225 sick mills under B.I.F.R. This is a different question. As regards the data relating to Janata cloth we can supply it to the hon. member.

SHRIDATTA MEGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir the weavers who manufacture cloth get sufficient subsidy from the Central Government. About, 1.5 lakhs weavers are engaged in this work in Nagpur which is my constituency. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why these weavers we not given any subsidy, In the absence of the subsidy, they are on the verge of starvation. It is the duty of the Government to provide subsidy to them, but the Government is not discharging its duties. Will you please state the time by which the Government is going to sanction the subsidy to the maharashtra Government, as it has become overdue?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not grant subsidies direct to the weavers. However, we give them subsidies through the State Government Corporations

or the Apex societies. If there is any complaint in any State, it is examined and after collecting all the information, in this regard, the subsidy is released. I understand that—

SHRIDATTA MEGHE: In Maharashtra/ subsidy worth crores of rupees has not been granted as yet.....

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Perhaps there may be some reason. There may be some complaint. Perhaps there may be some corruption involved in it. It may also be possible that the subsidies might have been stopped.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people living below the poverty line wear coarse cloth. I want to know how much cloth is produced in the country at present?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been answered in response to the first question. You did not hear it.

SHRI TAJ NARAYAN SINGH: He did not answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Shri Verma had asked it. Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: The textile policy was introduced in the year 1985 and as a result of that, at least five million people were thrown out of employment. At the same time, Textile Renovation Act was also passed; but that was stayed by different High Courts. May I know whether the Government is proposing to get the stay vacated from the High Courts or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Not relevant. Please sit down.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Actually the question that was raised was about the

subsidy. I think, the Government of India...

MR. SPEAKER: 'Subsidy' was also not relevant, but I have allowed it. The main question is about coarse/janata cloth.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Unless the Central Government gives the subsidy, it is really impossible on the part of the State Governments to produce janata cloth in different mills. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total quantum of subsidy that has been projected?

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why the Central Government is not in a position to give the subsidy....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Disallowed. Please sit down.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Unless the subsidy is released to the State Governments....

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please sit down. Shri Lokanath Choudhury.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, the figures given in the answer relate from the year 1989-90 to 1991-92. There is less production of almost one million square metres of janata cloth. May I know the causes of the fall in production and may I also know whether this has affected the supply of cloth to the people?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 113.69 million metre cloth was produced during the year 1989-90 while there was 93.77 million metre production of cloth during the year 1990-91 and 115.26 million metre of cloth was produced during the year 1991-92. It is the N.T.C. which produces the

cloth. For this the N.T.C. gets adequate subsidy from the Government but is depends upon the demand of cloth.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ashok, the Member has not asked about the subsidy. What he wanted to know is that there was a fall in production of cloth by one lakh metre.

[English]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: I want to know the causes that have contributed to the fall in production of one million square metre of *Janata* cloth in different States from 1989 uptill now.

MR. SPEAKER: Why is the *janata* cloth produced less? May be the demand for other cloth is more.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: There are two kinds of *janata* cloth. I told earlier that the Government provides subsidy to the weavers through State Government and that depends upon the supply and demand of the cloth. The subsidy amount is fixed which the union Government provides to the State Government (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding to the information available with me under the 1985 textile policy of the Government of India the production of *janata* cloth is likely to be withheld from market from 1995. Due to this the common consumers are likely to suffer a lot and the common weavers too are likely to suffer a lot. Through you I would like to know from the Government as to what are the schemes of the Government to encourage production of textiles and to safeguard the interest of the common weavers after 1995.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a fact that you do not want to produce *janata* cloth after 1995? If you do that, what is going to happen to the demand of the people for a cloth like this?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is going to phase out the scheme of *janata* cloth by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. We are doing so in view of the fact that the poor weavers are not getting due payment under the existing scheme, the fact, however being that they can earn good wages. According to the reports that reach to the union Government, as the price of yarns increases the agencies of the State Governments lower the wages of the weavers. As per reports we receive, the agencies of the State Government lower their wages, the moment the prices of yarn are increased. They do not get the wages they deserve and on the contrary there has been de-scaling. The Government has made it known to them that it has formulated an alternative Project Package Scheme for the weavers which provides for modernization of rooms, imparting training, improvement of design and arrangement for marketing of their production so that production so that the professional skill of the weavers may be preserved and they may earn good wages.

Crafts Development Centres/ and Handicrafts training Centres

367. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI:

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the union Government propose to set up some Crafts Development Centres and Handicrafts Training Centres in the country during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details of the locations thereof, State-Wise;

(c) whether the Government have decided to open such centres on priority basis in the tribal and backward areas where tribal artisans are in majority; and

(d) if so, the details of such areas which have been identified for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Annexure gives State-wise details of Crafts Development Centres and Training Schemes sanctioned during 1992-93.

(c) and (d). The majority of the crafts persons who are beneficiaries of these Crafts Development Centres and training centres, live and work in rural areas and belong to the weaker sections of the society, including tribals and their special needs are their special needs are kept in view while sanctioning Crafts Development Centres and proposals for training through going for persons and voluntary agencies.

ANNEXURE

Centres sanctioned during 1992-93

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Crafts Development Centres	Number of Training Centres	
			Through other Organisations	Apprenticeship Training Scheme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam		1	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1		7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		2
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island			3
5.	Bihar			7
6.	Delhi		1	3
7.	Gujarat		18	5
8.	Goa			4
9.	Himachal Pradesh		4	3

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Crafts Development Centres	Number of Training Centres	
			Through other Organisations	A ₁ prenticeship Training Scheme
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Haryana	-	-	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	3	11
12.	Karnataka	-	1	5
13.	Kerala	-	2	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	7	6
15.	Maharashtra	-	3	8
16.	Manipur	1	6	4
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	3
18.	Nagaland	-	1	3
19.	Orissa	-	8	6
20.	Pondicherry	-	-	3

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territrium	No. of Crafts Development Centres	Number of Training Centres	
			Through other Organisations	Apprenticeship Training Scheme
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	.	10	2
22.	Rajasthan	.	8	2
23.	Sikkim	.	.	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	.	.	12
25.	Tripura	.	.	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	.	24	19
27.	West Bengal	.	7	5

[English]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, during 1992-93, it has been proposed by the Government to establish seven apprenticeship training schemes. The beneficiaries and crafts-persons are living in rural areas and tribal areas.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many such type of apprenticeship schemes will be located in tribal belt and rural belt out of seven which have been proposed by the Government to establish in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to the entire country as such.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of this scheme is concerned, right from the beginning it was made for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is to say the scheme was launched for that very purpose. After that the scheme was extended to cover general craftsman as well. I think this scheme was implemented throughout the country. At the moment I do not, however, have particular data in respect of Bihar with me.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to him in writing.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: The data that has been given therein and that has been placed on the Table is about the details of establishing craft development centres.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you know it.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: So, my second supplementary is this. No craft develop-

ment centre has been proposed to be established in Bihar. I want to know whether the Government proposes to establish any craft development centre in Bihar, specially in South Bihar where there is a tribal belt and adivasis are living in that area. Giridih district is very much hunger stricken area and drought is looming large over that area. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to set up any development centre there or not.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had already said earlier about this scheme. that we sanction such scheme for the corporations or Apex bodies or the voluntary organisations of the State Government for which the State Governments make recommendation. If a State Government, sends such schemes to the Central Government, then it can certainly consider it.

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government proposes or whether there is any such policy of the Government to provide any incentive or subsidy or financial assistance to a voluntary organisation if it wants to set up crafts development centre or Handicrafts Training Centre in private sector?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said that the Central Government is ready to provide financial assistance to voluntary organisations provided the State Governments makes a recommendation for them. 75 percent share of total investment is borne by the Government of India while 25 percent is to be shared by them.

[English]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Sir, handicrafts organisations are facing much difficulty in getting imported meta-

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about training centres. It cannot cover the entire handicrafts. Let us be relevant as there are other questions also.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: Small training centres, due to excise and customs duty, are unable to compete with exporters of foreign countries. Now, we are earning huge amount of

MR. SPEAKER: This question disallowed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that the most backward areas of Uttar Pradesh are Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. Keeping this fact in view will the Government set up a crafts Development Centre or a Handicrafts Training Centre in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can provide any help then you should call him in your chamber and do it.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr Speaker, Sir, as you know the per capita annual income in madhya Pradesh is quite low. I would therefore like to know from the hon Minister whether the Government would set up a few such centres, particularly in the areas like Bastar, *Sarguja*, Raigarh that are tribal areas and where people are economically very poor. We hope the Government will certainly set up few such centres in order to provide employment to the people of these areas.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last two years the Government has stopped setting up of such centres at the departmental level. Rather, the Government is now considering the proposals of voluntary organisations, or the corporations or their apex societies for which the State

Governments makes recommendation and setting up centres through them alone. I had already said that such centres are not set up direct at the department level. I would like to tell the hon Member that if we receive any proposal for any voluntary organisation, we not only consider it but sanction it as well.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 18 such centres are being run in Gujarat by other organisations whereas Bihar which is bigger than Gujarat but has only 7 such centres. In tribal areas of Bihar, particularly in Jarkhand area there are adequate opportunities for development of handicrafts for artisans engaged in cottage industry devoted to bamboo and grass work, for those engaged in ceramic work, for the potters and for black-smiths. There are many industries there. Due to the lack of training facilities, thousands of people migrate to Nagaland and Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not supposed to make a speech. Ask question.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking whether the Government has any plan to provide jobs to people there by opening training centres in order to prevent the people from migrating?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not to reply to the question about migration. You should tell him whether the Government is doing something to impart training.

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has referred to Jarkhand. It is known to all that Jarkhand is backward area. The Government will make all efforts to encourage all sorts of training there. So far as the question of opening training centres is concerned, I would like to request the hon. Member that he should contact with the State Government and their voluntary organisations. The Central Government would like to set up such centres in

those areas on priority basis provided that proposals are recommended by state Governments.

Sale of Land and Building by NTC

368. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Limited has sold its land and buildings entirely in order to raise resources;

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

(c) the broad details of the policy laid down by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been decided to keep the sale of surplus land and buildings of NTC in abeyance till its restructuring is finalised.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, National Textile Corporation, possesses a large area of land in Bombay. The Government has taken a decision to sell it off but the proposal as been postponed for some time. So my question is this, whether the Government has made any assessment regarding total areas of surplus land with N.T.C. ? As the hon. Minister has accepted, while replying to a question that some mills of N.T.C. would be closed and some others would be merged with other mills. My second question is how much land is there in the possession of each mill and how much time will it take?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker,

there was n House to the last ten days. Nobody has come prepared. It would be exposed afte this.

The hon. Member has asked whether an assessment had been made regarding the total area of land or not, in this connection I would like to reply in affirmative and state. That there is a proposal to merge 34 mills and the total area of land in the possession of these mills is 838.84 acres and its value is Rs. 443.62 crores at the rate of Rs. 50 lakh per acre. At the present rate the value of the surplus land is near about Rs. 160 crores. Thus we have made all the assessment in this regard. But first of all we wish to complete out plan, then only we would take up the issue of the land the aş fate of our laboures is also linked with it. They know that the money earned from selling the land, would go to collection and neither the mills would be modernised not would be recommissioned. Therefore, they wish that these mills whould run and our scheme is completed.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would request you to at least ask the hon. Minister to come prepared. My second supplementary question is this that what provision has been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the modernisation of NTC Mills, and what are the sources of getting this money? Do these also include the solling of surplus land of N.T.C. and whether it would be sold at market rates or there is proposal to sell it off to Government Housing Corporations or to private dealers or there is a plan to establish new mills on these lands?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such plan as yet. It has not been decided as to which mills would be set up o.n which plot of land. The Government does not set up new mills. So far as the question raised by hon. Members regarding coming prepared is concerned, I have not said that I have not come prepared. I have

only said that I would keep in mind the forthcoming events.

[English]

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, a delegation of NTC workers representing the Joint Action Committee of all Central Trade Unions called on the Prime Minister in July this year. While expressing their apprehensions about appropriation of funds proposed to be raised by way of sale of lands and buildings and putting the blame of sickness of NTC mills on bad management, I had made a number of suggestions for restructuring and reorganising the NTC.

May I know what were the main suggestion made...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shravan Kumar, this relates to the lands which the NTC mills have. It does not relate to the restructuring of NTC as such.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: I am talking about the lands only.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise, I will disallow it. If you have any question to ask on that, please ask.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Okay, Sir, I will ask another question. May I know whether there is any proposal to hand over the NTC mills back to the original promoters and if so, how many mills, on what terms and what guarantees, if any, are to be secured to ensure that the lands, buildings and other properties, including equipments are not disposed of by the promoters to the detriment of the workers.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of taking over the mills is concerned, I have already said that

no decision has been taken in this regard, so far.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The lands which are proposed to be sold, I take it that they are for the purpose of raising resources for running the mills and not for winding them up or for merely paying the unsecured creditors or even secured creditors like the banks.

When the proposal is finalised and land is sold to be ploughed back into the company, may I take it that the Government will consider also to revive those mills which have been previously run by the NTC as managers, like Mohini mills near Calcutta?

Fifteen hundred workers are out of jobs for three years. Twenty of them have already died of starvation. We have gone to the court. The Government is taking time. I have been repeatedly requesting him-I do not know who is deciding the future of this country, whether Mr. Ashok Gehlot or IMF or the Department of Textiles to do the needful.

May I know from the Government, whether along with the restructuring or reviving of the sick NTC mills, they will also revive those mills which were being run by the NTC under the direction of the Government of India. (Interruptions)

I want to know what will they do from the money that will come after the sale of these lands. He must say this. What for the lands will be sold? I want to know what is the Government's policy on this.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: There were six mills which were taken over.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: After the 1985

Textile Policy, the Government decided not to nationalize any new mill. Therefore, I feel that this question of hon. Member does not arise on it.

Coal Washeries

[English]

369. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee to review the performance of coal washeries under the Central Coal Washeries Organisation;

(b) if so; the composition and terms of reference of the committee; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA)(a) to (c). In an Inter-Ministerial meeting held in September, 1992, it was decided that there was a need to undertake a strategic planning for reducing dependence on coking coal imports in shortest possible time. For this purpose, a group comprising representatives from Ministry of Coal, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., and Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has been constituted to study all the related aspects of production and washing of coking coal and submit an Action Plan. This Group is expected to submit its report by March, 1993.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: In part(b) of my question, I have asked about the terms of reference of the Committee. Now, I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether the reason for the deterioration in the quality and quantity of washed coal coming from the Central Coal Washeries is being taken into consideration by the Committee.

Since 1983 when the coal washeries were taken over by BCCL, there has been a steady deterioration in the supply of coal both qualitatively and quantitatively. So, my question is whether the Committee is considering the reason for such deterioration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The reply is in the positive.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: If the reasons are being considered, then I would also like to ask the hon. Minister - the Steel Authority of India Ltd. is also part of this Committee - whether take over of the coal washeries under the Central Coal Washeries Organisation by the Steel Authority of India, Ltd. is being contemplated by the Government; because earlier on, these washeries were under the Hindustan Steel Limited; and at that time, their functioning had been much better than it is today.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: The suggestions of handing over the washeries back to the Steel Authority of India came from some quarters including the hon. Member and some other hon. Members of Parliament from West Bengal. Therefore, the group is also going into these suggestions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There are 16 coal washeries and three of them previously belonged to the Steel Authority of India, the erstwhile Hindustan Steel Corporation. In 1983, three washeries, namely, Dugdha, Bhajerdi and Patherdi were

merged with the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. We could not understand about it at that time; we opposed the merger of coal washeries with BCCL because we could not understand the rationale behind this, because IISCO had its own captive coal washeries.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the Committee appointed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, Sir. The Committee has been appointed and the Committee will examine it. What the Minister of Steel and the Minister of Coal have stated privately is that both have agreed to handing over and taking over of these washeries.

[*Translation*]

When both parties agree, there is no need for an arbitration.

MR. SPEAKER: There is agreement between them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He has to be persuaded.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given his consent.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Both of them agree.

[*English*]

Why is it being delayed? IISCO (Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd.) has its own captive washeries; and their quality is better than your washeries which are under the management of BCCL and CCFL (Central Field Ltd.) under CIS;

And we are importing every year six million tonnes of coal; this year, we are importing, the Government of India will import six million tonnes of coking coal from

Australia. One ton of coking coal will cost Rs. 3,300.

MR. SPEAKER: This is something which can be said by the Minister in reply to your question, not the questioner.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the question.

I am coming to the question because the Minister of Finance is also here. He will be interested because he wants to save the scarce foreign exchange, and that is why the import of coking coal should be reduced.

In order to reduce the import of coking coal whether the Minister of Coal is (a) actively considering to modernise the coal washeries; (b) whether the Ministry of Coal is considering to increase the number of coal washeries to increase the capacity of coal washeries; and (c) whether the Minister will actively consider handing over the property.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have asked the question and now the Minister will reply to it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: of 3 coal washeries i.e. Bhajerdih, Dugdha and Patherdih to Steel Authority of India without waiting for the report of the Committee which he has constituted.

MR. SPEAKER: The last part of the question is relevant.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, Sir all the questions are relevant.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I will answer all. Firstly, there are 15 washeries and not 16 as the hon. Member has said.

Since the hon. Member has referred to our private discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: But he has not disclosed anything!

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I must inform the House that the hon. Member is one of the most knowledgeable Member about the Ministry of Coal. If they ever get a chance to rule this country and if I am alive by that time, I would recommend the prospective Prime Minister to make Shri Acharia as Coal Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do not you take him as your Advisor?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: He is already my advisor.

We did discuss the matter of handing over the washeries back to Steel Authority of India Ltd. with the hon. Members of Parliament from West Bengal. I did tell them privately that I have personally no objection to this. I agree with them in principle. But since a Committee has been constituted to go into it and it is likely to give its report by march 1993, I will await the report.

As far as the specific questions are concerned, i.e. (a) whether modernisation will take place — yes; (b) whether there will be increase in the number of washeries Sir, there are four new washeries under eplementation, two more new washeries have been sanctioned, but in future we do not propose to set up washeries by Coal India. Whatever has been sanctioned is sanctioned. Now we want to encourage private investment in setting up of washeries because we know unless we supply best quality of coal to consumers, we will not be able to ensure the quality. Therefore, we are trying to get private investment in setting up of washeries. The Coal Nationalisation Act is being amended. It has been passed by Rajya Sabha and it is now lying before the Lok Sabha.

SHRIMATIMALINI BHATTACHARAYA : Are you going to privatise those units which already exist:

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: No.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister said that he was considering a proposal to hand over the 15 coal washeries to the private sector. Presently, all the coal washeries are nationalised. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to amend the rules to transfer the coal washeries to the private sector. If so, will it increase or decrease employment opportunities. This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total number of washeries with us is 15. These washeries will be run by the Government and there is no such proposal with the Government to transfer them to the private sector. So far as the setting up of new washeries is concerned the Government is trying to open them with investment from the private sector. Therefore, the proposal to amend the national act is before the House. The washeries will be transferred to the private sector after this Bill is passed.

Coal India Limited

370. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI SUKHDEV PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has chalked out a scheme for making optimum use of the manpower available with the company'

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Coal India Ltd. has worked out the number of the surplus workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have prepared any action plan regarding redeployment of surplus workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (f). Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary Companies have a system of preparation of annual manpower budget for all establishments right from the collieries/projects to Areas and Company Headquarters. The system facilitates designation-wise, category-wise and skill-wise enumeration of manpower and its proper deployment according to the requirements of different units/establishments. Efforts are made to re-deploy the surplus manpower both horizontally and vertically from surplus areas to deficit areas on a continuing basis after imparting specified training/re-training in identified skills, where necessary. Ministry of Coal monitors the follow-up based on manpower budgeting including re-deployment of surplus workers.

According to information furnished by CIL the number of identified surplus manpower in CIL as on 1st November, 1992 was 14,920.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have raised the question about the surplus manpower and he has given the number also. Sir, you must have heard that the coal-mafia operates in the coal belts and there are ghost workers in the coal mines who do not work. We would like to know from the Government if any survey has been conducted to find out the number of such ghost workers. On one hand due to this, the Government suffers huge losses and on the other hand the coal-mafia is flourishing. Mechanisation in this field is rendering the genuine workers unemployed. I would like to know as to how many such workers are facing the threat of unemployment due to this mechanisation programme. Has any enquiry conducted in this regard, if the Government is not aware of it, will it find out the facts?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): We do have reports of ghost workers, yes. But in a fleet of workers of 6.68.000 it is not an easy job for the management to detect those ghost workers. Towards the end of last year, I had convened a meeting of the Directors of Personnel and General Managers of Personnel of the holding company as well as the subsidiaries. We spent five long hours discussing these ways to overcome this problem. We have decided that we will now issue identity cards with their photographs for each worker and we will also make the payments of their wages and salaries through cheques, through banks. There will be no cash payments. By the time we complete this process, I hope to know the estimated figure may not be the exact figure —of the ghost workers. But we do realise that we have quite a number of ghost workers now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am putting my second question as my second supplementary to the hon. Minister. I would like to know the number of labourers to be rendered surplus and those likely to face the threat of unemployment due to mechanisation. Is the Government taking some steps so as to ensure that bonofide workers do not face unemployment problem.

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Our policy is to re-deploy the surplus workers. The voluntary scheme is there. That will be resorted to at last. Now the Government of West Bengal has given us a formula that whenever new project is initiated, we should not recruit new people; seventy percent of the surplus workers should be deployed in the new project and only 30 percent should be new recruit from the area where the project is located. This formula of the West Bengal Government has been accepted by the Government. We want to apply the same formula in the rest of the areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Assistance For Handloom Sector

*361 SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide financial assistance to the State handloom Development Corporations and the Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria followed for giving such assistance; and

(d) the amount of such assistance given under the various schemes/new schemes approved by the Government during each of the last three years and current year, so far, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme, required amount of funds of setting up mechanised Process/Dye Houses are sanctioned on 100% loan basis from Government of India. A sum of Rs. 946.47 lakhs was released under the scheme during the Seventh Plan. Another sum of Rs. 50.97 lakhs was released in 1991-92.

(c) The schemes are approved on submission of detailed project report indicating inter alia the need for the Process/Dye House and value addition that will be generated by improving the processing/dyeing facilities. The project has to be implemented by State Level Corporations or Apex Cooperatives or other such bodies supported by State Governments.

(d) The following amount has been released to the various State Governments during the last three years:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Assam	50.00
2.	Bihar	23.61
3.	Kerala	49.14
1990-91		
1.	Bihar	20.00
1991-92		
1.	Kerala	50.97

No amount has so far been sanctioned to any of the State Government during the current financial year i.e. 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

Ishwari Prasad Committee

*363. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
 Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-departmental high-powered committee constituted on the recommendations of Ishwari Prasad Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the recommendations; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
 MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF

STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIP.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). An Empowered Committee was constituted in Feb., 1991 to process the recommendations of the Expert Committee for Newspaper employees on matters concerning safety, health and hygiene as also OTA, LTC and medical care in respect of Newspaper employees. The Committee has since submitted its decisions to the Government. The position regarding main decisions/action is presented below:- *Safety, health and hygiene.*

(i) The Empowered Committee accepted the recommendations on safety of the journalists on out-door duties. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions to all the State Governments stating that safety of the journalists on out-door duties may be ensured. Ministry of Labour have also addressed all the State Governments giving directions that the occupation of the newspaper employees on

out-door duties should be included in Schedule II of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 to make them eligible for compensation under the Act.

- (ii) The Expert Committee in its Report recommended that in so far as safety and health aspects are concerned, the Chief Inspectors of Factories should take due care of the same in the newspaper establishments. The Empowered Committee accepted the recommendation. The Ministry of Labour issued instructions to the Labour Secretaries of all State Governments requesting them to advise the Chief Inspectors of Factories that they should ensure a thorough inspection of printing processes especially those with traditional presses from the angle of safety and health of the newspaper employees.
- (iii) The Expert Committee recommended that the Bureau of Indian Standards should set up standards for the Video Display Terminals (VDTs). This recommendation was accepted and accordingly an Indian Standard has since been formulated by the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- (iv) The recommendation regarding improved Work Station Design in newspaper establishments as a solution to various problems like visual discomforts, musculoskeletal disorders, repetitive strain in-

juries and stress-related disorders has been accepted. The Committee, however, did not recommend any definite time frame for its implementation.

- (v) The Expert Committee stated that it is desirable to suitably amend sub-clause (iv) of clause (K) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 so that the employees engaged in factory side of newspaper establishments get covered under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The empowered Committee felt that the Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute (DGFASLI) may examine various recommendations of the Expert Committee for newspaper employees concerning amendments to the Factories Act. DGFASLI may also prepare model rules under the Factories Act for newspaper establishments to cover various recommendations of the Expert Committee concerning safety, health and hygiene.

Over Time Allowance

The Empowered Committee noted that the Working journalists are not entitled to any overtime allowance and they are to be compensated for this only in the form of rest equal to the hours they have worked overtime. The Empowered Committee decided not to make any recommendation since weekly off facility is already available to the working journalists.

Leave Travel Concession

The Empowered Committee decided not to accept the recommendations of the Expert Committee as it was felt that Leave Travel Concession is an element of wages, for the fixation/revision of which a definite procedure is laid down in the Working Journalists and other newspaper employees (Conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. The Empowered Committee also noted that the Bachawat Wage Board did not recommend any Leave Travel Concession and that the Expert Committee for newspaper employees did not have the statutory powers under the Act to recommend payment of any perquisite such as Leave Travel concession.

Medical Care

On Medical care, the Empowered Committee decided that employer's and employees' organisations should mutually negotiate and adopt such of the features of CGHS, PTI and UNI Insurance Schemes as may be beneficial.

Schemes For Handloom Sector

*364. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the efforts made by the Public Sector banks to increase job opportunities in the handloom sector during the last three years;

(b) the achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether the above banks have drawn up some schemes for the development of handloom sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). In terms of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the public sector banks are to ensure that advances to weaker sections, which include Artisans, Village and Cottage industries, should be at least 10 per cent of their total advances or 25 per cent of their priority sector advances. The advances extended to Artisans, Village and Cottage industries cover handloom sector also. The data collecting system do not generate the information about the amount of advances extended by public sector banks separately under handloom sector. The total outstanding advances of public sector banks to Artisans, Village and Cottage industries as at the end of September, 1989, September 1990 and March 1991 (latest available) were as under:

		<i>Amount</i>	
<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>No. of accounts</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
September 1989	1478725	659.62	
September 1990	2424597	754.07	
March 1991	1472603	724.11	

Accidents In Coal Mines

*366. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of accidents have taken place in the coal mines during the last two years;

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

(c) the causes of such accidents and the

number of persons died in each case; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for prevention of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). As per information available with the Ministry of Labour, the figures of accidents in coal mines during the last two years are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fatal accidents</i>	<i>Serious accidents</i>	<i>Number of persons killed</i>	<i>Number of persons injured</i>
1990	151	893	166	983
1991	147	807	152	854

The accidents were attributable to the fall of roof, fall of sides, fall of persons, fall of objects, rope haulage, wheeled trackless and other machinery explosives etc. the information regarding mine-wise break-up of the figures of accidents and the consequent fatalities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The provisions for regulating safety, health and welfare aspects of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations framed thereunder. The DGMS also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the management for improving safety measures. The safety provisions are required to be complied with by the mine managements. The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety inspect the mines from time to time to oversee the status of compliance with the safety provisions and take action as provided under the Mines Act, 1952, in case of default.

Child Labour

*371. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government regarding the socio-economic conditions of child labour;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps take by the Government to improve their conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A diagnostic study was carried out during 1979 in selected industries and a report was published in 1981 by the Labour Bureau, Chandigarh. According to the conclusions of the study, extreme poverty, lack of opportunity for gainful employment, intermittency of

income and low standards of living are the main reasons for wide prevalence of child Labour.

The Government is taking various steps to improve the conditions of child labour as follows:-

1. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in certain hazardous occupations and processes and regulates their employment in other areas.
2. There are provisions in several other labour laws such as Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions and Employment) Act, 1966, the States Shops and Commercial Establishment Acts etc. Which either prohibit or regulate the employment of children in specified areas. Stringent penalties have been laid down for infringement of these legal provisions.
3. For strengthening the enforcement machinery of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations who are mainly responsible for enforcing these provisions, 50% assistance is made available under a centrally sponsored scheme which has been taken up on a pilot basis.
4. The National Policy on Child Labour, 1987 has been formulated which inter-alia envisages focussing of general development programmes for the benefit of child labour and

project based plan of action in areas of high concentration of child labour.

5. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations is provided for taking up action-oriented projects.

[English]

Electronic Clearance, Settlement And Depository Facility In Banks

*372. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently directed all the banks to introduce Electronic Clearance Settlement and Depository facility:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which the new Electronic Clearance Settlement and Depository system is likely to provide efficiency in the working of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCES (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The RBI in its circular dated 17-11-1992 addressed to all scheduled commercial banks and all India financial institutions has indicated, inter-alia the need to establish an Electronic Clearance Settlement and Depository Systems (ECSD).

(b) The circular was issued following the submission of the Nadkarni Committee Report whose major recommendations were discussed by RBI with the Chief Executives of major commercial banks, all India financial institutions and the Securities and Exchange Board of India, and Ministry of Finance.

(c) The proposed new system is meant to eliminate deficiencies in the existing procedures for transactions in PSU Bonds and provide an alternative system covering booking of transactions and efficient methods of accounting and transfers.

Monitoring of Coal Projects

*373. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided that all coal projects costing over Rs. 100 crores would henceforth be monitored independently by external professionally qualified agencies;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard; and

-c

(c) the results to be achieved by such monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). In order to ensure that the coal projects are implemented within the approved time and cost parameters, coal companies have been asked by the Ministry of Coal to closely monitor all the projects. It has also been suggested to the coal companies that a few selected major

projects costing over Rs. 100.0 crores each should be monitored by independent reputed professional agencies in order to properly assess the reasons of time and cost overrun in implementing projects and to ensure timely and corrective actions to remove constraints, if any. Instructions to this effect have been communicated to the coal companies and coal companies are taking necessary action in this regard.

Consumption of Cloth

*374. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN-GARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Indian Cotton Committee regarding cloth consumption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the average cloth consumption in metres classified by income groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of report of Indian Cotton Committee.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Estimated Per Capita Purchases of Textiles in Different Areas by Income Groups during 1989 and 1990

(Q= Quantity in Metres)
V= Value in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Income Group	Area						
		Urban		Rural		All India		
		1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Lower Income Group	Q	14.10	12.05	11.81	10.77	12.00	10.00
	Actual Income less than Rs. 10,000)	V	368.57	341.95	216.80	214.49	235.58	227.28
2.	Middle Income Group	Q	19.12	16.26	14.00	16.26	15.48	14.82
	(Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000)	V	664.00	616.34	325.47	368.19	19.42	438.27

Sl. No.	Income Group	Area								
		Urban			Rural			All India		
		1989	1990	1990	1980	1990	1990	1989	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
3.	Higher Income Group (Rs.40,000 and above)	Q	24.84	22.00	19.37	14.85	22.59	18.93		
		V	1085.03	1079.79	553.42	546.12	865.98	847.13		
		Q	19.67	17.37	13.48	12.87	15.07	14.08		
		V	716.79	712.60	294.97	318.82	403.65	420.20		

Securities And Exchange Board of India

*375. SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give more powers to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to regulate more effectively the functioning of the capital market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out in continuous consultation with SEBI and the Law Ministry.

Problems of Cantonments

*376. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formed a Committee to study the problems of cantonments in India;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ezhimala Naval Academy

*377 PROF. K. V. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request for financial aid has been made by the Government of Kerala to provide infrastructural facilities for the Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The State Government had requested, in June 1988, a grant of Rs. 16 crores towards the cost of infrastructure works. The State Government were informed that they would have to honour their commitment to provide such amenities from their own sources.

(c) An agreement has been concluded with the selected Architects to prepare the Master Plan and the Detailed Project Report, for Phase I of the Project, by end of December, 1992.

Committee on Ready Forward Transactions

*378. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee on ready forward transactions was appointed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the broad recommendations of the committee;

(d) the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government;

(e) the recommendations which have not been accepted; and

(f) the reasons and the alternative ways therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Committee on Trading in Public Sector Bonds and Units of Mutual Funds in June, 1992.

(c) The Committee's report contained a number of recommendations which among other things, included the recommendations on ready forward transactions.

(d) to (e) & (f). The Committee recommended that only banks, Mutual Funds, and Financial Institutions be allowed to participate in these operations and that some of the PSUs may also be allowed to participate for a limited period of say, two years. The High Powered Committee on the Capital Market in a meeting on 15th October, 1992 decided against allowing ready forward transactions in PSU Bonds and Units. In the light of these decisions, the RBI in its circular dated the 17th November, 1992 recognised that in and when ready forward transactions in Bonds/Units have to be restored, we should ensure transparency in transactions and simultaneous recording of the nature and quantum of ready forward transactions. It was recognised that this requires an Electronic Clearance, Settlement and Depository System (ECSD) as recommended by the Nadkarni Committee. Consequently, RBI had envis-

aged setting up ECSD by UTI in respect of units and the Stock Holding Corporation of India (SHCIL) in respect of PSU bonds. The Reserve Bank of India has reiterated that the suggestions made by Nadkarni Committee will be kept in mind while implementing this set up.

LIC Schemes for Female Child

*379. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has launched two insurance schemes for the female child recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of risks covered thereunder and the benefits to accrue from the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) have launched 'Jeevan Sukanya', a Scheme exclusively meant for female child in the age group of 1-12 years with effect from 1.11.92. A copy of the Scheme is attached at Statement.

STATEMENT

Introduction of "Jeevan Sukanya"

JEEVAN SUKANYA- (Table No. 109)

This is a plan designed exclusively for female children and may be the first of its kind anywhere in the world.

A policy under this plan can be taken on the life of a female child aged between 1 year (completed) and 12 years (last birthday).

Term of Assurance & Premium

Paying Term:

The premiums under this plan are payable for a limited period. The term of the

policy will be equal to 50 years minus the age at entry and the premium paying term will be equal to 20 years minus the age at entry. For example, if the age at entry is 5 years (last birthday),

Policy Term	=	50 Years less Age at Entry = 45 Years
Premium Paying Term	=	20 Years less Age at Entry = 15 Years

Premiums are payable till the end of the premium paying term or till the death of the life assured, if earlier.

(i) from the policy anniversary falling on or immediately after completion of 20 years of age by the life assured, or

Special Features:

(1) The risk cover under this plan will start 2 years after the date of commencement or from the policy anniversary falling due on or immediately after the date on which the life assured attains the age of 7 years, whichever is later.

(ii) three calendar months after the date of marriage, or
 (iii) one calendar month after the receipt of intimation and evidence of marriage from the life assured, whichever is later.

The period before the risk cover commences is the "waiting period" and it depends upon the age at entry of the life assured. When the age at entry is 4 years (last birthday), the waiting period is 7 years less 4 i.e. 3 years. When the age at entry is 5 years or above, the waiting period will be 2 years.

Benefits:

(2) The plan provides risk cover not only on the life of the assured but also extends it to the life of her husband when she gets married.

(a) If case the life assured dies before the commencement of the risk, the premiums paid will be refunded and the contract will come to an end.
 (b) If the life assured dies after the commencement of risk cover, but before the date of maturity, the full sum assured with vested bonus will be paid and the contract will come to an end.

The risk cover on the life of the husband will commence

(c) If the life assured survives the policy anniversary falling due on or immediately after completion of 20 years of age, the full sum assured will be paid as survival benefit. The policy will, however, continue to par-

ticipate in profits and the risk cover for the full sum assured will also continue thereafter till the date of maturity.

- (d) On the life assured surviving upto the date of maturity, the vested bonuses alone will be payable (the sum assured having already been paid).
- (e) If, after the commencement of risk on the life of the husband but before the date of maturity, the husband predeceases the wife (the life assured) then an amount equal to the full sum assured (without bonus) will be paid to the female life assured. However, the contract will not come to an end and the risk cover for the full sum assured on the female life will continue and the policy will also continue to participate in profits. The risk cover on the husband's life will, however, cease if the female life assured pre-deceases him.

Bonus: This is a With Profits Plan participating in profits from the date of commencement of the policy. The bonus will, however, vest only on the date of commencement of risk or at the end of five years from the commencement of the policy, whichever is later, provided the policy is in force for the full sum assured at that time.

Discontinuation of Premiums:

- (a) *Before the date of commencement of risk:*

If, at any time, before the date

of commencement of risk, any premium is not paid, the policy will stand cancelled. But in such cases, if at least 3 full years' premiums have already been paid, the policy will be entitled to receive the Guaranteed Surrender Value.

- (b) *After the date of commencement of risk:*

If, at any time, after the date of commencement of risk, any subsequent premiums have not been paid, the policy will not be wholly void provided at least 3 full years' premiums (including premiums paid during the waiting period) have been paid. In such cases, the Sum Assured is reduced to such a sum as the number of premiums actually paid bears to the total number of premiums stipulated in the policy, provided the reduced Sum Assured, exclusive of vested bonus, if any, is not less than Rs. 250/-

Such reduced paid-up policy will not be entitled to participate in the profits declared thereafter, but such bonus as has already vested in the policy remains attached thereto. The reduced sum assured under the paid-up policy is payable at the end of the premium paying term or on earlier death. The risk cover for the reduced sum assured on the female life will also continue till the end of the policy term. However, the risk covered on the husband's life (if the life assured is married) will not be

available under such a reduced paid-up policy. The vested bonus, if any, under the policy

will be payable at the end of the term of the policy or on earlier death.

Other Conditions:

(1) **Sum Assured:**

Minimum : Rs. 10,000/-

Maximum : Rs. 5,00,000/-

(Note: If the life assured has already taken a policy under the Jeevan Kishor Plan (Table No. 102) the maximum limit here-in-above will apply to both Jeevan Kishor & Jeevan Sukanya Plans put together).

(2) **Mode of Payment of Premiums** : Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly or Monthly (Monthly under Salary Savings Scheme will not be allowed).

Note: Rebates for high Sum Assured and Yearly & Half-yearly modes will be on Standard Scales).

(3) **Age at Entry:**

Minimum : 1 year (last birthday)

Maximum : 12 years (last birthday)

(4) **Premium Paying Term** : 20 years less age at entry

Policy Term : 50 years less age at entry

(5) **Accident Benefit is not available under the policy.**

(6) **Admission of Age:** Proof of Age, such as, (i) Certified Extract from Municipal or other records made at the time of birth or (ii) Certified Extract from School Records showing therein the date of birth of the child, must be submitted along with the proposal for admitting the age of the child.

For further details or clarifications please contact an LIC Agent or the nearest Branch Office of LIC.

Premium Rates

<i>Age Last Birthday</i>	<i>Annual Premium Per thousand Sum Assured</i>
	Rs. P.
1	51.90
2	55.65
3	59.85
4	64.65
5	70.15
6	76.45
8	92.45
9	102.80
10	115.30
11	130.75
12	150.25

[*Translation*]**Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I.**

*380. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any directions to the Cotton Corporation of India for purchasing cotton at support price from the cotton growers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of cotton purchased

during the current year so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have issued standing instructions to Cotton Corporation of India to undertake price support operations at the prices without any restraints on quantities of such purchases.

(c) No price support operation has been required as prices are ruling above MSP levels. The quantum of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during the current year, State-wise, under Commercial Operations is as under :-

<i>State</i>	<i>Bales</i>
Punjab	35,895
Haryana	10,651
Rajasthan	20,260
Gujarat	25,841
Madhya Pradesh	13,480
Andhra Pradesh	696
Karnataka	9,939
Total	1,16,762

[*English*]

Skilled Manpower

4176. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Vocational Training has assessed the skilled manpower requirement in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the scheme prepared to impart/improve the quality of Vocation Training in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). While no formal assesment has been made regarding the manpower requirement of the Country, the matter is being constantly reviewed by the Central as well as the State Governments under the aegis of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) with a view to

develop skilled and competent manpower required for the Industries.

(c) The Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour has taken up a Vocational Training Project to impart/improve the quality of vocational training in India.

The Implementation of the Vocational Training Project started in August, 1989 and is continuing in the VIII plan. There are 19 schemes under this project. The Project aims at qualitative and quantitative improvement of the National Vocational Training System and a so expand and diversify programmes in the advanced skill and High-Tech areas and increase facilities of training for women in non-traditional sector.

The Project will assist the State Government and the Central Government and modernise training facilities, methodology/ techniques, workshop equipment and buildings. The Project is national in scope and covers 28 States/U.Ts in which I.T.Is are located and is being implemented under the Coordination and direction of Directorate General of Employment and Training in a period of 7 years from the year 1989-90 onwards.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Textile Units in Rajasthan

4177. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the rank of Rajasthan in the textiles industry in the Country;

(b) the number of handlooms, powerlooms, synthetic-yarn, readymade garments and hosiery units in operation at present in Rajasthan;

(c) the amount spent by the Government during each of the last three years for the development of textile industry in the state; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the export of the cloth produced by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Rajasthan occupies an important place in the Textile Sector. There are 33256 Handlooms and 28395 Powerlooms in Rajasthan. Since readymade garments and hosiery units are in decentralised sector, statistics is maintained by State Government.

In the Handlooms Sector a sum of Rs. 445.33, Rs. 368.32 and Rs. 395.28 lakhs for the year 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92 respectively was spent. In powerlooms an amount of Rs. 9.3 lakhs has been spent in last three years. In wool sector an amount of Rs. 54 thousand were spent in 1991-92.

(d) Government through the Export Promotion Councils organises buyer-seller meets, participation in International Trade fair, gathering of information from foreign countries regarding their taste, requirement etc., for various kinds of textile.

[English]

Supply of Coal to Power Stations of UPSEB

4179. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of coal by various power stations of the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board;

(b) the actual quantum of coal supplied to the power stations during the last three years;

(c) the net shortage of coal for the power stations; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to supply the required quantity of coal to the power station of UPSEB?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA): (a) to (d). According to information furnished by Coal India Ltd., the requirements, despatches and shortages of coal for the thermal power stations of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board in the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 (April-October) are given below:-

(In '000 tonnes)
Data Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	1990-91			1991-92		
		Require ment	Despatches	Shortage (-) Surplus (+)	Require ment	Despatches	Shortage (-) Surplus (+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Harduaganj	14404	1055	-349	1045	597	-448
2.	Panki	1073	648	-425	616	426	-190
3.	Paricha	901	425	-476	750	562	-188
4.	Tanda	878	412	-466	680	522	-158
5.	Obra	6157	6394	+237	6501	5359	-1142
6.	Anpara	3062	-19	3100	3365	+265	1946
	Total.	13475	11977	-1498	12692	10831	-1861

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	1992-92 (April Octobe)		
		Requirement (Apr-Oct. 92)	Despatches (Apr. Oct. '92)	Shortage (-) Surplus (+)
1	2	9	10	11
1.	Harduaganj	552	432	-120
2.	Panki	205	164	-41
3.	Paricha	427	414	-12
4.	Tanda	504	390	-114
5.	Obra	3523	3176	-347
6.	Anpara	1946	1740	-206
Total:		7157	6316	-841

Coal requirements of thermal power stations are worked out on the basis of generation targets accepted by them. The actual despatches however depend on several factors including financial arrangements by power stations, unloading of coal by power stations, availability of railway wagons etc. Overriding priority is given for supply of coal to power houses. Supply of coal to power houses is monitored regularly and corrective action is taken whenever necessary.

Export of Ludhiana Hosiery Goods

4180. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great demand for "Ludhiana hosiery" goods in the neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of these goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHCK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The demand for hosiery goods from India in neighbouring countries is rather poor.

Target for Assam under Bank Branch Expansion Programme

4181. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under branch expansion programme of the nationalised banks during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Assam; and

(b) the number of licences issued by the Reserve Bank of India for opening the branches of nationalised banks and Regional Rural Banks in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90) co-terminus with Seventh Five Year Plan period, Reserve Bank of India has issued 303 licences to commercial banks for opening rural/semi-urban branches in Assam. As at the end of year 1991, 83 licences were pending utilisation with banks. The validity of the licences which have remained unutilised has been extended upto end of March, 1993.

[Translation]

Construction of Subway in front of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

4182. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved any scheme for construction of a sub-way near Willington Crescent, Shankar Road and Talkatora Road near the crossing in front of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital; and

(b) if so, the time by which the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refinance Facilities to Rural Banks of Bihar by NHB

4183. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Housing Bank has

provided refinancing facilities to Rural Banks of Bihar and Orissa for construction and repair of the houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount provided during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Housing Bank (NHB) has introduced since 1989, schemes for providing financial assistance to, inter-alia, scheduled State Co-operative Banks as also to State Level Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks. Besides this, NHB's scheme for refinance to scheduled commercial banks also provides for granting refinance through the sponsor commercial banks in respect of housing loans disbursed through regional rural banks. However, no financial assistance has been sought from NHB under any of these schemes in respect of Bihar and Orissa.

[English]

Gold Import

4184. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state the details of the foreign exchange earned by the Government on import of gold upto September, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): A sum of Rs. 123.27 crores in foreign exchange has been earned by the Government as customs duty on import of gold upto September, 1992.

Recruitment of sports Persons in RBI

4185. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government in regard to recruitment of outstanding sports persons in banks and particularly in the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether recruitment of outstanding sports persons has been made in the Reserve Bank of India against the Sports Quota; and

(c) if so, the details of such persons recruited during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have reported as under:-

Sports candidates of outstanding merit who have participated in State Level/National Level Sports Events/Tournaments can be considered for immediate appointment by RBI on the basis of interview alone in classes III and IV depending on their educational qualifications, subject to their passing the qualifying test for class III in due course. First line players of inter-university/inter-state standing are also considered for appointment in the bank in the normal course by extending to them concessions/relaxations in age, educational qualifications, etc. However, appointment of sports candidates in the bank depends on the availability of vacancies at various offices of the bank as also the needs of the local sports clubs for new players/replacements in specific sports disciplines. There is, thus no fixed quota for recruitment of sports candidates. During the period January, 1990 to December, 1992 the bank recruited 35 sports candidates in its various offices.

[*Translation*]

Employment Abroad

4186. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which issue fake advertisements regarding sending persons abroad for employment identified by the Government;

(b) the number of such companies registered with the Government and are functioning in the country at present; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State and Union Territory-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Under the Emigration Act 1983, only the Recruiting Agencies registered with the Ministry of Labour are allowed to conduct the business of recruitment of persons for employment abroad. No case about issue of fake advertisements by registered Recruiting Agents has come to the notice of the Government. Information regarding agencies which are not registered with the Ministry of Labour and are indulging in such a malpractice is being collected.

[*English*]

Diversion of World Bank Funds

4187. SHRI DHARMA BHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have requested the World Bank to allow them to divert World Bank aid to National Renewal Fund;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of assistance proposed to be diverted; and

(d) the reaction of the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The National Renewal Fund was established by the Government of India to ease the burden of adjustment on workers, and to provide for their compensation, retraining and redeployment. A Social Safety Net Project of US \$ 500 million has been negotiated with the World Bank recently to complement the National Renewal Fund. This project would be financed partially from savings generated of IDA Credits as a result of exchange rate adjustments.

Foreign Exchange Permits

4188. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines, if any, laid down by the Government/the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for regulating the issue of blank foreign exchange permits to the various industrial houses/trading houses in exports and imports and other;

(b) the particulars of such permits issued during the current year upto November 30 in the names of various houses along with the amount thereof; and

(c) the check being exercised over the proper utilisation of this foreign exchange for legitimate purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Consequent upon introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System with effect from 1st March

1992, the blanket permit scheme has been replaced by the Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Account Scheme under which all the foreign exchange earners (including exporters, etc.) can open these EEFC accounts with an Authorised Dealer and credit therein upto 15% of their foreign exchange receipts in convertible currencies.

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

Services Board of RBI

4189. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has a Services Board looking after recruitments/Promotions of the Bank-Officers.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the rules governing the constitution of the Board and appointment of its Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that its Services Board was set up in July, 1968 for attending to pre-recruitment formalities for filling up officers' posts, both by way of direct recruitment as also by promotion, and to attend to such other duties as may be entrusted to it by the Reserve Bank. The Board is mainly engaged in conducting examinations for direct recruitment of officers in Gr. 'A' 'B' as also conducting qualifying written tests/interviews to select officers for promotion in the bank. In addition, it advises the bank in disciplinary cases pertaining to officers when referred.

(c). The Board has been constituted

under the Reserve Bank of India Services Board Regulations, 1968 in terms of which it may comprise a Chairman, a member-Secretary and other member or members. All appointments to the Board are made for a specific period by the Governor of Reserve Bank of India. No person may be appointed or hold office (i) As Chairman after he attains the age of sixty-five years and (ii) as a member of member-Secretary after he attains the age of sixty-two years. After ceasing to hold office, the Chairman, member or member-secretary is ineligible for further employment in the bank or any of its associate institutions.

[Translation]

Recommendation of Abid Hussain Committee

4190. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the recommendations made by the Abid Hussain Committee;

(b) whether the Government have considered these recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which these recommendations are likely to be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Recommendations of Abid Hussain Committee have been considered by Government. Some of them have already been implemented.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The following are the salient features of the precommendations of Abid Hussain Committee:

- (1) An APEX Council with permanent representative of non-officials from all the different parts of the industry should be appointed for monitoring and implementing the action that resulted from the recommendations of the Committee. The Council to be appointed for a period of 2 years may later be appointed on a permanent basis.
- (2) Cotton growers should receive remunerative prices. The price policy for raw cotton should have competitive advantage. Stability of cotton prices should be achieved. India should be a stable exporter of cotton. An APEX level Cotton Development and Technology Authority should be established.
- (3) The import duty on synthetic fibre and yarn should be so designed as to make the landed prices of synthetic fibre roughly equivalent to phased schedule of domestic prices to be determined and pre-announced by the BICP.
- (4) A minimum economic size for spinning industry should be evolved.
- (5) The system of hank yarn vis-a-vis reservation should be so made that adequate hank yarn to handloom weavers is effectively provided. To check the tendency of diversion of hank yarn to powerlooms, hank yarn supplied by the mills to handloom cooperative societies and other handloom organisations recognised by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms should be exempted from the Excise Duty and Excise Duty charged on hank yarn sold otherwise. The access of the handloom weavers to hank yarn should not diminish. The reservation items for handlooms should be placed in IX Schedule of the Constitution. For the welfare of the handloom weavers the Committee has recommended establishment of a General Welfare Fund and a Weavers Rehabilitation Fund.
- (6) The Janata Cloth Scheme should be redesigned and targetted more directly at the low earning weavers.
- (7) The Committee recommended establishment of Area Based Handloom Promotion Agency in handloom concentration areas and also an APEX agency called National Handloom Development Authority to bring together all the professional, technical, design, managerial, marketing and financing inputs needed to give a major impetus to the promotion of handlooms in the country.
- (8) The lot of powerloom weavers should be improved, further growth and dynamism induced and regularisation of powerloom activity ensured. For the

amelioration of powerloom weavers, Health Insurance Fund and Social Security Funds should be established. the powerloom centres already established should, be strengthened, made more effective and their number increased. Powerloom Area Development Corporation should be established where there are ore than 25000 powerloom weavers. The Labour Enforcement and Welfare Agency should be established in each powerloom concentration area as a subsidiary of PADC.

- (9) The mill industry should continue to be modernised rapidly. The institutional arrangements should be devised for effectively implementing industrial infrastructure required. Textile Restructuring Asset Trusts should be formed in indentified metropolitian areas with a concentration of around 25000 textile workers or more. These Trusts should be endowed with legal and administrative powers.
- (10) Levy of excise duty on textiles must be shifted from fabric processing, finishing stage to yarn stage.

[English]

Development of National Highways in Karnataka

4191. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the development of National Highways submitted by the Karnataka Government to the Union Government during the last two years;

(b) the details of the proposals out of them approved by and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) the reasons for not clearing the remaining proposals;

(d) whether the construction work of any of sanctioned projects is being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 76 Nos. of proposals for road works and 3 Nos. for bridge works were received from Government of Karnataka during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(b) 37 Nos. of road works at an aggregate cost of Rs. 89.28 crores, and 3 Nos. of bridge works at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4.963 crores, have been sanctioned by the Government.

(c) Remaining 39 Nos. of road works were returned to the State Government unsanctioned for clarifications/modifications/ non-provision in the plan.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Widening of NH No. 12

4192. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic on Jaipur-Jabalpur National Highway has increased enormously; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to widen this stretch of National Highway No. 12.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Generally, traffic on all National Highways in the country has been increasing and individual National Highways are being improved/widened gradually as per needs depending on inter-se priorities and availability of funds. National Highway No. 12 from Jaipur to Jabalpur has a length of 854 kms excluding urban links. Out of this, 398 kms have already been widened to two-lanes and widening is in progress in another 246 kms. Widening of balance kms will be taken up in phases as a part of Annual Plans subject to overall priorities.

Employment in the Agriculture Sector

4193. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of employment in all major sectors, excluding the agriculture, is more than three per cent while it is only 0.92 per cent in agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, the schemes being implemented for increasing of employment growth rate in the agricultural sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) According to 1991 Census, the proportion of agricultural labourers has increased from 25.12% in 1981 to 26.49% in 1991 while the proportion of workers in household industry and other workers increased by 0.21% and 1.41%

respectively during the same period.

(b) The major on-going schemes for promoting rural employment are :-

- (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDPP);
- (ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM);
- (iii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojna.

Besides the above schemes, the Planning Commission has adopted in the Eighth Five Year Plan a Strategy for employment generation in rural areas. As a part of this strategy the Planning Commission has identified development of wasteland, water conservation, integrated water-shed development, development of forest areas and non-farm rural activities as important areas of employment generation. It is also making provisions for training, technology, marketing assistance and credit to non-agricultural activity with a view to promoting industries in rural areas.

[English]

Increase in Price of VSF

4194. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the difficulties being faced by the textile industry due to increase in prices of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The prices of man-

made fibres/yarns, including Viscose Staple Fibre are primarily governed by the demand, supply and market forces. Government has already liberalised industrial policy to encourage establishment of industrial units for manufacture of these fibres/yarns. Besides, the Government has from time to time been impressing upon the manufacturers of these fibres/yarns, the need for keeping the prices low.

Loan to Educated Unemployed Youth in Madhya Pradesh

4195. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed youth who have been given bank loans in the

Loan sanctioned

Loan disbursed

Nos.	Amount (in lakhs)	Nos.	Amount (in lakhs)
513	142.12	136	31.74

The district-wise information about the bank loans for the purpose is not available.

(b) and (c). The complaints including those relating to alleged misutilisation of loans etc. are taken up by the Reserve Bank of India and Government as and when received, with the concerned banks for remedial action.

Yarn Production and Stock of Cloth

4196. SHRI BAPUHARICHAURE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of yarn and its availability for consumption for handlooms in hank form and for powerlooms in cone form and beam form during each of the last three

Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh for earning livelihood under SEEUY scheme during the last year;

(b) whether some people have lodged any complaint regarding misutilisation of the loan etc.; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The loans sanctioned and disbursed during 1991-92 for Bilaspur region which comprises the districts of Bilaspur, Raigarh and Ambikapur in Madhya Pradesh under the scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth is as under:

years; State-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the stock of cloth with the Handloom Marketing Cooperatives and the decentralised powerloom sector as on July 1, 1992, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether off-take of cloth in organised handloom sector and decentralised textile/powerloom sectors is sluggish due to market conditions; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to improve the off-take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The estimated delivery of cotton yarn in hank form in the last three years has been as under :-

1989-90	:	301 Million Kgs.
1990-91	:	332 Million Kgs.
1991-92	:	353 Million Kgs.

According to another estimate the availability of cotton yarn in the form of cone and

beam/pirns for the last three years has been as under :-

(in million Kgs.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hosiery Cone</i>	<i>Weaving Cone</i>	<i>Beams Pirns</i>
1989-90	117	356	30
1990-91	125	382	33
1991-92	123	376	33

The market of yarn is a national market and figures of State-wise consumption keep varying according to variations in demand and supply for cloth produced in the States.

figures are not maintained by the Government.

(b) Closing stock of some of the important handloom agencies as on March 31, 1992 is given at the statement attached. The production in the powerloom sector is decentralised and its stock and distribution

(c) and (d). While the off-take of cloth has been sluggish, the position has improved in the recent months as has been seen from the changes in the Wholesale Price Index of yarn compared with cloth. The estimates of the change are as under:-

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Percentage Variation between July, 1992 to July, 1991.</i>	<i>Percentage Variation between October, 1992 to October, 1991.</i>
Cotton yarn	16.42	7.33
Cotton Cloth (Powerloom)	(-) 4.41	3.66
Cotton Cloth (Handloom)	6.81	6.81

STATEMENT

Closing stock of some of the important handloom agencies as on 31.3.1992

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd, Hyderabad	3640.65
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation Ltd. Hyderabad	574.64
3.	Assam Apex Weavers & Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd. Guwahati.	300.84
4.	Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd., Guwahati	70.11
5.	Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad	429.00
6.	Gujarat State Handloom & Industrial Cooperative Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad.	86.87
7.	Utkarsh Regional Handloom Development Cooperative Society Ltd., Ahmedabad.	12.19
8.	Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd, Cannanore.	2879.27
9.	Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Cannanore.	260.48
10.	Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation Ltd. Nagpur.	338.61

11.	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. Ltd. Imphal.	17.32
12.	Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd, Bhubaneswar	574.64
13.	Pondicherry State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Pondicherry.	93.49
14.	Punjab State Handloom Weavers Apex Cooperative Society Ltd., Chandigarh.	156.90
15.	Tamil Nadu State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Madras.	5486.78
16.	Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahkari Sang Ltd., Jaipur	12.86
17.	U.P. State Handloom Corporation Ltd. Kanpur	5287.00
18	U.P. Industrial Cooperative Association Ltd., Kanpur	1706.78
19.	West Bengal State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Calcutta.	4870.27
20.	West Bengal Handloom & Powerloom Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	4997.60

Credit Facilities to Textile Industry by Banks

4197. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bank credit made available to textile industry as a whole and to textiles industry in Maharashtra in particular during the last three years and so far in 1992; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide more credit to textiles industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the total limits sanctioned by the scheduled commercial banks to the textile industry during the last three years are as indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
March, 1990	1994
March, 1991	2167
March, 1992	2361

However, State-wise information on bank credit to the textile industry is not maintained by RBI.

(b) Government, under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme (TMFS) cre-

ated by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) with an initial corpus of Rs. 750 crores to meet the modernisation requirements of the textile mills, have disbursed the following financial assistance during the last three years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Assistance Disbursed</i>
1990-91	141
1991-92	119
1992-93	(Till April) 6

In the case of Maharashtra Rs. 142 crores under TMFS in 34 cases has so far been disbursed to the textile mills as on 31.08.1992. Modernisation of textile mills is

a continuous process and quantum of modernisation assistance depends upon its need and ability to meet viability/financial norms of the institutions.

Assistance to Weavers

4198. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have urged the State Governments to initiate steps to help handloom weavers in the drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to meet the situation; and

(d) to what extent the State Governments have helped the handloom weavers in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). The pattern of assistance for State Governments for natural calamities including assistance to weavers affected by drought is now implemented under Calamity Relief Fund Scheme. The scheme has come in operation from the financial year 1990-91 and will be operated till the end of the financial year 1994-95. Statewise amount to be spent on calamity relief has been fixed on an annual basis.

For financing relief expenditure, a Calamity Relief Fund has been set up in each State. The State Governments are required to undertake relief measures in case of natural calamities like droughts, floods etc. using

the corpus of the fund. Under the scheme, a State Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary is empowered to decide on all issues pertaining to administration of Calamity Relief Fund including norms of assistance. Handloom is amongst the sectors eligible for assistance in the wake of natural calamities including drought.

Profits and Losses by Major Ports

4199. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profits/losses of major ports during the last three years;

(b) the number of employees who left service under the voluntary retirement scheme in each major port, port-wise; and

(c) the number of total employees as on October 1, 1992 in each port, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The losses/profits of the major ports are measured in terms of operating surplus/deficit and net surplus/deficit. The operating surplus/deficit is arrived at by deducting operating expenditure from operating income while net surplus/deficit is arrived at after taking into account the Finance and Miscellaneous income, Finance and Miscellaneous expenditure and transfer from/to various Reserves. The details of the figures of operating surplus/deficit and net surplus/deficit of the major ports for the year 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows :-

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Operating surplus/deficit (-) (Rs. lakhs)			Net surplus/deficit (-) (Rs. lakhs)		
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
		3	4	5	6	6	7
1.	Bombay	6207.19	6388.00	6180.00	228.33	21.00	20.00
2.	Calcutta	5825.50	6487.99	5461.15	229.14	121.47	162.00
3.	Cocin	1743.59	1470.46	1615.82	361.40	337.75	352.65
4.	Kandla	2378.87	2840.24	3166.55	1995.72	2603.24	3105.15
5.	Madras	5780.04	6423.85	7003.72	98.84	99.66	99.00
6.	Mormugao	1619.72	1437.23	995.80	5.38	4.85	160.83
7.	New Mangalore	648.81	1424.81	944.67	-	237.63	-
8.	Paradip	2355.86	3519.27	*2955.62	266.99	413.11	*126.08
9.	Tuticorin	816.53	809.08	1025.89	14.42	21.17	40.03
10.	Visakhapatnam	5264.78	3767.39	3693.42	989.25	306.44	94.88
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	(-) 345.29	708.80	1868.18	(-) 69.03	83.34	47.10

* Figures are provisional.

(b) and (c) The details of number of employees who left service under the voluntary retirement scheme and the number of total employees as on October 1, 1992 are given below port-wise :-

<i>Name of the port</i>	<i>Number of employees retired under voluntary retirement Scheme</i>	<i>Total No. of employees as on 1-10-92</i>
Bombay	644	28060
Calcutta	1143	21987
Cochin	51	5719
Kandla	Nil	4781
Madras	668	11349
Mormugao	Nil	3838
New Mangalore	Nil	2592
Paradip	Nil	4577
Tuticorin	Nil	2378
Visakhapatnam	278	10974
Jawaharlal Nehru	Nil	1560

Assistance to Tamil Nadu by LIC

4200. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects in Tamil Nadu for which LIC has provided or propose to provide assistance during the current financial year; and

(b) the number and details of housing schemes taken up by LIC in the State during the last three years?

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The project in which LIC is providing assistance in Tamil Nadu are Social Housing Schemes of the State Government, State Electricity Board; Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes, Tamil Nadu Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., Tamil Nadu State Government loan, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Bonds, and Tamil Nadu State Financial Corporation Bonds.

(b) LIC has taken up only one Policy-holders' Housing Scheme in Tamil Nadu so far. The land admeasuring about 12.4 acres was purchased from Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Madras, at the cost of Rs. 255 lakhs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

at Padi Eri, Marjyas in the year 1990. Construction of 50 buildings generating 800 residential flats under the Scheme is in progress. The built-up area of flats varies from 583 sq. ft. to 1000 sq. ft. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 22 crores. The project is likely to be completed by May 1993. The flats will be sold to policyholders at the price to be determined by LIC at that time.

Profit/Loss by CIL Subsidiaries

4201. SHRI ANANDRATNA MAURYA:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to

state:

(a) the profit or loss made by each subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. during 1991-92 and during first seven months of the current financial year; and

(b) the steps being taken to make these companies profitable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Profits/losses of subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited during 1991-92 were as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Company</i>		<i>Profit (+)/Loss (-)</i> <i>(Before Coal Price Regulation Accounts)</i>
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited	(-) 326.39
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	(-) 380.09
3.	Central Coalfields Limited	(+) 135.59
4.	Northern Coalfields Limited	(+) 339.47
5.	Western Coalfields Limited	(+) 13.37
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	(+) 405.61
7.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	(+) 2.12
8.	CIL (HQ)/Dankuni Coal Complex/ North Eastern Coalfield	(-) 22.61
Total CIL		(+) 167.07

The profit/loss figures for current year will be available only after the accounts are finalised and audited for the complete financial year 1992-93.

(b) Various steps taken to improve the

performance of these companies include the following :-

- (i) Increased production and productivity.

- (ii) Effective control of cost of production so as to have an adequate margin for sustained growth.
- (iii) Implementation of "Cash and Carry Scheme" for better sales realisation of coal.
- (iv) Improved manpower planning including re-deployment of surplus labour and restricting the intake of new hands against vacancies caused by natural wastage.
- (v) Reduction in manpower through voluntary retirement.
- (vi) Concept of 'all men all jobs' is being tried on experimental basis.
- (vii) Improvement in availability and utilisation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery by providing adequate Workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.
- (viii) Procurement of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery and other equipments are scrutinised closely so that additions to plant and machinery are minimised.
- (ix) Special emphasis on underground mines to improve the productivity and profitability.
- (x) Steps taken for maintain-
- ing better coordination with State Governments and also with appropriate authorities for acquisition of requisite land so that the mining activities can be taken as per schedule.
- (xi) Capital expenditure reduction without impairing short term/long term production potential so that impact of interest and depreciation in the future cost of production is minimised.
- (xii) Periodical revision of price of coal/coke to neutralise the cost increases.

Excise Duty Dues from Cigarette Manufacturers

4202. DR. VASAN PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cigarette manufacturers as on June 30, 1992;

(b) the total production of cigarettes during the last three years;

(c) the amount collected by way of excise duty on cigarettes during each of the last three years, company-wise;

(d) the details of the excise duty dues from the cigarette manufacturers at present, company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to recover these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

- (d) A statement is enclosed. measures, as considered necessary have been taken to recover the central excise
- (e) Administrative, legal and other dues.

STATEMENT

Details of Excise duty dues from Cigarette manufacturers as on 1.9.1951

(Rs. in tonnes)

Amount of Central Excise Duty

3

*114.20 (Out of which a sum
of Rs. 20.20 crores has been
deposited fr appeal)*

Name of the Cigarette Company

2

S. No.

1

M/s IIC Ltd

1.

M/s Godfrey Philips India Ltd.

2.

M/s J.K Cigarette Ltd.

3.

M/s International Tobacc Co Ltd.

4.

M/s. North East Tobacco Co. Ltd

5.

M/s. Tirupati Cigarette Ltd.

6.

M/s Asia Tobacco

7.

M/s. NTC Ltd.

8.

0.14

0.07

0.49

0.49

0.31

0.10

21.49

(Rs. in tonnes)

S. No.	Name of the Cigarette Company	2	Amount of Central Excise Duty
1		3	
9.	M/s. Master Tobacco Co.		2.36
10.	M/s. North India Tobacco Co. Ltd.		0.16
11.	M/s. Universal Tobacco Co Ltd.		2.11
12.	M/s. Suvran Filters & Tobacco Productions		0.49
13.	M/s. Navbheeat Tobacco Enterprises Ltd		0.09
14.	Tamil Nadu Tobacco. Co Ltd.		1.34

[*Translation*]

Shops and Houses Near Bamroli Air Force Station

4203. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some specific provisions in case the structures situated inside and outside the Air Force Stations are removed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to remove the shops and houses situated inside and outside the Bamroli Air Force Station;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to allot land or houses as compensation at any other place to the displaced persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Section 9-A of the Aircraft Act 1934 and Section 3 of (The Indian) Works of Defence Act, 1903 are the relevant provisions.

(c) Presently, there is no such proposal with the Government. There are no private shops and houses inside the Bamroli Air Force Station.

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

[*English*]

Import of Gold

4204. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) the amount of customs duty collected on import of Gold after the introduction of Gold Import Policy;

(b) whether the import duty on gold has been reduced; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A sum of Rs. 183.11 crores in foreign exchange has been collected upto November, 1992 as customs duty on import of gold after the introduction of Gold Import Policy.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Gold Import Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01-03-1992 with customs duty @ Rs. 450 per ten grams. After considering the suggestions and representations from various quarters, and with a view to make the Scheme attractive, the customs duty was reduced to Rs. 220 per ten grams w.e.f. 30-04-1992.

Interest Charged by Sidbi and Idei On Loans

4205. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) are providing financial assistance for the growth of medium and small scale industrial units in the country;

(b) whether IDBI and SIDBI have charging high rate of interest from the medium and small scale units taking loans from these financial institutions;

(c) whether the Medium and Small scale units are incurring losses on account of this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Although it is true that many units in the small and medium sector are incurring losses, it would be incorrect to attribute these losses exclusively to the incidence of prevailing rate of interest as interest expenses form only a small component of the entire cost of production. The institutional experience shows that many units incur losses due to various reasons such as market constraints, technological problems, management deficiencies, etc.

(d) Both the Reserve Bank of India and the all India financial institutions monitor the interest rate structure on a continuous basis and effect necessary changes whenever necessary. Effective from October 9, 1992 the interest rate on loans above Rs. 2 lakh has been reduced by SIDBI from 19% to 18% in respect of working capital assistance granted under single window scheme. The all India financial institutions have also reduced the interest rate by one percentage point from the prevailing level on all project loans in respect of which agreements are to be executed on or after November, 1992.

Doctors in Dispensaries of BCC Ltd.

4206. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether surplus doctors are posted in several dispensaries of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding surplus doctors posted in the dispensaries during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to transfer surplus doctors to other dispensaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance to Deep Sea Fishing Industry by SCICI

4207. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd., (SCICI) has stopped or minimised the financial assistance being provided to Deep Sea Fishing Industry;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to extend financial assistance to deep sea fishing units in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government of India announced a rehabilitation scheme on April 4, 1991 for the fishing companies assisted by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC). Further relaxations were made in the scheme by the Government in April,

1992, in response to requests from the industry. The Scheme envisages various concessions which include waiver of penal interest, re-capitalisation of overdue amounts repayable over the balance economic life of the vessel, additional financial assistance for meeting increased cost of acquisition of vessels and assistance for repair and modification of vessels. Government of India has been extending several other concessions. Some of these include subsidy upto 33% of the cost of indigenously constructed vessels, loans at subsidised interest rates for acquisition of fishing vessels, diesel subsidy of Rs. 1.6 per litre of fuel consumed or 10% of the FOB value of exports (whichever is less), duty free imports for inputs, and other benefits as applicable to export oriented units.

Misuse of Indian Airlines Chartered Planes by RBI Staff

4208. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the misuse of the Indian Airlines Chartered planes by the R.B.I. staff engaged in carrying currency for delivering to J&K Bank in Srinagar between January 1990 to July 1991;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry conducted in consultation with the Indian Airlines authorities has since been completed;

(c) if so, the details of action so far taken against the R.B.I. officers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has since issued charge sheet to one of its officials and the case has been referred to the local CBI for investigation.

Development of Sericulture in Kerala

4209. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received sericulture projects from the Government of Kerala for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Payments to Cotton Suppliers by NTC

4210. SHRI G.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Ltd. has settled all the dues of cotton suppliers outstanding against them during each of the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor unit-wise;

(c) whether mounting overdues cripple the cooperative societies and cooperative Marketing Federations in organising effective procurement during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Registered Overseas Recruiting Agents

4211. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the increasing number of complaints registered with the Protector-General of Emigrants regarding irregularities and malpractices by registered overseas recruiting agents during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government are considering drastic action against the defaulting agents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of complaints received against the Recruiting Agents during the last three years is as under :-

1990 53

1991 63

1992 73

(up to 30.11.92)

(c) to (e). As and when complaints are received against registered Recruiting Agencies, these are enquired into with the help of police and the concerned Indian Missions abroad, depending upon the nature of the complaint. Necessary action is also taken by the Indian Missions for redressal of the grievances of the Indian workers. During the last three years (upto 30.10.1992), Registration Certificates of 22 Recruiting Agents were suspended and these agencies were not allowed to carry on the business of employment of persons abroad during the period of suspension.

Misappropriation of Reward money

4212. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reward money accrued due to gold seized by the Customs Department in Karnataka during 1988, was misappropriated;

(b) whether CBI inquiry was also conducted into the alleged misappropriation of reward money;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the officials found involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The matter is under verification by the C.B.I.

Ganja Plantation in the Country

4213. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the traditional practice prevailing at present to determine the extent of Ganja plantation the country;

(b) the scientific method adopted for the purpose;

(c) whether the data collected the IN-SAT is being utilised thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The traditional practice prevalent to determine the extent of Ganja Plantation in the country is by manual/visual surveys.

(b) No, Scientific method has been introduced so far.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Captive Mines for Thermal Plants

4214. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given relaxation to the thermal power plants to be set up in the private sector for developing their own coal mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give the said relaxation to other bigger plants using huge quantity of coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be given; and

(e) if not, the reason therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b). The Government have taken a decision to permit private sector participation in coal mining operations in virgin areas for the purposes of captive consumption for power generation.

A Bill to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been introduced in the Parliament.

(c) to (e). The Bill also seeks to permit private sector participation in setting up of washeries and in coal mining operations for other end uses to be notified.

[*English*]

Facilities to Fishermen for Fishery Trade

4215. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sasoan Docks and New Ferry Jettys is highly congested due to increased number of fishing vessels in Bombay;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for utilising land adjoining Sasoan Dock for providing facilities to fishermen and fishery trade; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No fresh proposal for utilising the land for providing facilities to fishery trade other than those which have already been sanctioned has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Table of the House.

Unpaid Wages

4216. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Allahabad High Court in its recent judgement has held that unpaid wages and arrears of workers is equivalent to an equity share;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be paid on the

Coal Production

4217. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Coal produced in mines of each State during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the imbalance in the coal production in various States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) The information is given below:-

Sl. No.	State	(million Tonnes)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
		3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.80	17.71	20.58		
2.	Assam	0.84	0.68	0.95		
3.	Bihar	66.58	67.49	69.17		
4.	Orissa	13.25	16.27	20.70		
5.	Madhya Pradesh	62.30	65.35	69.18		
6.	Maharashtra	16.34	16.85	18.88		

million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Uttar Pradesh	6.17	10.38	11.70
8.	West Bengal	17.61	17.00	18.12
	Total	200.89	211.73	229.28

(b) The levels of coal production in each State depend on factors like nature of coal deposits, reserves, availability of infrastructure including land, demand of coal, etc. For example, mining in the Raniganj coalfield in West Bengal was started over 200 years ago and other coalfields were developed much later. Therefore the variation in production in different states can not be considered as imbalance.

[*Translation*]

DTC Students Concessional Passes

4218. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the rate of D.T.C. all route students concessional passes; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision has been taken on the quantum of increase.

[*English*]

Payment of Pension by Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

4219. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the pensioners who get the payment of pension and dearness

allowance from the nationalised banks in Rajkot, Gujarat do not get the payments in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases pending for payments in the above nationalised banks; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for making the payments to pensioners expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not received any complaint either from the pensioners or pensioners' associations regarding delayed payment of pension and dearness allowance by any pension paying branch of the nationalised banks in Rajkot. Under the scheme for payment of pension through public sector banks presently in force, the amount of pension is automatically credited by the pension disbursing bank branch to the account of the pensioners on the last working day of the month. With a view to provide quick redressal to the grievances of the pensioners, RBI have also issued instructions recently to all public sector banks advising them to associate representatives of associations of pensioners in their periodic Customer Service Meetings.

[*Translation*]

New BEL Units

4220. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the units of the Bharat Electronics Limited have been set up and proposed to be set up in near future;

(b) the items being manufactured in the said units of the Bharat Electronics Limited;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up full-fledged corporation by decentralising the present industrial units of B.E.L.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The nine manufacturing units of Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) are:

1. Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Pune (Maharashtra)
4. Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
5. Panchkula (Haryana)
6. Kotdwara (Uttar Pradesh)
7. Taloja (Maharashtra)
8. Madras (Tamil Nadu)
9. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

At present, there is no proposal to set up any new unit of BEL in the near future.

(b) The major items being presently manufactured in the various units of BEL are Electronic equipments such as Communication equipment, Studio and transmission equipment, Optical and opto-electronic instruments, Radars, Electronic Voting Machines, Electronic Exchanges and Electronic

components like Semiconductors, Integrated circuits, Black and White T.V. picture Tubes, X-Ray Tubes, etc.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

[English]

Consumption of Petrol

4221. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petrol consumption for Government vehicles during 1991-92 and 1992-93 till date, monthwise; and

(b) the reasons for increase, if any, in petrol consumption in spite of instructions of the Government to reduce such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Insurance Policy for Tea Industry

4222. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea industry has pleaded for a change in insurance policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was reported by the General Insurance Corporation of

India (GICI) that the representation of the Indian Tea Association was considered by them and the GICI have already clarified the position to them.

Upgradation of Kutch Custom Collectorate

4223. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Gujarat regarding upgradation of the Kutch Collectorate in view of the vast coastal smuggling activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these offices are facing acute shortage of modern equipments and staff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). No such request has been received from the Government of Gujarat. The requirements of equipment and staff of all field formations for anti-smuggling purposes are reviewed on a continuous basis with a view to suitably meet them.

[*Translation*].

Slump in Wool Price Due to Import of Wool

4224. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of wool has been liberalised during the last two years and import duty on wool has been reduce;

(b) whether due to the above decision of the Government, the rates of the indigenous wool have come down; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The import of raw wool has long back been liberalised. There has been no reduction in import duty on wool in the last 2 years (1990-91 and 1991-92).

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

Opium Farming

4225. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any changes in the rules regarding issue of licences to the opium producing farmers in U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban the opium farming; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The following changes have been made in the general conditions for grant of licences for opium poppy cultivation policy for the year 1992-93, viz;

(i) On account of better crop conditions and increase in average yield of opium per hectare during 1991-92, the minimum qualifying yield of opium for grant of licences for poppy cultivation has been prescribed as 36 kgs./hectare in the State of Uttar Pradesh as against the qualifying yield of 32 kgs./hectare for the year 1991-92. However, in view of the representations received from some of the cultivators, it has been decided to give relaxation of 1000 grammes/hectare in the prescribed qualifying yield for grant of licences and also to grant licences to all those cultivators who had otherwise tendered the prescribed qualifying yield at 70°C as per factory analysis. Cultivators in whose village there was some damage to poppy crop due to natural calamities resulting in fall in average yield between 20% and 70% have been made eligible for licences if they had tendered a minimum yield of not less than 18 kgs. of opium per hectare in the year 1991-92.

(ii) The condonable limit in respect of excess cultivation of poppy has been reduced from 2 ares

to 1 are per licence.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

German Aid for Social Service Sector

4226. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of soft loan, grant and financial credit received from Germany during the current financial year; and

(b) the amount the Government propose to invest in the social services sector in various States, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A Financial Cooperation Agreement providing DM 427.304 million was signed between the Govt. of FRG and the Govt. of India on 12.10.92. This amount comprises of soft loan of DM 296.604 million, grant assistance of DM 55.7 million and export credit of DM 75.0 million.

(b) Out of the above amount, DM 95.00 million has been allocated for Social Sector Investments with the following break up:

DM Million

(i)	Basic Education in Bihar & Orissa	10.0
(ii)	Cyclone Shelters in Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	5.0
(iii)	Housing Development Finance Corporation	30.0
(iv)	National Renewal Fund	50.0

No specific State is identified for item

(iii) & (iv) above.

Minor Ports

4227. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked to provide financial assistance to States for development and extension of minor ports during 1992-93 and Eighth Plan period;

(b) the funds released so far; and

(c) the names of minor ports for which the financial assistance is likely to be provided during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In accordance with decision of the National Development Council taken in its meeting held in December, 1991, the allocation of outlays for development of Minor Ports is made under the States' plans. Hence no outlay has been proposed for minor ports in the Central Plan for port sector. The outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs earmarked earlier in the Annual Plan 1992-93 will not be utilised.

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

Loans Applications with Public Sector Banks in Bihar

4228. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan application pending clearance for more than three months in each of the public sector banks in Bihar; and

(b) the time limit for disposal of loan applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The data reporting system does

not generate the information regarding number of loan applications pending clearance for more than three months in each of the public sector banks in Bihar.

(b) In terms of the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks on priority sector lending, all loan applications upto credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- are to be disposed of within a fortnight and these over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.

Bombay Customs House

4229. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1748 on March 6, 1992 and state:

(a) the irregularities pointed out in the Inspection Report of 1986 on Bombay Customs House of the Directorate of Preventive Operations; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The irregularities pointed out in the Inspection Report of the Directorate of Preventive Operations relate mainly to the improper accounting of confiscated goods and the irregular manner adopted while disposing the goods stored in/from Customs Warehouses in Bombay.

(b) The final compliance is still awaited from Bombay Custom House.

Credit camps

4230. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of credit camps organised for distribution of credit by the National-

ised banks during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the credit disbursed through such camps to the beneficiaries in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Goa;

(c) whether the practice of organising credit camps has been discontinued now;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the details of the programmes for the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). Government and Reserve Bank of India have not formulated any scheme for distribution of loans by public

sector banks in credit camps. Under the scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), camps are organised to achieve effective coordination between banks and Government agencies where beneficiaries can represent and their applications processed expeditiously. The public sector banks may organise credit camps of their own as a part of their over all measures taken to bring about accelerated credit assistance to weaker sections. The data reporting system of banks does not yield information in respect of number of such camps held in various parts of the country. However, the total outstanding advances of all public sector banks to weaker sections as at the end of September 1989, March 1990 and March 1991 (latest available) in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Goa as well as all over the country is given below:

*No. of A/cs. in lakhs
Amount (Rs. in crores)*

<i>State</i>	<i>September 1989</i>		<i>March 1990</i>		<i>March 1991</i>	
	<i>No. of</i>		<i>No. of</i>		<i>No. of</i>	
	<i>A/cs.</i>	<i>Amt.</i>	<i>A/cs.</i>	<i>Amt.</i>	<i>A/cs.</i>	<i>Amt.</i>
Maharashtra	17.7	721	18.3	786	18.3	799
Madhya Pradesh	14.9	541	15.4	592	16.1	705
Goa	0.6	21	0.7	23	0.7	24
All India	241.5	8862	253.6	9902	247.6	10341

Export of Defence Products

4231. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:
SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the targets for the export of defence products during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) foreign exchange earnings expected through such export during this period;

(d) the export/import ratio of defence equipments during the last three years; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the defence export?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An export target of Rs. 104 crores was fixed for the defence production units during 1991-92. The target for 1992-93 is Rs. 120.00 crore.

(c) The value of exports (including deemed export) by the defence production units in 1991-92 was Rs. 101.26 crore. It is expected that the foreign exchange earnings during 1992-93 through exports by defence production units will be as per the target fixed.

(d) It is not in public interest to disclose the information.

(e) Government have already initiated several steps to increase defence exports. These include policy and procedural liberalisations, efforts through our missions and by the production agencies as well as other export agencies and sales/publicity measures such as participation in foreign exhibitions, exchange of delegations etc.

Irregularities in Inland Waterways Authority of India

4232. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central audit team has suggested for an investigation into the irregularities committed in the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI);

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

(c) the measures taken to tone up the working and functioning of IWAI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). On receipt of allegations regarding irregularities in the management of the funds of Inland Waterways Authority of India against Senior officials of the Authority, the Govt. referred the allegations to the CBI for investigation on 11.2.92. The Govt. also called for a special audit by the Chief Controller of Accounts of this Ministry on 20.3.92. The special audit also recommended a thorough investigation through outside agency into the irregularities in investment of surplus funds resulting in loss of interest.

(c) The Govt. has been closely monitoring the working of the Authority through its nominees on the Authority. With a view to streamlining the working, among other things, it has been decided to abolish the post of Vice-Chairman and down grade the post of Member (Finance).

[*Translation*]

Deposits with Public Sector Banks

4233. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
DR. (SHRIMATI K.S. SOUN-
DARAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits with public sector banks have dwindled during last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to mobilise more deposits; and

(c) the deposits with each of the public sector banks from January, 1992 to Novem-

ber, 1992, month-wise?

18th September 1992.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALBIR
SINGH): (a) and (b). The aggregate deposits
of public sector banks have increased from
Rs. 197451 crores as the end of 20th March
1992 to Rs. 209113 crores as at the end of

(c) The month-wise and bank-wise
aggregate deposits of each of the public
sector banks from January 1992 to October
1992 (latest available) are given in the en-
closed statement.

STATEMENT

Aggregate Deposits of Public Sector Banks as at the end of Last Fortnight of each Month during the Current Calendar Year

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Jan. 24.1.92	Feb. 21.2.92	March 20.3.92	Apr-May 1.5.92	May 29.5.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	State Bank of India	50978	51514	52335	53130	54264
2.	Central Bank of India	11577	11781	11942	11701	11759
3.	Punjab National Bank	14099	14220	14498	14995	14802
4.	Bank of India	12254	12291	12393	12393	12168
5.	Bank of Baroda	11736	12127	12432	12947	13152
6.	Canara Bank	12586	12640	12651	13065	12950
7.	Syndicate Bank	6166	6166	6321	6228	6411
8.	UCO Bank	5740	5748	5913	5813	5838
9.	Union Bank of India	7320	7284	7383	7672	7626

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Jan. 24.1.92	Feb. 21.2.92	March 20.3.92	Apr-May 1.5.92	May 29.5.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	United Bank of India	4770	4796	4843	4917	4960
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	5893	5900	5910	6261	6341
12.	Indian Bank	7052	7189	7190	7307	7278
13.	Dena Bank	3140	3150	3200	3290	3308
14.	Bank of Maharashtra	3250	3244	3267	3318	3387
15.	Allahabad Bank	6050	N.R.	6252	6450	6383
16.	Andhra Bank	N.R.	3285	3381	N.R.	3507
17.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2626	2636	2663	2726	2702
18.	New Bank of India	2033	2023	2030	2072	2088
19.	Vijaya Bank	2541	2561	2626	2660	2646
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3193	3238	3391	3434	3427

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Jan. 24.1.92	Feb. 21.2.92	March 20.3.92	Apr-May 1.5.92	May 29.5.92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Corporation Bank	1867	1937	1999	2140	2122
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	N.R.	2832	2899	N.R.	2928
23.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2284	2330	2343	2345	2395
24.	State Bank of Travancore	2429	2415	2445	2518	2590
25.	State Bank of Patiala	2527	2592	3312	2531	2713
26.	State Bank of Mysore	1677	1706	1696	1718	1711
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1206	1215	1227	1347	1369
28.	State Bank of Indore	1166	1176	1189	1190	1220

N.R. Not Reported

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	June 26.6.92	July 24.7.92	August 21.8.92	Sep-Oct 2.10.92	Oct 30.10.92
1		8	9	10	11	12
1.	State Bank of India	54148	55943	54992	55236	55491
2.	Central Bank of India	11704	11778	11702	12518	12760
3.	Punjab National Bank	14879	14570	14919	16498	15697
4.	Bank of India	12526	12409	12274	12938	12791
5.	Bank of Baroda	13441	13629	13937	15340	15314
6.	Canara Bank	13239	13129	13126	13359	13442
7.	Syndicate Bank	6424	6496	6579	6616	6778
8.	UCO Bank	5906	5924	N.R.	6409	6536
9.	Union Bank of India	7749	8033	8090	7983	8220
10.	United Bank of India	4943	5008	N.R.	5249	6269
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	6438	6409	N.R.	6654	6833

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	June 26.6.92	July 24.7.92	August 21.8.92	Sep-Oct 2.10.92	Oct 30.10.92
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Indian Bank	7235	7570	N.R.	7987	8116
13.	Dena Bank	3320	3400	3488	3645	3685
14.	Bank of Maharashtra	3316	3346	3367	3511	3571
15.	Allahabad Bank	6340	6261	N.R.	6970	6880
16.	Andhra Bank	3575	3600	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
17.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2733	2716	2719	2868	2889
18.	New Bank of India	2071.	2079	2083	2208	2186.
19.	Vijaya Bank	2610	2618	2682	2781	2791
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3377	3434	3485	3692	3716
21.	Corporation Bank	2147	2171	2186	2390	2347
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2990	2996	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	June 26.6.92	July 24.7.92	August 21.8.92	Sep-Oct 2.10.92	Oct 30.10.92
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
23.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2405	2487	2450	2590	2565
24.	State Bank of Travancore	2606	2662	N.R.	2694	2662
25.	State Bank of Patiala	2692	2631	2721	2705	2733
26.	State Bank of Mysore	1796	1790	1832	1875	1879
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1361	1311	1345	1314	1344
28.	State Bank of Indore	1259	1242	1237	1269	1303

N.R. Not Reported

NHs in Bihar

4234. SHRI SHIBU SOREN:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Highways in Bihar on which work for widening/doubling/four lanning the roads has been undertaken during the last three years;

(b) the extent of work completed so far and the reasons for delay in completion of work; and

(c) the funds provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Widening to two lanes/four lanes of selected Kms. on National Highway Nos. 2, 23, 28, 28-A and 30 was undertaken during the last 3 years (1989-90 to 1991-92).

(b) Out of the total 23 works in this category, 10 works have already been completed. The remaining 13 works are at various stages of progress. Some of these works have been delayed due to combination of reasons, such as lack of suitable contractors having required plant and machinery, labour problems, defaulting contractors etc.

(c) Rs. 390.18 lakhs were allotted for these works during the last three years.

[English]

Chandragiri Bridge in Kerala

4235. SHRI M. RAMANNARAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on Chandragiri bridge in Kasaragod in Kerala;

(b) the share of the Union Government on this bridge;

(c) the reasons for the delay in completing the approach road from the southern side; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the work on this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 3.38 crores has been incurred upto 9/92 on the construction of the Chandragiri bridge.

(b) Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The bridge works including approaches sanctioned by the Ministry have been completed and the bridge has been opened to traffic on 21.4.1990. The approach road from the Southern side has been sanctioned separately by the State Government out of their own funds. It is reported by the State Government that the delay in construction of this part of the approach road is due to slow progress by the contractor. Steps are being taken to terminate the contract and get the work executed through another agent.

Free Travelling Facilities in D.T.C. Buses

4236. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide free travelling facilities to ex-service-men and war-widows in D.T.C. buses in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under Government's consideration to issue free pass facilities to ex-servicemen. Free travel facilities to war widows resident in Delhi and their dependent children is already provided by D.T.C.

[*Translation*]

Defence Personnel Died in Siachin Area

4237. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of defence personnel died due to natural calamities in Siachin area during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the assistance given by the Government to the families/dependants of such defence personnel during this period;

(c) whether the Government provide employment to the dependants of such personnel on priority basis;

(d) if so, the number of dependants provided employment so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Indian troops have suffered some casualties, both in combat and due to the severe climatic conditions. It would not be in the security interest to disclose further details.

(b) to (e). Personnel who suffer casualties in the Siachen sector are entitled to liberalised pensionary awards at the rate of last pay drawn. In addition, disabled ex-Servicemen and/or members of their families are entitled to priority in Government employment. They are also eligible to relaxation in age and educational qualifica-

tions and their children are entitled to certain educational concessions. So far, 108 vacancies have been released to the dependents of such casualties by the Central/State Governments.

[*English*]

Profitability of Banks

4238. SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have earned profit during the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concessional lending facility to the priority sector by the public sector banks is proposed to be withdrawn; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The annual accounts of the public sector banks for the year ending 31st March, 1993 are yet to be finalised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling Through SCI Ships

4239. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling in

the Shipping Corporation of India's ships reported during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases of officers and crew found responsible for smuggling and the action taken against them; and

(c) the measures adopted by the Shipping Corporation of India to check the incidents of smuggling through its employees on the vessels of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The number

of cases of smuggling in the ships of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. during the last three years is as follows:-

1990 - 24

1991 - 11

1992 - 5

(upto October 1992)

(b) Number of officers and crew found responsible are as follows:-

	1990	1991	1992 upto October '92
Officers	5	Nil	1
Crew	4	Nil	38
Total	9	Nil	39

In respect of crew found responsible, necessary action as required under the Merchant Shipping Act was taken. In the case of officers found responsible, they were either replaced or departmental action, including dismissal, was taken. However, in many cases goods were not claimed by any of the officers or crew and ownership of the goods could not be established as the same were found in common places.

(c) SCI has taken the following measures to check the incidents of smuggling through their vessels:-

(i) Security Guards Agency at Singapore has been asked to step up their vigilance while on guard duty of SCI vessels.

(ii) Gangway registers are being maintained and the personal property declarations of the Ship's staff are compared with their customs declarations.

(iii) Instructions have been issued to Masters of all vessels on measures to be taken to check the carriage of contraband. Cavity registers are to be maintained and reviewed by the Masters prior to the calling at the Port. The Masters have been asked to give quarterly reports on action taken in the matter.

(iv) A reward scheme for detecting and reporting contraband goods was introduced in March 1987. The reward money has been doubled in 1990.

- (v) SCI representative at Singapore and the Vigilance Officers at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have been delegated with the responsibility of making surprise visits every month on SCI vessels calling at their respective Ports.

Development of Coovum River and Buckingham Canal

4240. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take assistance from the World Bank to develop Coovum River and Buckingham Canal as inland waterways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to develop two canals as the inland waterways?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Development of Coovum river and Buckingham Canal rests with the State Governments concerned. However, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Govt. of Tamil Nadu to develop the stretch between Ennore lock and Chintamani lock in Buckingham Canal was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. The Govt. of Tamil Nadu has kept the work in abeyance since 31.1.1991.

[*Translation*]

Export of Readymade Garments

4241. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of readymade garments during each of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Values of export of readymade garments from India during the last three years were as indicated below:-

<i>year</i>	<i>Exports (Rs. Crs.)</i>
1989-90	3472
1990-91	4640
1991-92	6282

[*English*]

Handling Charges at Major ports

4242. SHRIM. V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are differences in cargo handling charges at various ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to

introduce a uniform charges for cargo handling for all the major ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Cargo handling charges are worked out taking in to account the fixed and variable costs involved in rendering a particular serv-

ice. These costs vary from one major port to other, as the capital cost of infrastructure provided and the nature of services provided vary from port to port. The details of cargo handling charges (wharfage charges) levied on some major commodities at some of the major ports are given in the statement attached. There is no proposal to introduce uniform charges for cargo handling for all the major ports.

STATEMENT

Cargo Handling Charges (Wharfage Charges) at Various Major Ports

(Rs. tonnes)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Bombay (*)	Vizag (*)	Mormugao	New Mangalore	Kandla	Paradip	Calcutta
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Fertilizers	30.00	21.00	18.00	30.00	30.00	31.00	100.00
2.	Food grains	24.00	19.00	15.00	40.00	25.00	51.00	70.00
3.	Cement	24.00	18.00	7.70	37.00	23.00	41.00	80.00
4.	POL	25.00 to 35.00	50.00	16.00 to 66.00	49.00	10.00 to 30.00	45.00 to 120.00	45.00 to 120.00
5.	Thermal Coal	-	15.00	-	23.00	-	55.00	-
6.	Sugar	24.00	19.00	25.00	38.00	26.00	41.00	70.00
7.	Newsprint	24.00	10.00	25.00	37.00	34.00	-	80.00
8.	Iron Ore	-	69.00	45.60	24.00	-	43.00	-

(*) Rates are for import cargo only.

Development of Sericulture in Gujarat

4243. SHRI KASHIRAMRANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual production of silk in Gujarat and what was its actual production in the State during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government provide any Central assistance to Gujarat for increasing silk production in the State;

Year	Kgs.
1989-90	400
1990-91	400
1991-92	600

(b) to (e). In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Silk Board (CSB) is extending necessary R&D, Extension & Training support for development of sericulture in the State. The National Sericulture Project is also being implemented by CSB in Surat & Valsad districts of the State since 1989-90.

Besides, CSB is extending technical & other assistance, including supply of cuttings, saplings, disease free layings (dfIs), Chawkie reared dfIs etc to sericulturists in the State.

Development of Kollam-Kovalam as Waterway

4244. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the incentives given by the Government to the silk producers in the State: and

(e) the action the Government propose to take for the overall growth of silk production in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Based on the production of reeling cocoons in Gujarat during the last 3 years, the estimated production of raw silk as under :-

have submitted any project report for development of the Kollam-Kovalam as waterway in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Govt. of Kerala has sent a project report on the development of West Coast Canal from Kovalam to Kollam. The project report envisages renovation and desiltation of canal and opening of tunnels, provision of terminal facilities and construction of foot bridges across the canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 892.80 lakhs.

(c) The proposal is being examined in consultation with Inland Waterways Authority of India.

Frauds in N.T.C.

4245. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received some complaints regarding the payments being made by National Textile Corporation Ltd. authorities on fake bills;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Completion of Coal Projects

4246. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several coal projects are running behind schedule for completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for timely completion of the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). Presently there are 50 coal projects (including 6 non-mining projects) sanctioned by the Government under various stages of implementation in Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. Out of these, 23 projects (including 6

non-mining projects) are running behind schedule for completion. The Ministry of Coal is closely monitoring the implementation of these delayed projects and have followed up with the concerned State Governments in expediting pending land cases and also with equipment manufacturers in ensuring early supply/commissioning of equipment. The Ministry of Coal have identified critical action areas for these projects and have asked coal companies to take remedial measures. As a result of these follow-up measures, many of constraints impeding the progress of the delayed projects could be removed.

**Losses in industrial undertaking
Financed by IDBI**

4247. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial undertakings incurring losses during the last five years and financed by Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) whether the losses in the above industrial units have caused losses to IDBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the outstanding loan from the above units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Names of the companies financed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) which have been incurring losses during the last five years cannot be disclosed in view of the specific provision contained in Section 29 of the IDBI Act, 1964 relating to obligations as to fidelity and secrecy. However, the number of companies financed by IDBI which have incurred losses

during each of the last five years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Companies</i>
1986-87	590
1987-88	651
1988-89	602
1989-90	683
1990-91	635

Note: The figures of the companies may not be added up to avoid double counting as the same companies may appear in other years also.

(b) and (c). IDBI have reported that they provide long term loans against the security of movable and immovable properties as well as guarantees. Companies which have incurred losses in any of the last five years, do not necessarily cause losses to IDBI, as a loss incurred by an assisted unit in one year does not necessarily make a loan a non-performing asset. The losses of such companies are on account of various reasons and operations of many of the companies become profitable in subsequent years. Of the 635 loss making units, IDBI has filed suits against 76 companies as on June 1, 1992.

(d) IDBI have formed recovery cells to monitor, on a continuous basis, the recovery of dues and to devise appropriate measures for recovery. These measures include vigor-

ous pursuing with the companies for early clearance of dues. Rescheduling of loans is considered on the merits of each case. Legal action for recovery of dues is taken wherever necessary.

Growth of Currency

4248. SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHABIA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an analysis of components of the variations in money stock over the last three years indicates a steady acceleration in rate of growth of the currency with the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied the causes for such a spurt in the currency with the public; and

(d) if so, the findings in this regard and the various measures being taken to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). No, Madams. The annual rate of growth of the currency with the public has decelerated from 20.8 per cent at the end of March 1990 to 15.4 per cent at the end of March 1992.

<i>At the end of March</i>	<i>Currency with the Public (Rs. in Crore)</i>	<i>Annual Variation (Per cent)</i>
1989	38329	-
1990	46300	20.8
1991	53048	14.6
1992	61232	15.4

In the current financial year 1992-93 so far (March 31 - November 13, 1992) the rate of growth of currency with the public has been lower at 6.7 per cent than the rates of growth (11.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent) recorded in the corresponding periods of 1991-92 and 1990-91.

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

Window Dressing of balance Sheets By Banks

4249. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector banks have been found guilty of window dressing their balance sheets;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against each of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Banks of India (RBI) have reported that certain branches of public sector banks had resorted to window dressing of deposits as on the dates of balance sheets.

(b) The number of public sector banks whose branches had resorted to window dressing of deposits during the last three years as reported by RBI is given below:-

<i>No. of Public sector banks</i>	<i>As on</i>
12	31.3.89
8	31.3.90
5	31.3.91

(c) The concerned banks have initiated disciplinary action against the branch managers who had resorted to window dressing.

[Translation]

Workers in Textile Mills

4250. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the number of the workers working in the textile mills under National Textile Corporation Ltd. State Textile Corporation and private sector as on date, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): A Statement showing the mill-wise details of workers employed in the textile mills under National Textile Corporation, as on 30.9.92, is attached. The information regarding number of workers in the mills under State Textile Corporation and private sector is not maintained.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (DP&R) Ltd. New Delhi</i>		
1.	Ajudhia Textile, Mill	1354
2.	Edward Mills	1013

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (DP&R) Ltd. New Delhi</i>		
3.	Mahalaxmi Mills	1221
4.	Shroe Bijay Cotton	757
5.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	741
6.	Kharar Textile Mills	893
7.	Panipat Woollen Mills	934
8.	Suraj Textile Mills	639
9.	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg.	634
	Total	8186

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (Gujarat) Ltd. Ahmedabad</i>		
1.	Ahmedabad Jupiter	2246
2.	Ahmedabad New Tex.	2311
3.	Himadri, Mills	1410
4.	Jehangir Textile	2236
5.	New Manekehowk Mills	1695
6.	Raj Nagar Textile Mills	2952
7.	Mahalaxmi Mills	1557
8.	Peilad Textile Mills	1107
9.	Fakkot Textile Mills	675
10.	Viramgam Textile Mills	1468
	Total	17657

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (MP) Ltd. Indore</i>		
1.	Indore Malwa Mills	3499
2.	Kalyanmal Mills	2703
3.	Swadeshi Mills	1635
4.	Hira Mills	2006
5.	New Bhopal Mills	1515
6.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	1216
7.	Bengal Nagpur Mills	2431
Total		15005

NTC (TN&P) Ltd. Coimbatore

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Om Prasakthi Mills	433
2.	Cambodia Mills	622
3.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	382
4.	Pankaja Mills	483
5.	Sri Rangavilas	787
6.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' United	929
7.	Somasundaram Mills	813
8.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	1577
9.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	857
10.	Sri Bharathi Mills	1150
11.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	447
12.	Honer Spinners	363

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
13.	Keleswaarar Mills 'B' Mills	583
14.	Sri Sarada Mills	854
15.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	966
	Total	11251

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (UP) Ltd. Kanpur</i>		
1.	New Victoria Mills	2460
2.	Muir Mills	1968
3.	Shri Vikram Mills	859
4.	Bijli Cotton Mills	627
5.	Lord Krishna Mills	2286
6.	Swadeshi, Kanpur	3037
7.	Swadeshi, Naini	2382
8.	Swadeshi, Mau	794
9.	Raibareli Textile Mills	598
	Total	15031

Managed Mills

Atherton Mills	1728
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Laxmirattan Mills	2355
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Total	4083
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Grand Total	19114
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
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NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd. Calcutta

1.	Arati Cotton Mills	549
2.	Associated Industries	589
3.	Bengasri Cotton mill	569
4.	Bengal Fine No.1	829
5.	Bengal Fine No.2	305
6.	Bengal Laxmi Mills	1120
7.	Bengal Textile Mills	755
8.	Bihar Co-operative	426
9.	Central Cotton Mills	1459
10.	Gaya Cotton Mills	887
11.	Jyoti Mills	383
12.	Kanoria	1 Fine No.
13.	Luxmi Narayan	819
14.	Manindra	1 Textile
15.	Orissa Cotton Mills	765
16.	Rampooria Mills	1251
17.	Shree Mahalakshmi	1048
18.	Sodepore Mills	264

Total	12018
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
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NTC (MN) Ltd. Bombay

1.	Indu No.1	2684
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (MN) Ltd. Bombay</i>		
2.	Indu No. 2	1520
3.	Indu No.3	860
4.	Indu No.4	1411
5.	Indu No. 5	987
6.	Indu Dye Works	647
7.	Modal Mills	2785
8.	R.S.R.G. Mills	1130
9.	R.B.B.A. Mills	1555
10.	S.R. Mills	908
11.	Vidarbha Mills	1260
Total		15747

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (APKK & M) Ltd. Bangalore</i>		
1.	Azam Jahi Mills	1223
2.	Adoni Cotton Mills	436
3.	Anantpur Mills	610
4.	Natraj Spg. & Wvg.	392
5.	Netha Spg. Mills	449
6.	Tirupati Mills	545
7.	Minerva Mills	1615
8.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg.	1003
9.	MSK Mills	1492

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (APKK & M) Ltd. Bangalore</i>		
10.	Processing Factory	372
11.	Yellamma Mills	681
12.	Parvathi Mills	1199
13.	Alagappa Mills	1010
14.	Cannanore, Cannnore	570
15.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	709
16.	Vijay Mohini Mills	550
17.	CS & M Mills, Mahe	681
Total		13597

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>NTC (SM) Ltd. Bombay</i>		
1.	Apollo	1524
2.	Bharat	1532
3.	Digvijay	1900
4.	Jupiter	1656
5.	Mumbai	1541
6.	New Hind	1759
7.	Aurangabad	367
8.	Earsi	508
9.	Chalisgaon	1545
10.	Dhule	2188
11.	Nanded	1904
Total		16524

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>13 Taken Over Mills, Bombay</i>		
1.	Elphistone	1444
2.	Finlay	2286
3.	Gold Mohur	1767
4.	Jam	1635
5.	Kohinoor	1345
6.	Madhusudan	1457
7.	New City	1872
8.	Podar	1800
9.	Sita Ram	778
10.	Tata	2123
11.	Podar Proc.	801
	Total	17308

Financial Crisis In Central Cooperative Banks In Uttar Pradesh

4251. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Cooperative Banks in Uttar Pradesh are facing financial crisis due to delay in providing compensation by NABARD on the claims of Cooperative Societies/Rural Development Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(c) the directives the Union Government

propose to issue in case of non-settlement of claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As per information available as on 16.11.1992, in the State of Uttar Pradesh a total number of 36.87 lakh persons have been provided relief by the cooperatives under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme involving an amount of Rs. 647.28 lakhs. As against that an amount of Rs. 477.43 lakhs has been sanctioned and released by way of loans and grants to Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Bank and Uttar Pradesh Land Development Bank under the ARDR Scheme. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Devel-

opment (NABARD) has advised all State Cooperative Banks, State Land Development Banks and Regional Rural Banks, to conduct cent per-cent verification of relief provided by them and submit the revised claims after excluding the claims relating to ineligible borrowers. Release of further amounts would be considered by NABARD after receipt of final claim statements from the cooperatives.

[English]

Export of Handicrafts

4252. SHRI ANANTRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI M. V. S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the handicrafts, export during 1991-92 and the target fixed for handicrafts export for 1992-93;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during 1991-92 and till date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the benefits of export earnings reach to the craftsmen and to ensure that adequate supply of inputs to artisans and handloom weavers in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The percentage increase in the handicrafts exports including handknotted carpets during the year 1991-92 over the previous year 1990-91 was 48.36% (provisional). The target fixed for handicrafts including handknotted carpets for the year 1992-93 is Rs. 2160 Crores.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings (provisional figures) during 1991-92 and 1992-93 (April - October) were to the tune of

Rs. 1810 crores and Rs. 1313.35 crores respectively. Statewise figures are not maintained.

(c) Government of India as a regular ongoing exercise holds periodic meetings with State authorities and consultations with concerned Export Promotion Councils and representatives of bodies involved in production and marketing of handicrafts and handlooms to find out difficulties being faced in exporting handicrafts and handloom products and to devise ways and means of increasing handloom products and to devise ways and means of increasing handloom and handicrafts exports and for taking steps to ensure that the profits from exports go to crafts persons and weavers as far as possible.

The Government is operating a number of schemes of standing nature for ensuring adequate and timely availability of various imports to the handicrafts and handlooms sector. These include:

- (i) Setting up of craft development centres, through grants to State Corporations, Apex Co-operative Societies and Voluntary organizations, with inter alia the objective of assuring supply of raw materials and other inputs to the craftsmen.
- (ii) Common facility centres for textile crafts at Farrukhabad and Ahmedabad, and a Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad.
- (iii) Regional Design and Technological Development Centres at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore.
- (iv) National Institute for Hand Printed Textiles at Jaipur and Bamboo and Cane Development Institute at Agartala.

- (v) Grant for design and technical improvement workshops are sanctioned to central and state corporations, apex cooperative societies, and voluntary organizations.
- (vi) Skill formation and upgradation is ensured through departmental training centres and centres run through grants to other organisations, and grants to outstanding craftsmen for running apprenticeship training schemes.
- (vii) Hank yarn obligation scheme which require every producer of yarn to pack atleast 50% of their marketable yarn in the bank form;
- (viii) Loan assistance for setting up of new expansion of the existing weavers co-operative spinning mills and for the modernisation;
- (ix) Scheme for supply of yarn to handloom weavers at mill rate prices. In addition a number of fiscal concessions have been extended in the handloom sector; and
- (x) Supply by National Handloom Development Corporation of yarn and dye at reasonable prices.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh as on September 30, 1992;

(b) the details of the bank branches proposed to be opened during the remaining period of current year, district-wise; and

(c) the number of small units which have been provided loans by these banks in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) District-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks functioning in Uttar Pradesh as on 30.6.1992 (latest available) are given in the Statement Attached.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the licensing authority for opening of branches of commercial banks. No year-wise targets are fixed by RBI. Under the extant Branch Licensing Policy of RBI 30 licences for opening branches at rural, semi-urban, industrial and project centres and 78 licences for Urban/Metropolitan centres are pending utilisation with banks.

(c) The total outstanding advances by Public Sector Banks in respect of small scale industries in Uttar Pradesh for two years (latest available) are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>As on the last Friday of</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Outstanding Advances</i>
March, 1990	323404	135993
March, 1991	339955	154866

STATEMENT

District-wise number of branches of public Sector Banks functioning in Uttar Pradesh as on 30-6-1992

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
Agra	156
Aligarh	107
Allahabad	193
Almora	59
Azamgarh	102
Bahraich	63
Ballia	50
Banda	36
Barabanki	39
Bareilly	98
Basti	69
Bijnor	88
Badaon	63
Belandshahr	136
Chamoli	34
Dehradun	119
Deoria	90
Etah	52
Etawah	56
Faizabad	87

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
Farrukhabad	47
Fatehpur	51
Firozabad	50
Garhwal Pauri	64
Ghaziabad	190
Ghazipur	69
Gonda	104
Gorakhpur	107
Hamirpur	42
Hardoi	71
Haridwar	79
Jalaun	44
Jaunpur	86
Jhansi	70
Kanpur City	264
Kanpur Dehat	46
Lakhimpur Kheri	82
Lalitpur	22
Lucknow	223
Maharajganj	40
Mainpuri	28
Mathura	129
Mau	39

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
Meerut	217
Mirzapur	58
Moradabad	107
Muzaffarnagar	145
Nainital	90
Pilibhit	57
Pithoragarh	34
Pratapgarh	56
Rai Bareilly	54
Rampur	59
Saharanpur	135
Sahjahanpur	74
Siddharathnagar	45
Sitapur	50
Sonbhadra	48
Sultanpur	45
Tehri Garhwal	48
Unnao	56
Uttar Kashi	22
Varanasi	176

**Bivoltine Sericulture Development
Project in Orissa**

4254. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to

state the details of the 'Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project' in Orissa as to its implementation, achievements, and districts where it is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): A Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project involving an outlay of Rs. 4.27 crores has been implemented by the Central Silk Board in collaboration with the State Government of Orissa in Ganjam district of the State. Steps had been taken to establish, one P1 Seed Station, one Grainage, seven Chawkie Rearing Centres and two reeling complexes under this project. An area of 1042 acres had been brought under mulberry and beneficiaries covered under the project were 1455. Cocoons harvested and disease free layings brushed were 62,910 Kgs. and 2,40,182 nos. Besides, farmers study tour, training of farmers/reelers and supply of rearing equipments were also organised.

[Translation]

**Tax Received Under Presumptive Tax
System**

4255. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shop keepers and other retail traders with an annual turnover below Rs. 5 lakhs who have paid tax during the current financial year under the presumptive tax system;

(b) whether the amount of such tax received is as per the expectations of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) 18 persons have paid tax till 30.11.1992 under the presumptive tax scheme for shop keepers and retail traders;

(b) A sum of Rs. 26, 170 has been collected till 30.11.1992 but it is premature to comment on the quantum since the financial year is not yet over;

(c) Does not arise; and

(d) Steps have been taken to ensure wide publicity by way of advertisements in regional newspapers, sponsored programmes in regional Doordarshan Kendras and also through personal communication of the officials in meetings with the local trade associations. Also a public circular has been issued clarifying certain doubts.

Drug Smuggling in Madhya Pradesh

4256. SHRI KPELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of cases of drugs smuggling registered in Madhya Pradesh in each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the drugs seized therein; and

(c) the details of the disposal of seized drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The number of cases of drugs smuggling registered in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

	1989	1990	1991
	196		
		49	
			42

(b) The details of drugs seized as under:

(in kgs.)

	1989	1990	1991
Opium	1109	676	711
Heroin	6	6	53
Morphine	1	-	2
Ganja	147	8	21
Hashish	-	-	1

(c) The drug law enforcement agencies dispose off the drugs as per court orders. No disposal of seized drug has been reported so far during the last three years from Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Labour Laws

4257. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDLWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called for a total review of the labour laws in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Federation in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have since examined the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to each of the recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in its Memorandum submitted to the Inter-Ministerial Group on Industrial Restructuring (constituted by the Planning Commission) suggested amendments to certain provisions in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Union Act, 1926. The suggested amendments in the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 and Trade Unions Act, 1926 are at the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). The Government is formulating specific proposals for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 based on the Ramanujam Committee report while taking into consideration various other suggestions including the relevant recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group on Industrial Restructuring.

STATEMENT

Amendments suggested by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

I. The amendments suggested in The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are:

(1) Items No. 10 and 11 of Schedule IV

to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 should be deleted so that no notice for effecting any change in the conditions of service of any workman is necessary.

(2) Section 11-A: Power of Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals to give appropriate relief in case of discharge or dismissal of workman should be deleted.

(3) Sections 25-M, 25-N and 25-O dealing with prior permission of Government for lay-off, retrenchment and closure should be deleted from the Act.

(4) Section 33 dealing with conditions of service etc. to remain unchanged under certain circumstances during the pendency of proceedings to be suitable amended as the pendency of cases in conciliation, Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals take a long period for final decisions during which the employer cannot effect any change in the service conditions at the cost of efficiency/performance of the plant.

(5) The new Industrial Law must contain definition of 'Go Slow' and provide for deduction of wages payable to workmen for the period of 'Go Slow' for the loss suffered by the industrial establishments apart from rendering the workman liable for disciplinary action.

ii. The amendments suggested in the Trade Unions Act, 1926 are:

(1) Section 4 (1) : Mode of registration of Trade Unions should be changed providing for compulsory registration of trade unions with a view to reducing the multiplicity of unions.

(2) Suitable amendments be made in Section 4 to ban registration of communal trade unions and to deregister such unions which have already been registered.

- (3) Section 21-A: Suitable amendments in Section 21-A be made to provide for disqualification of office bearers of trade unions for period of 5 years who commit or instigate workers for any illegal act like violence, damage to property or illegal strike.

[*Translation*]

Fire in Coal Mines

4258. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASADMEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of coal has been gutted in fire in various companies of Coal India Limited during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details of the losses suffered due to these fires;

(c) whether most of the coal has been burnt in Ram Mahal and Mahanadi mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(d) if so, whether the Government have investigated the causes of fire in this area;

(e) if so, the action taken against persons found responsible in this regard;

(f) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to check the recurrence of such fire incidents; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Gold Seized by Coast Guard

4259. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of contraband gold seized by the coast guard during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons apprehended; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the smuggling of gold through sea?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). Contraband gold worth Rs. 15.72 crores was seized by Coast Guard only in 1989. A total of 95 persons were apprehended during this year.

(c) All sensitive areas prone to smuggling are being regularly patrolled by the Coast Guard ships and aircraft.

[*Translation*]

Adivasi Regiment

4260. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to raise an 'Adivasi' regiment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Reservation for SCs/STs in National Housing Bank

4261. SHRI BRAHMANAND MAÑDAL

: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy is being implemented in the National Housing Bank, in regard to preference in jobs and at the time of promotion for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of employees and officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes recruited during the last two years and whether reservation quota in respect of these persons have been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which this policy is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the time by which reserved vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). National Housing Bank has reported that since its inception on 9.7.88, it has drawn all its officials only from RBI, HUDCO, Banks and Financial Institutions, etc. to man the organisation. The total strength as on date is 69. A majority of these officials joined after severing their lien in the parent organisations. Four SC/ST officers were recruited since 1989. The bank has only one cadre, viz; of the officers. The promotions, within this cadre, in the bank are based on selection method and as such, in terms of para 9.2 (a) of the Brouchure on Reservations for SCs/STs in Services (7th edition), reservations do not apply to such promotions. The banks has been advised to

follow the rules of reservation in all its future recruitments.

[*English*]

Handing over of Mills to Promoters

4262. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to return textile mills taken over as sick-units in different States to the original promoters of the mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these units have since been taken out of the red;

(d) if so, the details of such mills State-wise;

(e) the terms and conditions of the offer of/return of the mills; and

(f) whether the original mill owners are agreeable to take back those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Out of 15 mills taken over by Central Government and at present managed by National Textile Corporation Limited, only one mill viz. Podar Processors, Bombay, Maharashtra has been making profits.

(e) and (f). Some of the previous owners have expressed their desire to take back these mills. Government have not decided to return these mills to previous owners/management.

NRI Deposits

4263. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Total in-flow and out-flow of NRI deposits during 1991-92 and during the first six months of the current financial year;

(b) The net balance in the NRI deposit account as on April, 1, 1991 October 1, 1991, April 1, 1992 and October 1, 1992

(c) whether the procedure prescribed for opening NRI deposit accounts is cumbersome and time-consuming; and

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken to streamline the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The inflows/outflows under NRI deposits for 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given below:-

*Inflows/outflows of NRI Deposits
(\$ Mn)*

Year	NR (E) RA	FCNRA
1991-92	-27	-1627
1992-93	46(P)	-325

P-Provisional

(b) the data on outstanding balance under NR (E) R & FCNR accounts are given below

(Outstanding balances under NRI Deposit Accounts)

Months	NR (E) RA	FCNRA
End-March, 1991	3746	6838
End-Sept. 1991	2992	5602
End-March, 1992	2591	5256
End-Sept., 1992	2874 (p)	5022

P- Provisional

(c) and (d). NRIs have to observe the normal procedure for opening of NRI deposit accounts in India which is not cumbersome and time consuming. Authorised dealers can

freely open these accounts in the name/s of NRIs on completion of the forms prescribed by the concerned authorised dealers provided funds for the purpose are transferred

to India in an approved manner from the country of residence of the prospective account holder or from any other foreign country provided the country of residence of the account holder and the country from which the remittance is received are both in the external group.

NRI can also approach the banks in India authorised to deal in foreign/correspondents abroad for the purpose of opening such accounts in India.

[*Translation*]

**'Multi Currency' Loans by Companies
in Private Sector**

4264. SHRIMATISHEELAGAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been stipulated to obtain 'multi currency' loans in 'Euro Dollar' market by the Companies in private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of those private sector companies which have taken such loans during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the amount thereof;

(c) the names of the countries from which loans have been taken and the purpose thereof;

(d) the amount of interest likely to be paid on these loans in Indian and foreign currency separately;

(e) the manner in which loans are proposed to be repaid;

(f) whether the Government and the Reserve Bank of India are monitoring the entire process of obtaining and utilisation of

such loans and repayment of principal and interest thereon; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
WAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No approval has been granted to any Private Sector Company to take 'Euro Dollar' loan in multi-currency during 1990-91 and 1991-92

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

(f) and (g). Government of India/RBI monitor all foreign currency loans which include 'Euro Dollar' loans through the method of approval. Medium/Long Term foreign currency loans require approval of Ministry of Finance and short-term loans upto one year maturity are approved by RBI, except for trade related credit of 180 days maturity. Foreign Currency Loans are generally approved for specific purposes like import of capital goods and are to be used only for that purpose. The repayment of the principal and interest on the foreign currency loans are not directly monitored by Ministry of Finance/RBI. However, since many loans require guarantee of banks or financial institutions, guarantors normally monitor the repayment and interest payment of the loan.

[*English*]

**Loss of Revenue Due to Central Excise
Duty Concessions**

4265. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH
DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Government in calculating the expected loss of revenue while granting Central excise duty exemptions; and

(b) the gap between the estimated loss of duty and actual loss of duty for the concessions granted during the calendar year 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Central excise duty exemptions are granted for achieving different objectives like minimising tax burden on goods of mass consumption, promotion of exports, fiscal relief to deserving sectors of the economy such as agriculture, small scale sector, public health etc. Government does not have data on the gap between estimated and actual loss due to concessions granted.

Vocational Training Institutes

4266. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some vocational training institutes for the handicapped persons in the Central Sector;

(b) if so, the number of such training institutes proposed to be set up in the Eight Plan; and

(c) the criteria fixed for the opening of such institutes in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c). While there is no proposal to set up a Vocational Training Institute for the Handicapped in the Central Sector, the Directorate of Employment under the Ministry of Labour is implementing a scheme for setting up Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped in the country. At present 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Handicapped have been set up in various States in the country. Seven of these Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the Handicapped have been provided with

Skill Training Workshops which are imparting informal job-oriented training to persons suffering from various disabilities. It is proposed to set up such Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped in all the States in a phased manner.

Inland Waterways Authority of India

4267. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
PROF. ASHOK ANAND RAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital investment of the Inland Waterways Authority of India;

(b) whether the Government propose to expand the operation of the Authority;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the working of this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A total amount of Rs. 38.52 crores has been released to the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) as grant towards plan schemes since its inception in October, 1986.

(b) and (c). A Provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made in BE 92-93 for development of Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal canals in Kerala which have been declared as National Waterways w.e.f. 1.2.1993.

(d) The Govt. is closely monitoring the working of the IWAI through its nominees on the Authority. With a view to streamline the

functioning of this Authority, the Govt. have among others, decided to abolish the post of Vice Chairman and downgrade the post of member (Finance).

Development of Tasar Silk

4268. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA
NAYAK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any specific scheme/comprehensive plan for the development of sericulture, mulberry and upliftment of tasar silk worm in the tribal sub-plan areas in the country particularly in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fund provided during each of the last three years, till-date, State-wise; and

(d) the details of achievements made so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). The Central Silk Board (CSB) has not made any special sericulture scheme or comprehensive plan for tribal sub-plan areas in the country. Sericulture is a State subject and schemes meant for SC/ST are primarily formulated and implemented by the concerned State Sericulture Departments directly under various centrally assisted programmes like ITDP, IRDP etc.. However, the schemes/programmes being implemented by CSB largely benefit the SC/ST population as sericulture is being practised by a large number of SCs/STs. The National Sericulture Project (NSP) being implemented by CSB for development of

mulberry in 17 States also covers some tribal areas particularly in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, an Inter State Tasar Project (ISTP) primarily benefitting the tribals, had been implemented earlier in 8 States, including Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The second follow-up phase of this project is under implementation in Orissa and Maharashtra currently.

ESI Hospitals

4269. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:
SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA
SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ESI Hospitals set up during the 7th Plan period, State-wise; and

(b) the contribution from the Union Government/Employees State Insurance Corporation for setting up those hospitals and also the contribution made by State Governments, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The ESI Corporation does not prepare any five-year plan for construction of ESI Hospitals. The ESI Hospitals are constructed on "need basis" in accordance with the norms prescribed by the ESI Corporation. The entire cost of construction is met exclusively by the ESI Corporation. Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments make any contribution towards setting up of ESI Hospitals. During 1985-90, the Corporation earmarked Rs. 8102.34 lakh for construction of ESI Hospitals, Dispensaries. A statement showing the number of ESI Hospitals, State-wise, commissioned during this period is annexed.

STATEMENT

ESI Hospitals Commissioned During 1985-1990

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of Hospitals, Commissioned</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Gujarat	2
5.	Karnataka	3
6.	Kerala	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1
8.	Maharashtra	1
9.	Punjab	1
10.	Tamil Nadu	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	6
12.	Delhi	1
Total		24

Rules Framed by SEBI for Share Brokers

4270. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has decided to implement new rules for the brokers to conduct their business in the stock market of the country;

(b) whether SEBI has also sent a draft of model/standard rules on minimum capital

requirements of share brokers to different Stock Exchange authorities;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these rules are likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and sub-brokers) Rules 1992 were notified on 20th August, 1992. Subsequently, Securities

and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) Regulations 1992 were notified on 23rd October, 1992.

(b) and (c). SEBI has circulated to Stock Exchanges on 3rd November, 1992 a note indicating capital adequacy norms for brokers and has asked the Exchanges to introduce these norms preferably before the end of December, 1992. These norms inter alia, relate to base minimum capital, capital related to volume of business, and form in which these two types of capital is to be maintained.

(d) The rules and Regulations referred to in reply in (a) above have already come into force with effect from their respective dates of notification.

Pollution by Coal Mines in Orissa

4271. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the coal mines in Dhenkanal district, Orissa which are causing both air and water pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the Government have issued the guidelines particularly regarding pollution control measures and plantation to such coal mines in this area;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to control pollution in coal mines area in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (e). Coal mining activities particularly the opencast, certainly have an adverse effect on environment due to degra-

ation of land, air and water pollution. In Talcher area of Orissa six Opencast mines are operating. Of these, three new projects, viz, Lingraj, Kalinga & Ananta have recently been sanctioned by the Government. For all these projects, Comprehensive environment management plans (EMPs) have been prepared. These EMPs deal with various aspects of environmental protection measures including abatement of air and water pollution and also reclamation of mined out areas. These EMPs have been duly approved by Ministry of Environment & Forests who have laid down the necessary guidelines regarding pollution control measures to be taken and adequate financial provisions have been made for the purpose in these projects. Implementation of environmental protection measures are monitored by the coal companies of regular basis.

[Translation]

Establishment of Collieries during Seventh Five Year Plan

4272. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets of expansion of collieries and starting new collieries during the Seventh Five Year Plan have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work of expansion of remaining collieries and starting new collieries is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (d). The Seventh Plan envisaged a target of 226 million tonnes by the terminal year i.e. 1989-90. At the time of

midterm appraisal the target was revised to 212 m.t. to cater to the reassessed demand of coal during that plan period.

At the beginning of 7th Plan period, new/expansion coal mining schemes of CIL and SCCL of various investment levels were envisaged for being taken up during the 7th Plan (1985-90) with an ultimate projected capacity of about 122 million tonnes. In view of the resource constraints and in the continuous process of formulation/appraisal of schemes a number of the originally identified schemes were not taken up for various techno-economic reasons. Some other schemes were later planned for inclusion during the 7th Plan.

During the 7th Plan the Government sanctioned 25 major new/expansion projects with an ultimate capacity of about 64.00 million tonnes. In addition the coal companies have also sanctioned a number of projects under their delegated powers (below Rs.20 crores) to a capacity of about 38 million tonnes, keeping in view the techno-economic feasibility and factors like demand growth.

During the 8th Plan 108 new projects including some of the projects which were not taken up earlier have been identified for development. The target of coal production in the country for 1996-97 i.e. the terminal year of the 8th Plan has been projected as 308 million tonnes i.e. a capacity addition of 108 million tonnes since 1989-90. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, the capacity addition was 10.84 million tonnes and 28.39 million tonnes respectively. The remainder is expected during the 8th Plan after planning for

replacement of exhausting/declining mines.

Production of Cloth

4273.SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70% of country's cloth production is by powerloom sector;

(b) if so, whether export quota for the powerloom sector has been fixed at only 5%

(c) if so, whether the export quota for this sector will be increased to give fillip to powerloom sector;

(d) whether workshops to familiarise powerloom operators about export formalities are proposed to be organised;and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The PEE quota for export has been fixed for the year 1993 at 5%.

(c) The export quota is increased after taking note of the past export performance, as it has been increased from 3% in the current year to 5% for the next year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Statement attached.

STATEMENT*Statement of Workshops Proposed to be Organised on Powerlooms*

<i>Centre</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Solapur	Maharashtra
2. Belgaum	Karnataka
3. Madhavnagar/Sangli	Maharashtra
4. Burhanpur	M.P.
5. Erode	Tamil Nadu
6. komarapalayam	Tamil Nadu
7. Salem	Tamil Nadu
8. Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
9. Tiruchengode	Tamil Nadu
10. Trichur/Cannaore	Kerala
11. Cuttack	Orissa
12. Gaya	Bihar
13. Amritsar/Panipat	Punjab
14. Azamgarh	U.P.
15. Kishangarh	Rajasthan
16. Jaipur	Rajasthan
17. Bhiwandi	Maharashtra
18. Malegaon	Maharashtra
19. Bhavani	Rajasthan
20. Rajapalayam(Chatrapatti)	Tamil Nadu
21. Calcutta	West Bengal

Repair of National Highways and Bridges in Karnataka

4274. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI K.H.MUNIYAPPA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified National Highways and bridges falling on NHs in Karnataka which are not in motorable condition and need immediate repair and renovation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to repair these National Highways and bridges; and

(d) the funds provided for these purposes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). All National Highways passing through Karnataka are generally in traffic worthy condition. However, the existing bridge across Sharavathi river on NH. 17 near Honnavar has shown some distress, which is under investigations for preparation of suitable repair plan.

(c) Maintenance and repairs of National Highways including restoration of flood damages is a continuing process and is carried out annually depending upon the availability of resources.

(d) Funds allotted for maintenance including Flood Damage Repairs and Special Repairs during the last three years are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds Allotted for Maintenance & Repairs</i>
1989-90	Rs. 671.79 lakhs
1990-91	Rs. 742.83 lakhs
1991-92	Rs. 990.02 lakhs

Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium

4275. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium, as an autonomous corporate entity funded by RBI, NABARD and IDBI;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the objects and composition of the above consortium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Planning Commission has done the preparatory work to set up the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC).

A Steering Committee comprising, among others, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Chairman, National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development, Chairman,

Industrial Development Bank of India, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and Dr. V. Kurien, has been set up to work out an action plan and the details of the organisational structure including the Articles of Association of the Small-Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC). The main purpose of SFAC is to achieve the twin objectives of the 8th Five Year Plan, namely, employment generation and diversification of agriculture and agro-based industries to attain self-sufficiency in food production and generate surplus for exports. The SFAC shall have a three tier structure namely, Advisory Council at Apex Level, Governing Board consisting of banks, Government corporations, private industries, scientific community and farmers and users Associations at the second tier and a third tier consisting of State/Project Level Organisations, comprising farmers/beneficiaries and user organisations. SFAC is proposed to be set up as a society under the Societies Registration Act.

Currency Chests by Private Sector Banks

4276. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector banks have sought permission to set up currency chests;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the following 15 scheduled private sector banks have solicited RBI's permission to establish currency chests:-

- (1) Federal Bank Ltd. Alwaye, Kerala.
- (2) South Indian Bank Ltd., Trichur.
- (3) Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd., Trichur.
- (4) Nedungadi Bank Ltd. Calicut.
- (5) Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur.
- (6) Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli.
- (7) Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Trichur.
- (8) Karnataka bank Ltd., Mangalore.
- (9) Vysya Bank Ltd., Bangalore.
- (10) Nainital Bank Ltd., Nainital.
- (11) Bank of Madura Ltd., Madras.
- (12) United Western Bank Ltd., Satara.
- (13) Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd. Tuticorin.
- (14) Benares State Bank Ltd., Varanasi
- (15) City Union Bank Ltd., Kumbhakonam (Tamil Naadu).

(c) Of the above 15 banks, only 8 (S.Nos. 1 to 8) have sent proposals to RBI for establishing currency chests. Of these 8 banks, only 3 (S.Nos. 1 to 3) have since established one currency chest each.

Closure of Sick Mills

4277. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick mills which have been closed after availing loan from nationalised banks and Government financial institutions in Gujarat specially in Ahmedabad;

(b) the amount granted by nationalised banks and Government financial institutions to such mills;

(c) whether the loan granted to such mills has been paid back by them;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the amount outstanding against each such mill; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the outstanding loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the Rules.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in GPF of DDA

4278. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of irregularities in General Provident Fund in DDA as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated August, 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted an enquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). According to the DDA, the news item is incorrect.

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

Production Capacity in Textile Industry In Rajasthan.

4279. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the present production capacity of various mills of the National Textile Corporation located in Rajasthan and the quantity of cloth produced and the number of workers in these mills;

(b) whether there is continuous decline in the production in N.T.C. mills in the State, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have reviewed the working of these mills;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to modernise these mills; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A Statement showing the production capacity, quantity of cloth produced and employment of workers in the mills of NTC located in Rajasthan is attached.

(b) There has been a decline in production of yarn and cloth mainly due to shortage of working capital.

(c) to (f). The working of NTC mills is reviewed by the Government from time to time and remedial measures taken to improve their performance. Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC mills. The key elements of this strategy are selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce through the Voluntary

Retirement Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 532.78 crores has been envisaged for strengthen-

ing/modernisation of the viable mills of NTC in the Turn Around Strategy.

STATEMENT

Statement giving the Details of Present Installed/Commissioned Capacity, Production of Cloth & Yarn of NTC Mills in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Present installed commissioned capacity.		Production of cloth. (lac. Mtrs)	Production of yarn (lac.Mtrs)	Workers Employed.
		Spindles	Looms			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mahalaxmi Mills Beawar.	15640	362	89.73	1.57	1263
2.	Edward Mills, Beawar	19080	370	94.98	6.48	1379
3.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijay Nagar	22172	-	-	21.46	586
4.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	25180	-	-	22.57	491

Institutional Credit in Uttar Pradesh

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

4280. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the institutional credit has been distributed in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so; the details thereof during the last three years; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of terms loans disbursed to Industrial Units in Uttar Pradesh by the All India Financial/Investment Institutions and State level institutions during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. crores)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Uttar Pradesh	813.1	964.6	1159.3

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) above.

pending; and

[English]

(d) the time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of?

**Bank Loans to Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in Assam**

4281. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unemployed youths who applied for loans from the public sector banks to set up industries in Assam during each of the last two years; .

(b) the amount sanctioned and disbursed by each of the above banks;

(c) the number of applications

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The reporting system of data does not generate information regarding number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unemployed youths who applied for loans from the public sector banks to set up industries in a particular State. Banks provide financial assistance under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) for setting up small scale industries. The total number of cases recommended by District Industries Centres (DICs) to the banks, number of cases sanctioned out of them by banks and the amount involving in such cases in the State of Assam as a whole, for two years (latest available) is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases recommended by DICs to Banks</i>	<i>Sanctioned by banks</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1989-90	4026	3141	737.41
SC/ST in above	650	518	134.98
1990-91	3465	3067	822.25
SC/ST in above	N.A	N.A	N.A

(N.A. Not Available)

The amount of outstanding advances by public sector banks to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for all activities in the

State of Assam alongwith their number of accounts, as at the end of March 1990 and March 1991 (latest available) were as under:-

(Amount in Rs. crores)

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
March 1990	157692	76.8
March 1991	192000	101.9

Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

4282. SHRIMOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICICI etc. take very long time for sanction of long term loans to cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has urged the Union Government to take corrective steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Although the institutions normally process proposals for assistance, expeditiously and sanction assistance within three months from the date of receipt of complete information in all respects, delays some time occur when such proposals are not in conformity with the institutional norms or there are doubts about their viability.

As regards cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra, all such projects were identi-

fied in 1987. These were reviewed by the institutions in the context of surplus capacity for spinning in the country and subsequently assistance was sanctioned to 5 of them. Of the remaining 6 proposals, 4 did not need institutional assistance as they were assisted under World Bank/NCDC schemes and the other two were not considered for assistance as they had not made any significant progress in implementation of the project including tying up of means finance.

(c) and (d). No proposals from Government of Maharashtra relating to delayed sanction of loans of cooperative spinning mills by the financial institutions has been received lately.

Mutual Funds

4283. SHRI S.B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mutual funds launched during the last three months;

(b) the terms and conditions of each of these mutual funds; and

(c) the tax benefits, if any available to the investors under each of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A new mutual fund has been set up by Bank of Baroda in October, 1992.

(b) The terms and conditions of approval granted to Bank of Baroda by the Securities and Exchange Board of India are in conformity with the guidelines for mutual funds issued by the Government on 14th February, 1992. Under these guidelines, mutual fund should comprise of a Board of Trustees, Asset Management Company and a Custodian registered with SEBI. The Mutual Fund is also required to abide by the

guidelines in respect of its operations.

(c) Tax benefits under sections 80L and 112 of the Income Tax Act and tax concessions under Wealth Tax and Gift Tax are available for investments made by residents in the schemes of Mutual Funds. There is also no tax deduction at source.

Induction of Advanced Trainer Aircraft

4284. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force has submitted a proposal for the induction of Advanced Trainer Aircraft for the training command of the force;

(b) if so, whether the Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) the time by which advanced aircraft is likely to be inducted in Indian Air Force;

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The proposal for the acquisition of Advanced Jet Trainer aircraft for meeting the requirements of the IAF has been considered by the Government and proposals have been obtained from the shortlisted foreign suppliers. It is not possible to fix any time schedule for the induction of the aircraft.

[Translation]

New Coal Mining Projects in Bihar

4285. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval for the implementation of ten new projects of coal mining in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

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

[English]

(c) the project-wise amount likely to be spent on these projects; and

(d) the quantity of coal likely to be produced every year from each project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (d). In Bihar 38 new coal mining schemes have been identified for development during the 8th Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97). For these new Projects the funds allocated for the 8th Plan are about Rs. 511 crores. These 38 schemes are likely to be implemented in the undermentioned districts of Bihar:-

Hazaribagh	-	11
Bokaro	-	11
Ranchi	-	2
Chatra	-	2
Dhanbad	-	10
Godda	-	1
Deoghar	-	1
		38

The Government have also sanctioned Advance Action Plans for 13 new projects in Bihar for an initial Advance Action expenditure of Rs. 80.72 crores to be spent on preliminary site activities like acquisition of land, development of infrastructure like access roads, water supply, power lines, rehabilitation of people and environmental impact assessment studies etc. These projects when sanctioned and completed are expected to yield a total production of about 32 million tonnes per annum.

World Bank/Asian Development Bank Loan for Hydrocarbon Sectors

4286. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank had sanctioned loan for hydrocarbon sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of instalment of loan received from ADB for this project so far;

(d) whether ADB is not interested to give further loan for the project;

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

(f) whether any World Bank team had also visited India recently to study hydrocarbon sector's finance needs; and

(g) if so, the details of its assessment and financial help pledged by the World Bank for this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The hydrocarbon Programme Loan was approved by Asian Development Bank in its Board meeting held on December 17, 1991.

(b) The loan is based on the policy reforms including, inter-alia, sectoral restructuring, institutional enhancement and improvements in policy environment. The reforms in the programme aim at greater degree of managerial autonomy to Public Sector Enterprises, competition through private sector entry, increased investment flows to the industry through private sector investments and broadening the equity of public

sector enterprises.

(c) The loan is quick disbursing, two tranche (\$ 125 million each) operation.

(d) No, Sir. The second tranche is due only in July, 1993.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir. A World Bank mission visited India in November, 1992 to discuss the Hydrocarbon Sector financing needs.

(g) The discussions with the World Bank are only at a preliminary stage and nothing can be said with certainty, at this stage, regarding the amount and the content of the proposed programme.

Textile Mills under Public Sector

4287. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

SHRI ANANTRAO
DESHMUKH:

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO
BHONSLE:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned or loss incurred by each textile unit under the National Textile Corporation during each of the last three years and till-date, mill-wise;

(b) whether the profits of some of these mills are being adjusted against the losses incurred by other units;

(c) the number of public sector textile mills which are exporting their products to foreign countries;

(d) the foreign exchange earned through the export of textiles during each of the last

three years;

(e) whether any steps have been taken recently for modernisation and restructuring of these mills so as to make them viable;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The mill-wise details of profit/loss of the mills under NTC during the years 1989-90, 1991-92 and for the period April-September 1992 are given in the attached statement.

(b) Government reimburses the cash losses of NTC on the overall aggregated position of the losses incurred by its subsidiary corporations.

(c) 19 NTC mills are exporting their products at present.

(d) The foreign exchange earned by NTC mills through direct exports during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1989-90	4.84
1990-91	4.88
1991-92	7.07

(e) to (g). Government have approved a Turn Around Strategy for NTC mills. The key elements of this strategy are selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus workforce through the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, Voluntary Retirement Scheme will also be offered to the officers, Staff and workers of such chronically sick mills, which have not possibility of viability and which may have to be closed down or merged with adjacent units to ensure viability.

STATEMENT

NTC (DP & R) Limited

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Profit/Loss					
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992/93 (April-Sept. 92)		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Ajudhia Textile Mills	-2.17	-2-2.33	-3.83	-3.17		
2.	Edward Mills	-0.27	+0.17	-0.76	-2.46		
3.	Mahalakshmi Mills	-0.13	+0.56	-0.49	-2.24		
4.	Shri Bijay Cotton Mills	+0.27	+0.30	-1.54	-1.34		
5.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	+0.49	+47	-1.54	-1.34		
6.	Dayal Bagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	-0.18	+0.06	-1.50	-1.36		
7.	Suraj Textile Mills	+0.36	+0.32	-0.56	-0.86		
8.	Kharar Textile Mills	+0.44	+0.74	-0.70	-0.91		
9.	Panipat Woolen Mills	-3003	-1.49	-1.12	-0.85		

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Profit/Loss					
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992/93	(Rs. in Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Indore Malwa United Mills	-4.43	-4.97	-5.72	-4.08	-4.08	
2.	Kalynmal Mills	-2.27	-2.69	-4.57	-3.62	-3.62	
3.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	-2.62	-3.51	-3.98	-1.84	-1.84	
4.	Hira Mills	-3.81	-4.19	-4.52	-2.94	-2.94	
5.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	-1.89	-0.81	-0.83	-1.02	-1.02	
6.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	-2.08	-2.43	-3.49	-3.25	-3.25	
7.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	-1.32	-1.28	-2.78	-2.05	-2.05	

NTC (U.P.) Limited**Profit/Loss**
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Profit/Loss					
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	N.V. M. Kanpur	-6.94	-7.51	-9.09	-4.80	-4.80	
2.	Muir Mills, Kanpur	-5.05	-5.55	-6.55	-4.25	-4.25	
3.	L.K. T. M. Saharanpur	-2.66	-3.59	-3.91	-2.59	-2.59	
4.	S.C.M. Naini	+0.02	-1.58	-4.79	-2.45	-2.45	
5.	S.N.M. Kanpur	-10.20	-8.94	-9.62	-5.00	-5.00	
6.	S.C. M. Maunath Bhanjan	-0.05	-0.01	-0.99	-0.84	-0.84	
7.	B.C. M. Hathras	-1.08	-1.26	-1.94	-1.09	-1.09	
8.	S.V.C. M. Lucknow	-1.61	-1.82	-1.95	-1.14	-1.14	
9.	R.T.M. Raebareilly	-0.37	0.75	-1.00	-0.62	-0.62	
10.	Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills	-11.65	-13.41	-16.28	-7.75	-7.75	
11.	Atherton Mills	-8.84	-11.90	-11.99	-6.02	-6.02	

NTC (S.M) Limited

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>Profit/Loss</i>					
		<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	
1.	Apollo Textile Mills	-2.70	-0.32	-2.55	-2.45	-2.45	
2.	Bhrat Textile Mills	-0.78	-0.08	-1.73	-2.10	-2.10	
3.	Digvijay Textile Mills	-1.50	-2.13	-3.52	-2.63	-2.63	
4.	Jupiter Textile Mills	-2.91	-3.86	-8.95	-5.01	-5.01	
5.	Mumbai Textile Mills	-3.55	-3.51	-6.47	-4.15	-4.15	
6.	New Hindi Textile Mills	-3.77	-3.23	-5.12	-4.68	-4.68	
7.	Aurangbad Textile Mills	-0.24	-0.62	-0.85	-0.81	-0.81	
8.	Barshi Textile Mills	+0.30	+0.42	-0.35	-0.14	-0.14	
9.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	+0.30	+0.25	-0.56	-1.10	-1.10	
10.	Dule Textile Mills	+-.30	+0.72	-2.62	-2.43	-2.43	
11.	Nanded Textile Mills	-1.83	-2.00	-2.76	-2.08	-2.08	

Takenover Mills

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Profit/Loss					
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	(Rs. in Crores)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Elphinstone Mills	-2.35	-3.14	-4.64	-1.89	-1.89	
2.	Finlay Mills	-2.58	-1.60	-2.44	-2.96	-2.96	
3.	Gold Mohur Mills	-2.18	-1.39	-3.12	-1.76	-1.76	
4.	Jam Mills	-4.55	-4.56	-7.22	-3.45	-3.45	
5.	Kohinoor Mills 1, 2&3	-5.87	-7.62	-10.01	-3.42	-3.42	
6.	Madhusudan Mills	-5.54	-4.89	-6.96	-2.77	-2.77	
7.	New City Mills	-1.42	40.38	-2.06	-1.61	-1.61	
8.	Podar Mills	+1.13	+1.56	-1.58	-1.70	-1.70	
9.	Sitaram Mills	-3.91	-4.44	-5.97	-1.84	-1.84	
10.	Podar Processors	+0.44	+0.24	-0.17	-0.44	-0.44	
11.	Tata Mills	-4.55	-5.69	-5.51	-1.76	-1.76	

NTC (GUJARAT) LIMITED

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot	-1.18	-0.91	-1.27	-1.14
2.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar	-2.25	-2.24	-4.66	-2.87
3.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad	-2.86	-1.93	-3.23	-1.95
4.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	-3.35	-2.32	-4.77	-3.61
5.	Ahmedabad Juptier Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	-3.75	-4.19	-5.59	-3.99
6.	Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	-3.11	-2.43	-3.93	-3.40
7.	Rajnagar Textile Mills, 1 & 2, Amedabad	-3.92	-3.33	-4.92	-4.43
8.	Viramgam Textile Mills, Viramgam	-2.31	-1.88	-3.64	-1.99

NTC (GUJARAT) LIMITED

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	New Maneckcowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	-2.01	-1.36	-2.75	-1.76
11.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.	-1.93	-1.36	-2.07	-1.42

BENGAL TEXTILE MILLS

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bengal Textile Mills, Murshidabad	-1.08	-1.08	-2.83	-1.40
2.	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra	-1.70	-1.74	-2.91	-1.27

Bengal Textile Mills*(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arati Cotton Mills, Howrah	-1.28	-1.54	-2.09	-0.73
4.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills Kotaganj	-0.66	-0.82	-0.90	-0.50
5.	Kanoria Industries, Kannanagar	-0.54	-1.09	(*)	(*)
6.	Sodepore Cotton Mills, Sodepore	-0.92	-1.32	-1.18	-0.41
7.	Associated Industries, Kamrup	-1.30	-1.44	-1.68	-0.82
8.	Bihar Cooperative Mills, Mokamah	-1.04	-1.16	-1.60	-0.80
9.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagetpur	-0.46	-0.67	-1.51	-0.52
10.	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	-5.56	-4.56	-5.10	-2.26

Bengal Textile Mills

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept. 90)
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Bengal Fine No. 1, Kannagar	-1.83	-1.60	-3.49	-1.79
12.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Serampore	-3.39	-4.29	-4.48	-2.18
13.	Shri Maalxmi Cotton Mills, Palta	-3.65	-3.81	-4.38	-1.94
14.	Ramporia Cotton Mills, Serampore	-3.91	-3.42	-4.35	-1.84
15.	Bengasri Cotton Mills, Sukehar	-2.11	-1.10	-2.02	-1.00
16.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory, Calcutta	-1.31	-1.33	-1.45	-0.71
17.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	-2.02	-1.76	-2.73	-1.50
18.	Manindra Mills, Cossimbazar	-1.20	-1.24	(@)	(@)

(+) Included in Bengal Fine No.1

(@) Included in Bengal Textile Mills.

*NTC (N & P) Limited**(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 92)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Om Parasakti Mills, Coimbatore	+ 1.00	+0.25	-0.69	-0.59
2.	Combodi Mills, Coimbatore	+1.92	+1.78	+0.07	-1.14
3.	Krishnaveni Textile Mills Coimbatore.	+1.00	+0.77	+0.14	-0.55
4.	Sri Rangavias Mills, Peelamedu	+2.19	+1.27	-0.06	-0.76
5.	Pankja Mills, Coimbatore	+1.64	+1.57	+0.33	-0.13
6.	Poineer Spinners, Kanudakudi	+0.86	+0.56	-0.02	-0.45
7.	Balram Verma Textile Mills, Shencottah	+1.62	+1.00	+0.43	-0.29
8.	Kaleeswarar 'B' Unit, Kalyankoll	+2.25	+1.97	+1.22	-0.44

NTC (N & P) Limited		(Rs. in Crores)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 92)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	+1.05	+1.55	+0.27	-0.10	
10.	Somasundrum Mills,	-0.12	+1.14	-0.64	-0.36	
11.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	-0.22	+0.31	-0.83	-1.08	
12.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore	+1.88	+1.29	-1.69	-1.90	
13.	Sri Bharati Mills, Pondicherry	-1.43	+0.12	-0.62	-0.95	
14.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills,	-1.48	-1.04	-1.58	-1.41	
15.	SI Sarda Mills, Podapur	+0.84	+1.03	+0.31	-0.59	

NTC (AAPKK & M) Limited

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 92)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Netha Spg. Mills, Secunderbad	0.02	-0.40	-0.80	-0.53
2.	Natraj. Spg. Mills, Adilabad	+0.32	+0.14	-0.99	-0.80
3.	Anantpur Cotton Mills, Tadapatru	-0.34	-0.31	-0.91	-1.02
4.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigupta	+0.70	+0.20	-0.51	-0.70
5.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills, Devengere	+0.08	-0.63	-1.27	-1.09
6.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills Cannanore	+1.00	+0.99	-0.27	-0.32
7.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills, Trichur	+1.53	+1.30	0.22	-0.38
8.	Vijymohini Mills, Trivandrum	+0.96	+1.25	-0.10	-0.30
9.	Cannanore S & W Mills, Mahe,	+1.23	+0.98	-0.22	-0.38

*NTC (AAPKK & M) Limited**(Rs. in Crores)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mills</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93 (April-Sept 92)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
10.	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	+0.43	-0.12	-0.10	-0.43
11.	Algappa Textile Mills, Algappa Nagar	+1.14	+1.33	-0.25	-0.49
12.	Mysore Mills Processing Factory, Bangalore	-4.01	-2.59	-3.56	-2.39
13.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	-3.53	-2.75	-3.05	-2.69
14.	Mehboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga	-2.74	-3.78	-2.37	-2.41
15.	Paravathi Mills, Quilion	-1.53	-2.03	-3.16	-1.65
16.	Azam Jai Mills, Warrangal	-3.45	-2.66	-1.75	-2.13

*NTC (MN) Limited**(Rs. in Crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 92)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	India United Mills No. 1, Bombay	-3.94	-1.72	-3.20	-3.45
2.	India United Mills No. 2, Bombay	2.42	-2.15	2.99	-2.08
3.	India United Mills No. 3, Bombay	-4.39	-2.94	-3.89	-3.33
4.	India United Mills No. 4, Bombay				
5.	India United Mills No. 5, Bombay	-1.88	-1.23	-0.97	-1.62
6.	India United Dye woks, Bombay	-2.02	-0.69	-1.68	-1.20
7.	Model Mills, Nagpur	-4.18	-2.55	-3.47	-3.29
8.	R.S.R.G.SPG. &WVG Mills, Akola	-1.07	-0.82	-1.46	-1.21

NTC (MN) Limited

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April-Sept 92)
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	RBBA Spg. & Wvg Mills, Hinghanghat	-0.31	-0.62	-0.62	-1.05
10.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills,	-1.25	-0.75	-0.86	-1.00
11.	Vidarbha Mill, (Barar) Achalpur	-1.19	-0.79	-1.93	-1.24

RBI Board of Directors

4288. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of RBI has remained unchanged for the last nine years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the period for which this Board was constituted;

(d) the norms laid down in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reconstitute the above Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). In terms of the provisions contained in section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India shall consist of, among others, ten non-official directors to be nominated by the Central Government. These directors shall hold office for a period of four years and thereafter until their successors are nominated. At present, eight non official directors appointed during 1983-86 are in position. Though their four year tenures have expired, they are continuing in position pending appointment of their successors as per the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Gov-

ernment have already initiated necessary steps for reconstitution of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India.

[*Translation*]

Developmental Schemes

4289. SHRI SHIV RAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to introduce development schemes in the country with the assistance of World Bank or other international organisations;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; state-wise and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). External assistance from the World Bank and other International Organisations has been of special significance in the context of our development efforts and has supplemented the domestic resources available for financing development activities. Such assistance is usually obtained as commitments to finance specific investment projects and adjustment operations in various sectors. Details of the commitments for the year received from the agencies at the Aid-India Consortium in June 1992 are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Bilateral Donors	Total				Of which Fast Disbursing			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Donor Currency (million)	US \$ (million)						
1.	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Canada	54.00	45.00	54.00	45.00	24.00	20.13	24.00	20.13
3.	Denmark	250.00	41.98	250.00	41.98	-	-	-	-
4.	France	631.50	121.44	631.50	121.44	-	-	-	-
5.	Germany	552.30	358.60	552.30	358.60	209.0	13.10	209.0	13.10
6.	Italy	86000	73.57	86000	73.57	-	-	-	-
7.	Japan	115908.00	926.00	115908.00	926.00	33.09	264.32	33.09	264.32
8.	Netherlands	190.00	109.76	190.00	109.76	70.00	40.44	70.00	40.44
9.	Norway	140.00	23.10	140.00	23.10	-	-	-	-
10.	Sweden	470.00	83.93	470.00	83.93	-	-	-	-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Bilateral Donors</i>	<i>Donor Currency (million)</i>	<i>US \$ (million)</i>	<i>Donor Currency (million)</i>	<i>US \$ (million)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Switzerland	45.00	32.56	45.00	32.56
12.	United Kingdom	185.00	351.04	20.00	37.95
13.	United States	-	15.00	-	125.00
	Sub total	-	2332.28	-	656.50
Multilaterals					
1.	ADB	-	1250.00	-	400.00
2.	EEC	120.00	158.30	77.00	101.60
3.	IRRD/IDA	-	3000.00	-	600.00
4.	IFAD	-	25.00	-	18.00
5.	Nordic Bank	-	60.00	-	15.00

Sl. No.	Bilateral Nonors	Donor Currency (million)	US \$ (million)	Donor Currency (million)	US \$ (million)
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	UN System	-	220.00	-	-
7.	IFC	-	150.00	-	-
	Sub Total:	-	4863.30	-	1134.60
	Total:	-	7195.58	-	1761.10

In addition, the International Monetary Fund indicated that a disbursement of \$ 1.6 billion under the Upper Credit Tranche standby Facility would also be made.

[English]

Clearance to Coal Projects**Canadian Assistance for Development of NHs**

4290. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take Canadian assistance for the execution and improvement of National Highways in states;

(b) if so, the names of such states and the details of their National Highways;

(c) whether Government also propose to improve some National Highways in Rajasthan with the Canadian assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). At present, there is no proposal for Canadian financial assistance for execution and improvement of National Highways in the country.

4291. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently cleared some coal projects;

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

(c) whether some of those coal deposit areas are under the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the approximate quantum of coal deposited in each of those areas; and

(f) the steps being taken to start the extraction of coal in those mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) to (f). Since 1.4.91 the Govt. have sanctioned the undermentioned new coal mining projects:-

Sl. No.	Name of project/ Company	Capacity Mty	State	Cost (Rs. crs.)	Mineable reserves (million tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ananta OC, MCL	4.00	Orissa	156.49	68.68
2.	Lakhanpur OC, MCL	5.00	Orissa	221.51	107.43
3.	Kalinga Integrated Mine-cum-beneficiation plant, MCL	8.00	Orissa	485.77	165.79
4.	Samleshwari OC, MCL	3.00	Orissa	126.85	55.98
5.	Ukni OC, WCL	1.10	Maharashtra	100.37	23.45
6.	Gondegaon OC WCL	0.75	Maharashtra	67.96	25.96
7.	Bakulia UG, ECL	0.96	West Bengal	104.66	45.70
8.	Dudhichua Expr. OC NCL	10.00	(U.P. & M.P.)	868.93	344.96

work on these projects have already been initiated.

Privatisation of Paradip Port

4292. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paradip Port Trust authority has decided to privatise part of its diversification programme;

(b) if so, which portion of its diversification programme is proposed to be given to private sector;

(c) whether advertisements have been made for the private sector investment;

(d) if so, the response from the private sector; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The port proposes to invite private sector participation in areas like construction of captive berths, leasing of berths, setting up of dry docks facilities etc.

(c) Very recently advertisement has been made in respect of dry docking facilities.

(d) and (e). The response from private sector is still awaited.

Widening of NH in Kerala

4293. SHRI THAYIL JOHNANJALOSE:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in widening the Alwaye - Sherthalai Section of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala into four lanes;

(b) the funds earmarked for the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Four-landling of National Highway 47 from Alwaye bypass to Vytilla (16 kms) and Aroor to Sherthalai (21 kms), alongwith strengthening of th existing road from Vytilla to Aroor (10 kms), is to be taken up under Asian Development Bank loan assistance. Based on preliminary estimates, the project has been administratively approved for Rs. 56.63 crores on 22.1.92. Bidding for the project has been initiated by the State PWD in December, 1992. The work is targetted to be completed within 42 months after award.

Joint Venture Banks in CIS

4294. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Joint Venture banks in the Common wealth of Independent States; and

(b) if so, the broad features there of particularly equity participation and other ancillary matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that State Bank of India are sending a task force for conducting a detailed feasibility study in Ukraine for setting up a Joint Venture Bank. The task force members will also conduct a feasibility study in Moscow in connection with a separate

Joint Venture Bank proposal for Russia.

Vizag Thermal Power Station

4295. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed for the coal linkage to Vizag Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal required and allotted for the said project and the state from which the arrangement is being made;

(c) whether the State Government has requested for the increase of coal supply to other power projects for the state; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). Coal linkage for Vishakhapatnam TPS (1000 MW) has been agreed to from Talcher Coalfield in Orissa. The ultimate requirement of Coal for the Thermal Power Station is expected to be about 3.54 m.t.p.a.

(c) and (d). Coal requirements of Thermal Power Stations are worked and finalised on quarterly basis by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term) in which the representatives of State Electricity Boards, Ministries of Coal & Railways, Department of Power, Central Electricity Authority and Others are represented. The linkages approved for Power Stations in Andhra Pradesh for the ensuing quarter January-March, 1993 are as follows:-

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Power Stations</i>	<i>Approved monthly target of coal supply for the quarter January - March, 1993</i>
1.	Kothagudem	270
2.	Vijaywada	410
3.	Nellore	15
4.	Ramagundem 'B'	25
5.	Ramagundem STPS	760

Strikes and Lock Outs in Industrial Units

4296. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes and lock outs taken place in the industrial units in each of

the state during the last three years;

(b) the number of mandays lost during the above period and the extent of financial loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The number of strikes and lockouts in industrial units in States during the last three years is given at Statement-I and the information relating to the number of mandays lost, wages lost and production lost due to strikes and lockouts during the last three years is given

at Statement-II.

(c) The Government have been maintaining a close and continuous watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. The Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States are taking steps to resolve disputes and reduce work stoppages through mediation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

STATEMENT

State-wise Number of Strikes and lockouts during 1989-91

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989		1990 (P)		1991 (P)	
		Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A.P.	374	61	436	34	340	200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	0	10	0	24	5
4.	Bihar	65	4	66	17	51	12
5.	Goa	12	2	7	2	22	1
6.	Gujarat	171	22	182	27	146	21
7.	Haryana	64	15	60	4	57	10
8.	H.P.	10	1	12	3	0	1
9.	J & K	0	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Karnataka	44	8	31	5	20	1

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	1989			1990 (P)			1991 (P)		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	
11.	Kerala			33	20	28	12	39	11	
12.	M.P.			66	0	39	2	24	2	
13.	Maharashtra			119	65	97	67	105	68	
14.	Manipur			3	0	7	0	7	0	
15.	Meghalya			0	0	0	0	3	0	
16.	Mizoram			0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Nagaland			0	0	0	0	0	00	
18.	Orissa			25	8	39	1	55	5	
19.	Punjab			47	5	66	4	46	2	
20.	Rajasthan			76	18	81	13	75	25	
21.	Sikkim			0	0	0	0	0	0	

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989		1990 (P)		1991 (P)	
		Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts	Strikes	Lockouts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	170	17	181	30	154	25
23.	Tripura	0	0	2	0	5	0
24.	U.P.	78	10	78	23	70	34
25.	W.B.	16	126	23	116	18	108
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	3	0	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
28.	Dadra & Haveli	0	0	0	00
29.	Delhi	14	7	6	6	15	0
30.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	1989			1990 (P)			1991 (P)		
		Strikes	Lockouts		Strikes	Lockouts		Strikes	Lockouts	
1	2	3	4		5	6		7	8	
32.	Pondicherry	4	0		5	0		1	1	
	All India:	1,397	398		1,459	366		1,278	532	

Not= Available

0 = Nil

(P) = Provisional

Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla

STATEMENT - II

Mandays Lost, Wages Lost and Production Lost due to Strikes and Lockouts during 1989-91

Year	Mandays Lost (In Millions)	Wages Lost (Rs. in Crores)	Production Lost (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1989	32.66	49.97	495.31
1990 (P)	24.09	33.74	343.71
1991 (P)	26.43	39.3	579.87

(P) = Provisional

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

Refinancing to Housing Companies by National Housing Bank

4297. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank provides residence facilities to the eligible housing companies and corporation;

(b) if so, whether the interest charged by NHB from these companies/corporations is much less than the interest charged on the loans taken by the individuals for housing from these companies/corporations;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remedy the situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. National Housing Bank (NHB) provides refinance to recognised Housing Finance Companies (PFCs).

(b) to (d). Refinance is provided by NHB to eligible primary lenders to the extent of 100 per cent of direct housing loans for new units whose built up area does not exceed 40 Sq. mt. or cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Refinance is also provided by NHB upto 100 per cent of loans upto Rs. 30,000/- for repairs and upgradation. Present rate of interest charged by NHB on its refinance provided to HFCs in respect of eligible loans is as follows:

<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>Rate of interest charged by NHB</i>	<i>Rate of interest to be charged from the ultimate beneficiaries</i>
(i) For acquisition/construction of new housing units		
Upto Rs. 7,500/-	8.0	10.0
7,501 - 15,000/-	9.5	11.5
15,001 - 25,000/-	11.0	13.0
25,001 - 50,000/-	13.5	15.0
50,001 - 1,00,000/-	14.0	15.5
1,00,001 - 2,00,000/-	14.5	16.0
	(Minimum)	(Minimum)
(ii) For upgradation including major repairs		
Upto Rs. 30,000/-	13.0	15.0
		(Minimum)

NHB provides refinance for eligible loans to the primary lenders, who in turn service the

loan and bear the credit rise and, therefore, the above interest spread is permitted.

Expressway No. NE-I

[Translation]

4298. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far for construction of Expressway No. NE-I between Ahmedabad and Vadodara;

(b) the total length of the Expressway;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the amount spent so far;

(d) the special facilities likely to be provided on this Expressway;

(e) whether there is any proposal to levy toll tax on this Expressway; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The length of the Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway when completed will be around 93 km. The project was sanctioned originally at a cost of Rs. 137.2 crore but its revised cost is estimated to be about Rs. 220 crore. The overall progress upto November, 1992 as reported by the State Government is approximately 49%. The expenditure incurred is reported as Rs. 89.70 crores.

(d) The Expressway will cater for the needs of through fast moving traffic between Ahmedabad and Vadodara and will have special facilities like grade separated intersection, rest areas etc.

(e) and (f). The Expressway is proposed to be a feebased facility. However, details of the fees to be charged are yet to be finalised.

SBI Branches in Orissa

4299. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of the State Bank of India operating in Orissa at present;

(b) the number of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working as Officers in different grades in these branches;

(c) the proposals for opening new branches of SBI in Orissa pending clearance with the Union Government; and

(d) the targets for opening new branches of SBI in the State during the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As at the end of September, 1992, 452 branches of State Bank of India (SBI) were functioning in Orissa.

(b) Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers working in different grades in these branches as on 30.6.1992 are given below:-

Grade I	-	445
Grade II	-	43
Grade III	-	8

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the licensing authority and proposals for opening branches of commercial banks are considered by them keeping in view the policy

guidelines. The RBI has liberalised the Branch Licensing Policy in May, 1992. Banks can now open their branches in Semi-urban, Urban, Metropolitan and Port Town centres of their choice subject to their complying with specific conditions and also attaining capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards.

(d) No year-wise and State-wise targets for opening branches are fixed by RBI. However, SBI has reported that as on 30.9.1992, 16 licences were pending with them for opening branches in Orissa.

IRBI Assistance to Sick Industries

4300. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provided by the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India to the sick industries of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and proposed to be provided during the current year; and

(b) the number of industries in the above States to which assistance was provided/ proposed to be provided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The amount of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) during the last 3 years to sick industries in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is given below.

(Rs./Crores)

State	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	S*	D*	S*	D*	S*	D*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	1.93	2.00	3.08	2.22	7.13	1.69
Madhya Pradesh	0.78	0.12	2.50	2.39	0.10	0.09

The industry-wise break up of the above assistance is as follows:

(Rs./Crores)

GUJARAT

Industry	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	S*	D*	S*	D*	S*	D*
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Textile	-	67	1.07	1.22	5.13	1.40
Paper	-	0.10	0.51	0.49	2.00	0.15
Metal Prod	-	-	0.26	-	-	0.14
Machinery	1.93	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	-	0.22	-	-	-	-
Transport Equip.	-	1.01	-	-	-	-
Other Industries	-	-	1.24	0.51	-	-
Total:	1.93	2.00	3.08	2.22	7.13	1.69

(Rs./Crores)

MADHYA PRADESH

Industry	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	S*	D*	S*	D*	S*	D*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Metal Pro.	0.06	0.12		0.01	0.10	0.09
Other industries	0.72		2.50	2.38		
Total:	0.78	0.12	2.50	2.39	0.10	0.09

Note: S* - Sanctioned D* - Disbursed.

IRBI has reported that the sick units which are found potentially viable after techno-economic feasibility studies are considered for assistance on a case to case basis.

Contract Labour in Textile Mills, Maharashtra

4301. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labourers are still working on contract basis in textile mills in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action against the owners of these mills for violating labour laws especially, the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Measures to bring down Expenditure

4302. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by his Ministry in order to bring down its expenditure; and

(b) the total amount saved during each of the last three years and current year so far as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The economy measures taken by the Government to reduce expenditure include reduction in posts at various levels, ban on air travel by first class, ban on accommodation in hotel suites while on tour, overall out of 20% on travel - both domestic and international, reduction in consumption/expenditure on petrol/diesel, restriction on expenditure on OTA, surrender of 10% telephone lines, ban on holding conferences/seminars/workshops and on entertainments (including lunches/dinners), purchase of vehicles, decorative lighting, curtailment in expenditure on consumption of electricity, etc.

(b) The information regarding expenditure on various items is not compiled centrally. It is, therefore, difficult to quantify the financial impact of these measures.

Hut Insurance Scheme

4303. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families benefited under the Hut Insurance Scheme in the rural areas, Statewise;

(b) whether the officers of insurance companies visit the villages to educate the people about the benefits of this scheme; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to popularise and implement this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Requisite information is as under:-

<i>Name of State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Families Benefitted</i>
Andhra Pradesh	59,549
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Assam	229
Bihar	39,406
Goa	143
Gujarat	263
Haryana	170
Himachal Pradesh	41
Jammu & Kashmir	8
Karnataka	8,175
Kerala	3,669
Madhya Pradesh	401
Maharashtra	3,338
Manipur	7
Meghalaya	9
Mizoram	—
Nagaland	678
Orissa	13,970
Punjab	198
Rajasthan	3,521
Sikkim	—
Tamil Nadu	26,890
Tripura	395

<i>Name of State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Families Benefitted</i>
Uttar Pradesh	33,470
West Bengal	24,281
Andaman & Nicobar	—
Chandigarh	25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
Daman & Diu	—
Delhi	662
Lakshadweep	—
Pondicherry	669
Total	2,20,167

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Bank Credit for Sugar Mills

4304. SHRIM. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar mills are adversely affected by the High interest rates on the loans and because of inadequate credit facilities from banks as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated November 22, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be

taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The said news item brings out the various difficulties faced by Sugar Mills in availin bank credit according to their judgement. The credit requirements of sugar industry are fixed by banks on the basis of peak deficit in monthly cash budget or drawing power (after deducting 20% margin on the value of stocks), whichever is less. The credit limit is not uniform for the entire year and varies according to the requirement of the mill during the course of the year. The limits so fixed are therefore need based. Reserve Bank of India holds meetings with the representatives of Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA) and the financing banks, as and when required, to discuss the credit requirements of sugar industry with a view to evolve satisfactory arrangements in this regard.

Socio-Economic Development Projects

4305. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has been assisting socio-economic development projects in certain districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of District in each State selected or proposed to be selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) The following socio-economic development programmes are being implemented in various districts of different States with the assistance of I.L.O.:

- (1) Wastelands development for women's organisations in Ahmedabad and Mehsana districts to be extended to Gandhinagar district, Gujarat;
- (2) Family Welfare Education and Services of Milk Producers of 30 villages in Karamsad district, Gujarat;
- (3) Comprehensive Family Welfare and Skill Development project for the tribal population of Baroda district, Gujarat;
- (4) The development of new ways to organise and assist home-based piece-rate workers in cooperation with SEWA, Ahmedabad, Gujarat;
- (5) Promotion of Employment and Income Opportunities in Purulia District, West Bengal;
- (6) Promotion of Income and Employment opportunities for the Rural Poor, Dhar-

mapuri District, Tamil Nadu;

- (7) Wastelands Development through women's organisations, Bankura District, West Bengal.

In addition to three on-going projects, a special Public Works Programme for generating employment and income opportunities in rural areas is scheduled to commence activities in 1993 in Nizkar Block of Surat District and Chhota Udaipur Block of Baroda District.

[Translation]

Damage to D.T.C. Buses

4306. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses damaged during the last two years due to the students' agitations in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to provide security to Delhi Transport Corporation property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 3744 buses.

(b) The following steps during agitation are taken by Delhi Traffic Police:-

1. Foot and mobile patrolling are intensified.
2. Pickets are set-up at the sensitive places i.e. at schools and colleges.
3. Staff are briefed regularly.
4. Agitators are detained under preventive action.

5. Adequate police force is deployed for protection of DTC buses as and when required by DTC authorities.
6. Staff has been directed to keep close watch over the activities of bad elements and to check incidents.
7. Union leaders have been contacted and exhorted not to damage DTC buses being the Govt. property during the student's agitations.

DTC takes all precautionary measures by posting checking officials for diversion duty at sensitive points to avoid damage in consultation with the Police as soon as any information is received.

[English]

Gold Pledged to Banks in Foreign Countries

4307. SHRI S.B. THORAT:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India pledged gold to banks in foreign countries and raised loan against it;

(b) the quantity of gold kept abroad;

(c) whether the ceiling on gold that can be placed outside the country, as envisaged in the Reserve Bank of India Act has been exceeded by the Reserve Bank of India at present;

(d) the circumstances under which the RBI has violated the law of the land;

(e) the quantity of gold which the Gov-

ernment leased to a Swiss Bank but later sold to RBI still remains outside; and

(f) the reasons for not entering this part of the gold in the assets of the Issue Department of RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total quantity of 65.13 metric tonnes of gold with Reserve Bank of India is presently kept abroad.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government did not lease any gold to any Swiss Bank. It had leased about 19.999 metric tonnes of gold to the State Bank of India (SBI) in May, 1991. The SBI utilised most of it for a simultaneous sale - repurchase transaction with a Swiss bank. On repurchase the Government sold it to the Reserve Bank of India. The quantity of gold so purchased by the Reserve Bank of India and held outside India amounts to 18.36 file tonnes.

(f) The gold so purchased by Reserve Bank of India is taken to the Issue Department stock of gold and is shown as such in the assets of the Issue Department of Reserve Bank of India.

Coinising of 1, 2 and 5 Rupee Notes

4308. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Re. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 notes constitute 57% in terms of volume and only seven percent in terms of value; and

(b) whether the Government propose to

coinise these notes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The Government propose to coinise notes in denominations of Re. 1- Rs. 2/- and Rs. 5/- in a phased manner by the year 1998.

RBI Audit by C&AG

4309. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN-GARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to get the accounts of Reserve Bank of India audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In terms of the statute governing RBI, their accounts are required to be audited by auditors who are qualified to act as such under the Companies Act, 1956. For selecting statutory auditors of RBI, a Committee which has a representative of the Comptroller and Auditor General has been set up. The Committee selects firms of auditors with reference to their experience in conducting bank audit. The existing system of audit in RBI is working satisfactory.

India's Rank in IMF Borrowings

4310. SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's rank under the increased IMF quotas was further lowered than the previous one;

(b) whether the external debt has already exceeded by 25 percent of our National Income;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) what would be the impact of the nation's economic strength and

(e) the remedial measures taken or steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The aggregate external debt of India as a proportion of GDP rose to about 27 percent in 1991-92 from about 23 percent in 1990-91. This is because while the debt rose only marginally from US\$ 66.75 billion at the end of 1990-91 to US\$ 67.33 billion at the end of 1991-92, there was a large increase in the rupee value of this debt because the dollar appreciated against the rupee. As a result the debt as a percentage of GDP increased sharply.

(d) and (e). The Government is keeping a close watch on the external debt and the present debt situation is well within prudent limits. The stabilization-cum-economic reforms programme being pursued by the Government would enable the economy to utilise external loans more efficiently and would enhance the capacity of the economy to repay the loans through higher exports and invisible earnings. Besides, the Government has liberalized the foreign investment

regime substantially so as to attract non-debt creating flows of capital in the form of equity and portfolio investment.

National Test Range at Ballapal

4311. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made for setting up the National Test Range at Ballapal in Orissa; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Rs. 14.225 crores have been paid to Govt of Orissa, for preparatory work regarding setting up National Range at Ballapal.

(b) Work on the project is held up because of non-availability of the land proposed for acquisition for the project.

Performance of UTI

4312. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India expects a negative performance in five sectors;

(b) if so, the sectors, where negative performance is anticipated;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under

the regulations of the United States of America, all mutual fund companies registered in that country are required to issue at the minimum one annual report and a Semi-annual report to its shareholders containing, inter alia, prospects of the industry in the country in which the Fund makes its investments. In fulfilment of this requirement, Unit Trust of India Investment Advisory Services Ltd. (UTIIAS), a 100% UTI owned subsidiary, which manages the India Growth Fund Inc, an Offshore fund based in the USA, presented its assessment of the Indian industry to the shareholders on 17th August, 1992. This assessment includes a reference to anticipated negative performance in automobile, steel, and steel products, paper, tea and tyre sectors.

(d) As this is in the nature of a continuous assessment by UTI based on its perceptions at a particular point of time, no specific action is called for on the part of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Construction Companies Abroad

4313. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian companies engaged in construction work abroad;

(b) the number of labourers sent abroad during the last three years and in the current year by these companies;

(c) whether they have been provided jobs there; and

(d) the number of labourers out of them who have repatriated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) According to the

information available with the Ministry of Labour, 18 Indian Companies are engaged in construction work abroad. The details are given in the Statement attached.

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

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the Company</i>
1.	Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd., Palika Bhawan, Sector XIII R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110066
2.	Continental Construction Ltd., Continental House, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
3.	Ansal Properties & Ind. Ltd., 115 Ansal Bhawan, 16 K.G. Marg, New Delhi - 110 001
4.	Bhagheeratha Engg. Ltd., 132, Panampilly, Post Box No. 2338, Cochin - 682016 (Kerala)
5.	Cimrto International Antriksh Bhawan, 4th floor, 22 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110 001.
6.	Gammon India Ltd., Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Bombay - 400 025.
7.	INMA Constructions Pvt. Ltd., 251 Avvai Shanmugam Road, Gopalapuram, Madras - 600 036.
8.	Jaiprakash Industries Ltd., JA House, 63 Basant Lok Community

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and address of the Company</i>
	Centre, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi - 110 057.
9.	KEC International Ltd., Lal Bahadru Shastri Marg, Kurla, Bombay - 400 070.
10.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd., (ECC Construction Group), Mount Poonamallee Road, Manapakkam PO Box No. 979, Madras - 600 089.
11.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., NBCC House Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.
12.	National Projects Costn Corporation Ltd., Raja House, 31 Nehru Place, New Delhi - 110 019.
13.	Petron Civil Engg. Ltd., Swastik Chmbers, 6th floor, Sion Trombay Road, Chembur Bombay - 400 071.
14.	Som Datt Builders Ltd., SDB House, 56-58 Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi - 110 065.
15.	Tata Projects Limited, Suryodaya 1-10-60/3, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500 016.
16.	Unitech Limited Unitech House, 6, Community Centre, Saket, New Delhi - 110 017.
17.	The Coromandel Engg. Co. Ltd., 46, Second Line Beach, Madras - 600 001.

Sl. No. Name and address of the Company

18. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.,
Construction House, Walchand Hira-
chand
Marg Ballard Estate,
Bombay - 400 038.

[English]

German Aid

4314. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German aid to the country is likely to be increased in the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the aid given during 1991 and 1992 and proposed to be given during 1993;

(c) whether any conditionalities were laid down by Germany for offering the aid;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There is no indication from German Govt. so far.

(b) During 1991 the German Government had committed DM 441.198 million comprising soft loan of DM 395 million and export credit of DM 46.198 million.

During 1992 the commitment was for DM 425 million comprising soft loan of DM

295 million, export credit of DM 75 million and grant assistance of DM 55 million.

There is no indication at present of the proposed German assistance for 1993.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Export and Import of Cotton

4315. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI PANDURANG PANDLIK FUNDKAR:
SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI SIMON NARANDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to increase the exports quota of Kapas/Narma' and cotton;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton produced, exported and imported during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of foreign exchange earnings by way of exporting cotton and expenditure incurred on import of cotton during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) In pursuance of the long-term policy to export cotton, the Government has released 9.26 lakh bales of cotton for export during the cotton season 1992-93.

(b) and (c). The quantity of cotton produced, exported and imported during the last three cotton years are as follows:-

(Value Rs. in crores)

(Qty. in lakh bales of 170 Kg. each)

Year	Production	Export		Import	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1989-90	135.75	13.71	610.52	Nil	Nil
1990-91	117.00	11.90	620.54	Nil	Nil
1991-92	119.00	0.77	38.75	*3.00	180

*Cotton imports during 1991-92 were made by exporting private imports mills under Advance Licensing Scheme.

Treatment of Dearness Allowance as Dearness Pay

4316. SHRI V.S. VIJAYAR-AGHAVAN:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI ANBARASUERA:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on March 13, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Group has been constituted to examine the proposal for appointment to Permanent Wage Review Committee;

(b) if so, the names of its members and the latest position in this regard;

(c) the time by which the Expert Group is likely to submit its report; and

(d) the progress made so far in regard to treatment of a portion of Dearness Allowance as Dearness Pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the demand of the Staff Side for setting up of a Permanent Wage Review Body was discussed in the National Council (JCM). It was decided that an Expert Group would be set up to study the structure of emoluments of the employees of Central Government and Public Undertakings and submit a document for consideration of the Government. Accordingly, a Committee of Experts has been set up *vide* Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 1 (19)/91-EII(B) dated 6th April, 1992 reproduced as statement. The tenure of this Committee has been extended upto 31.12.92. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(d) This was discussed in the last meeting of the National Council (JCM) held on the 7th November, 1992. It was decided that a meeting of the National Council could be convened some time in April, 1993 to further deliberate on this issue.

STATEMENT

The Government of India have decided to constitute a high level Committee of Experts to study and examine the structure of emoluments, viz. Pay, Dearness Allowance and other allowances including perquisites

admissible to the employees in the Central Government, Public Sector Enterprises and Nationalised Banks, etc. *Inter alia* for preparing a document to enable the Government to take a view on the trends of wages of employees in these sectors and to consider

evolving a common formula for the grant of Dearness Allowance.

The composition of the Committee of Experts shall be as follows:-

(i) Shri H.N. Ray	:	Chairman
(ii) Shri V. Atal	:	Member
(iii) Shri B. Swaminathan	:	Member

3. The terms of reference of the Committee shall be as follows:-

- (i) To study the Dearness Allowance and wage structure of Central Government employees and the employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Statutory Corporations, etc. including principles governing Dearness Allowance and pay.
- (ii) To analyse the gap in emoluments of the Central Government employees vis-a-vis employees of Public Sector Undertaking setc. giving the weightage to the difference in job contents for the posts similar in nature.
- (iii) Based on the study and examination, prepare a document for consideration of the Government to take a view on the following aspects:-
 - (a) The trend for wage revision and narrowing down the gap in emoluments in the Central Government vis-a-vis employees of Public Sector Enterprises keeping in view the economic conditions and resource constraints;
 - (b) To evolve a common formula for grant of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees as well as

employees of the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks and Statutory Corporations, etc. keeping in view the wage structure, allowances, perks and terminal benefits, etc. available to different employees in different sectors;

- (c) The principles, policy and formula for Dearness Relief to the Pensioners;
 - (d) The periodicity of revision of wages, Dearness Allowance and Dearness Relief.
4. The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi. The Committee will devise its own procedure and may call for such information as considered necessary.
 5. The Department of Expenditure will provide the Secretariat for the Committee.
 6. The Committee will submit the document to the Ministry of Finance within a period of 4 months.

-Sd-

(P.G. NELE)

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

[*Translation*]**Deposits by FRBs in Bihar**

4317. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the deposits mobilised and the amount of loans disbursed by the Re-

gional Rural Banks in Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The deposits mobilised and the amount of loans disbursed by the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Bihar during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Deposits mobilised</i>		<i>Loans disbursed</i>	
<i>As at the end of March</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>During April March</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1990	59334	1989-90	9571
1991	69039	1990-91	7158
1992	77869	1991-92*	3612

*1991-92 data provisional and in respect of 9 out of the 22 banks.

(e) by what time it will take to repay the foreign loan?

[*English*]**Foreign Debt**

4318. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have applied for a loan of 89 billion from IMF for disbursement @ 3 billion in each year;

(b) if so, what would be the total foreign loan including the first instalment of \$ 3 billion;

(c) what is the rate of loan repayment in each year;

(d) what is the percentage of foreign debt relative to national income; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir. We have, however, undertaken preliminary discussions with the IMF for an Extended Fund Facility arrangement for 3 years with a blend of ESAF resources. Negotiation for this arrangement will be undertaken next year.

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

Fifth Wages Negotiation in Coal Industry

4319. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Wages Negotiation in coal industry has not yet started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) and (b). The National Coal Wage Agreement-V is drawn up on the recommendation of the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI) which consists of the representatives of management of coal industry and coal mine workers. Coal India Limited has been authorised to constitute JBCCI-V in consultation with JBCCI-IV. A core group consisting of representatives from JBCCI-IV has been formed to deliberate and decide the constitution of JBCCI-V.

(c) As soon as JBCCI-V constituted the negotiation for National Coal Wage Agreement-V will commence.

Income Negotiation and Asset Classification

4320. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has issued any guidelines to banks on income recognition and asset classification by banks for determining provisions for loan losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve bank of India (RBI) have issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial Banks stating that the policy of income recognition should be objective and based on record of recovery

rather than on any subjective considerations. Like-wise the classification of assets is required to be made on the basis of objective criteria which would ensure a uniform and consistent application of norms. As regards provisioning requirements, RBI's guidelines prescribe that this should be made on the basis of classification of assets into four different categories viz., standard assets, sub-standard assets, doubtful assets, and loss assets. These prudential norms are to be implemented in a phased manner over a three year period commencing from the current accounting year beginning from 1st April, 1992.

[Translation]

Loan at Concessional Rate of Interest to Earthquake Victims

4321. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent a memorandum to the Union Government regarding issue of instructions to the banks for granting loans at concessional rates of interest to the victims of October 1991 earthquake in hilly areas of the State and to defer the recovery of earlier loans;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A request was

received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh that the banks may be advised to rehabilitate the persons affected by the earthquake in Uttar Pradesh by extending loans at concessional rate of interest and postponing recoveries by six months. Reserve bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had already issued standing guidelines to all the banks for extending relief measures to persons affected by natural calamities. These guidelines envisage *inter-alia* (i) conversion of short term production loans into medium term loans, (ii) rescheduling/postponement of existing term loan instalments, (iii) provision of additional need-based crop/Investment loans, etc. Banks are under instructions to extend these reliefs without waiting for any instructions from RBI. The matter was clarified by RBI in the State Level Bankers Committee Meeting held at Lucknow on 30th December, 1991. Since the profitability of banks is under heavy strains, RBI is not in favour of over hurdening the banks, by asking them to grant loans at concessional rates of interest to such affected persons.

[English]

Branches of NABARD in Uttar Pradesh

4322. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where branches of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development are proposed to be opened during 1992-93; and

(b) the time by when these branches are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it does not have any proposal to open any branch in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1992-93. The State

of Uttar Pradesh is being presently served by the Bank's Regional Office at Lucknow. NABARD is, however, posting District Development Managers at the District Level. In Uttar Pradesh, 19 such District Development Managers have been posted. During 1992-93, the Bank has proposed to post DDMs in 9 more districts namely Aligarh, Almora, Basti, Bulandshaher, Jaunpur, Muzaffarpur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly and Tehri Garhwal. Out of this eight have already been posted and one, viz. for Basti is likely to be posted before March, 1993.

Setting up of Offices of SEBI

4323. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investors not getting their refund money from different public/equity issues are required to lodge complaints with the headquarters of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in Bombay and as such incur expenditure on postage etc.,

(b) the number of complaints received by the SEBI during 1992 till October 31;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up offices of the SEBI at the cities where Stock Exchanges exist to facilitate aggrieved investors to lodge complaints in person and also to enquire without spending many and time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is at present

operating from its headquarters in Bombay.

(b) During the period January, 1992 to October, 1992 SEBI received a total of 2,73, 728 complaints from investors.

(c) to (e). There is a proposal under the considerations of SEBI to open regional offices in the metropolitan cities to start with and to gradually extend its network of offices to other cities.

Registration with Brokers

4324. SHRI RABY RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Stock Exchanges Authorities have made a plea to the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to postpone the last date of registration with the brokers and also the deadline for making changes in the Stock Exchange Board membership;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the SEBI to bring transparency in Stock Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Presidents and Executive Chiefs of various stock exchanges have requested the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on 23.11.1992 that they may charge from stock brokers a uniform one time registration fee of Rs. 5,000/- and that the last date of collection of registration fees may be postponed from December 8, 1992 to January 31, 1993.

As regards changes in the Governing Board of Stock Exchanges, the Presidents felt it would not be proper on their part to make any commitment without consulting their respective Governing Boards and

General Bodies. A request was therefore, made by them to grant time upto the end of March, 1993 to react to SEBI's proposal in this regard.

(c) SEBI has been following up with the Stock Exchanges implementation of the directive issued by the Ministry to the Stock Exchanges to ensure that all their members indicate to their clients the actual execution price of transactions and the brokerage separately and to show these in the contract notes. SEBI has informed that Stock Exchanges have issued instructions to their members to show the brokerage separately in the contract notes.

National Safety Conference on Mines

4325. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Safety Conference on Mines has not been held for a long time;

(b) if so, the time by which the National Safety Conference on Mines is likely to be held;

(c) whether the cases of accident in the coal mines increased in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The last Conference on Safety in Mines was held on the 19th and 20th December, 1988. The next Conference is scheduled to be held on the 26th and 27th December, 1992.

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

Coal Mines at Gopalpur in Orissa

4326. KUMARI FARIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the area already acquired so far at Gopalpur in Sundargarh district, Orissa for mining of coal;

(b) the total number of families displaced due to this acquisition;

(c) whether the families displaced have been properly resettled;

(d) the number of persons from displaced families who have got job in the coal fields; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide more jobs to the local people in coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL), an area of 10.82 hectares of Government land out of total land of 135.41 hectares has been acquired in Sundargarh district from Vasundhara Opencast Project.

(b) to (d). No family has so far been displaced. However, 106 families are likely to be displaced and a rehabilitation scheme for them has been prepared and approved by the State Government authorities. The

rehabilitation site has also been identified and developed. Jobs are provided to the land oustees in accordance with the prescribed norms and the concerned coal company.

(e) The interests of the local people in recruitment for the coal projects are adequately safeguarded by making recruitment through the local employment exchanges, subject to availability of suitably qualified local people. This is besides employment given to land losers who are also local people.

Exim Bank-Switzerland Agreement on Credit Facilities

4327. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Exim-bank has signed a credit agreement with Switzerland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Exim Bank signed a line of credit agreement with Credit Suisse, an international commercial Bank, on 13.10.1992 for a loan amount of SW FR. 20 mn.

(b) The details of the credit line agreement are as follows:

Lender	:	Credit Suisse, Zurich
Borrower	:	Export-Import Bank of India
Purpose	:	For import of Swiss capital goods and/or services
Eligible user group	:	Indian exporters for enhancing their export production capabilities
Currency	:	Swiss Francs (SFR)

Amount of credit	:	SFR. 20 mn.
Minimum contract value	:	SFR. 500,000/-.
Payment terms	:	Advance payment—5% of the contract value Down payment—10% of contract value Credit coverage from Credit Suisse—85% of contract value against line of credit to Exim Bank
ERG insurance fee	:	To be included in the contract value on actual basis and paid as per payment terms indicated above.
Other charges	:	Out-of-pocket expenses if any, on actual basis.
Last date of contract approval	:	December 31, 1993.
Last date for disbursement	:	June 30, 1994.
Rate of interest	:	A fixed interest rate linked to the Swiss Export Base Rate (SEBR), currently 8-1/8% p.a.
Repayment	:	In 10 equal successive half yearly instalments the first one commencing 6 months after the delivery date.

**States Shares in Foreign Agencies
Loan for Projects**

4328. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) the quantum of project linked financial assistance from World Bank and other international organisations, foreign countries in India and its State-wise break-up-inflow of funds for the current year in general and for Madhya Pradesh in particular;

(b) whether the share of Madhya Pradesh in such projects is very low in comparison of other states and the reasons

therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that Madhya Pradesh gets its due share in allocations for the development of the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A statement
giving the state-wise disbursement of Exter-
nal Aid in the current financial year upto
31.10.92 is attached.

(c) An integrated child services II project covering Madhya Pradesh and Bihar has been negotiated with the World Bank in May

1992 for US\$ 194 million. Steps have also been taken to identify suitable additional projects for

implementation in Madhya Pradesh in Education, Forestry and Agriculture sectors.

STATEMENT

Statement Containing State-wise arrangement as on 11.3.92

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Utilisation during the financial Year	Undrawn balance
1	2	3	4
1.	Central	2199.81	53462.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh	182.89	2290.85
3.	Assam	0.00	5.17
4.	Bihar	1.57	54.94
5.	Gujarat	129.03	1621.89
6.	Haryana	8.87	153.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.53	65.38
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	1.93
9.	Karnataka	110.62	2653.06

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Utilisation during the financial Year</i>	<i>Undrawn balance</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
10.	Kerala	33.92	875.87
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14.83	235.35
12.	Maharashtra	271.11	3743.18
13.	Orissa	34.78	501.74
14.	Punjab	0.00	404.15
15.	Rajasthan	2.64	624.26
16.	Tamil Nadu	104.14	2852.12
17.	Uttar Pradesh	161.71	2493.18
18.	West Bengal	32.69	657.07
19.	Multistate	191.08	4648.91
	Total:	3496.21	77344.37

[Translation]

Development of Inland Waterways in Gujarat

4329. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the development of inland waterways in Gujarat under the Centrally financed schemes during each of the last three years; and

(b) the progress made so far under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No expenditure has been incurred by the Central Govt. However, the Govt. of Gujarat has informed recently that an amount of Rs. 6.52 lakhs has been incurred till November, 1992.

(b) Detailed hydrographic survey, land survey, site investigations etc. have been completed in respect of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of waterway between Bhadbhut and Bharuch and provision of landing facilities at the mouth of river Narmada.

[English]

Privatisation of Port Sector

4330. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the areas and sectors which are contemplated to be privatised in the ports and docks in the country;

(b) whether any NRI has offered to take over any port; and

(c) if so, the nature of the offer and the

response of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Privatisation in port sector is already in vogue in some aspects of Port activities like stevedoring, clearing and forwarding of consignments and operation of cargo handling equipments at some ports. The other areas contemplated for privatisation are development and operation of berths, container terminals, warehouses, pilotage and dry dock facilities etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bridges in Tamil Nadu

4331. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bridges constructed in Tamil Nadu by the Union Government during the last ten years; and

(b) the number of those out of them in respect of which toll tax plaza are over and the number of those where these are still continuing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 24 Numbers.

(b) Bridge Fee collection has been completed on two bridges and it is continuing on two others. Bridge fee collection on another bridge has been suspended due to Court Orders.

C.D. Ratio

4332. SHRI K. PRADANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit deposit ratio of each nationalised bank, State and Union Territory wise during the last three years; and

(b) the distribution of credit made by different banks in different States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) and (b). Data reporting system does not generate State-wise and bank-wise information regarding credit deposit ratio as well as distribution of credit. However, State-wise credit deposit ratio of 20 nationalised banks as at the end of March 1990, 1991 and 1992 is given in Statement I. Further the State-wise outstanding amount of advances by 20 nationalised banks for the corresponding period is given Statement II.

STATEMENT

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1990</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>
1	2	3	4
Haryana	57.4	54.8	51.6
Himachal Pradesh	35.5	36.3	34.5
Jammu & Kashmir	29.4	30.7	30.0
Punjab	40.9	40.8	39.0
Rajasthan	64.0	58.8	59.0
Chandigarh	55.4	52.2	52.3
Delhi	47.4	48.2	48.6
Arunachal Pradesh	22.8	23.8	30.8
Assam	50.2	48.8	47.7
Manipur	79.7	75.6	85.0
Meghalaya	20.8	22.3	22.9
Mizoran	17.3	19.9	21.8

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1990</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	33.3	32.2	34.2
Tripura	61.4	50.9	49.5
Bihar	35.3	35.3	35.7
Orissa	71.8	69.9	68.1
Sikkim	34.9	12.1	22.9
West Bengal	50.3	49.5	50.3
Andaman & Nicobar Island	29.3	32.4	30.1
Madhya Pradesh	61.5	57.8	56.0
Uttar Pradesh	43.2	43.4	42.2
Goa	31.4	31.9	29.1
Gujarat	52.7	50.8	45.9

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1990</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>
1	2	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.5	54.2	49.7
Daman & Diu	18.4	17.7	15.0
Andhra Pradesh	80.3	76.3	75.8
Karnataka	84.6	79.7	69.7
Kerala	60.0	54.2	47.6
Tamil Nadu	89.1	85.6	85.2
Lakshadweep	16.2	17.0	12.8
Pondicherry	58.1	55.6	48.4

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	March 1990	March 1991	March 1992
1	2	3	4
Haryana	1379	1519	1547
Himachal Pradesh	249	295	314
Jammu & Kashmir	143	151	154
Punjab	2593	2917	3092
Rajasthan	1399	1530	1697
Chandigarh	490	520	537
Delhi	5328	6005	6622
Arunachal Pradesh	3	5	6
Assam	576	640	694
Manipur	38	44	53
Meghalaya	29	34	39

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1990</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>
1	2	3	4
Mizoram	3	3	4
Nagaland	29	30	34
Tripura	69	71	75
Bihar	1689	1902	2072
Orissa	910	1011	1070
Sikkim	19	7	9
West Bengal	5191	5600	5953
Andaman & Nicobar Island	6	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	2195	2456	2608
Uttar Pradesh	4944	5656	5971
Goa	300	347	359
Gujarat	4086	44448	4716

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>March 1990</i>	<i>March 1991</i>	<i>March 1992</i>
1	2	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15119	17684	18305
Daman & Diu	6	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	4
Karnataka	4058	4499	4808
Kerala	1588	1707	1795
Tamil Nadu	6441	7501	8193
Lakshadweep	1	2	1
Pondicherry	109	122	123

Branch Licensing Policy

4333. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed to abolish branch licensing policy for opening branches of public sector banks was under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) the reasons for abolishing the branch licensing policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no decision to abolish branch licensing policy. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has liberalised certain aspects of branch licensing in May 1992. The liberalisation gives greater freedom to banks in the following matters:-

1. Rationalising their existing branch network by re-locations branches.
2. Opening of specialise branches.
3. Spinning off of business.
4. Setting up of controlling offices/Administrative units.
5. Establishing extension counters, etc.

The RBI has also advised banks that those banks who attain the revised capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards can open their branches on their own in semi-urban/metropolitan/port town centres.

Branches of Central Co-operative Banks in Uttar Pradesh

4334. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of opening new branches of Central Co-operative Banks in Uttar Pradesh is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to open a new branch of the Central Cooperative Bank in Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that Central Co-operative banks (CCBs) are free to open their branches within their area of operations, without prior permission of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies), they may require the prior permission of RBI (through NABARD) only if they propose to open branches outside their area of operation. However, while opening branches the CCBs may have to follow the instructions/guidelines, if any, issued by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the State concerned as also the provisions, if any, of the Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules/Bye-laws of the bank.

[Translation]

Workers in Coal Mines of Jharkhand Region

4335. SHRI SHIBU SOREN:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers working in various collieries of Jharkhand region and the steps taken by the Government so far for providing them proper health care and medical facilities;

(b) whether the Government propose to take any concrete initiative for encouraging development and modernization of various collieries mines in this region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation to Displaced Persons

4336. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not making the final payment of compensation for land to the displaced persons due to Rajmahal Project at Lalmatia in Bihar;

(b) the policy of the Government for evaluating the houses and area of the houses belonging to the displaced persons of this area and the manner adopted for its implementation so far;

(c) the rate of compensation fixed for each category and the number of families/persons provided jobs in lieu of their land;

(d) the number of persons already rehabilitated and the number of families to be rehabilitated; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-

GOUDA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Seed of Khas-Khas

4337. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain European countries including Germany have developed new seed of Khas-Khas having contents of morphine about 0.1 per cent only; and

(b) if so, whether the Government would grant permission for developing such seeds in India with a view to get Khas-Khas without morphine contents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). It has been brought to the notice of the Government that there are some species of poppy that are being cultivated in some foreign countries which contain 0.2% to 0.4% of Morphine and are being cultivated their for seeds. The Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi to who the matter was referred are of the opinion that under tropical climate their genetic character tends to break down and it produces latex containing fairly high morphine group of Alkaloids. Therefore, they have not taken up studies on such variety.

[English]

GIC Insurance Scheme for Teak Wood Plantation

4338. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) has formulated an insur-

ance scheme for teak wood plantations; and **Financial Assistance by LIC In Gujarat**

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The teak wood plantation insurance is already being provided by the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India for the last few years. The insurance is on input cost basis providing cover against fire, lightning, flood, inundation, cyclone, riot and strike and attack by wild animals. The premium rate is 1.25% of the sum insured.

[*Translation*]

4339. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by LIC to landless laborers and other persons in Gujarat during the last two years and during the current year so far; and

(b) the number of persons benefitted as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of financial assistance given by LIC in Gujarat during the last three years is given below:-

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i> <i>(Upto Oct. 92)</i>	
Landless Agricultural Labour Group Insurance Scheme (LALGI)	99.45	110.54	49.44
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	13.80	17.82	8.76
Other Scheme (for weaker sections under approved occupations)	-	38.22	32.04
Total :	113.25	166.58	90.24

(b) Number of persons benefitted out of the above Scheme is as under:-

	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i> <i>(Upto Oct., 92)</i>
LALGI	9945	10953	3210
IRDP	460	586	284
Other Schemes	-	1371	1060
Total :	10405	12910	4554

[English]

Sainik Schools

4340. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to set up Sainik Schools in the country including one at Tezpur in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time bound programme for commissioning of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Central Co-operative Banks

4341. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Cooperative Banks functioning in each State of the country;

(b) the period prescribed after which a co-operative bank is permitted to open its Branch;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review this prescribed limit and allow the co-

operative banks to open their branches after every one year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs) functioning in each State of the country as on 30.5.1991 is furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) to (e). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the CCBs are free to open their branches within their area of operations, without prior permission of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies), they may require the prior permission of RBI (through NABARD) only if they propose to open branches outside their area of operation. No periodicity of opening such branches has been prescribed. However, while opening branches, the CCBs may have to follow the instructions/guidelines, if any, issued by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of the State concerned as also the provisions, if any, of the Cooperative Societies Acts/Rules/Bye-laws of the bank. As such, the period, if any, prescribed for opening of branches may depend on such guidelines and provisions of Act/Rules/Bye-laws etc. and it may vary from State to State.

STATEMENT

Number of CCBs functioning in India for the year ending 1990-91 - State-wise

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of CCBs</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22
2.	Assam	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of CCBs</i>
3.	Bihar	35
4.	Gujarat	18
5.	Haryana	13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
8.	Karnataka	19
9.	Kerala	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45
11.	Maharashtra	30
12.	Orissa	17
13.	Punjab	15
14.	Rajasthan	25
15.	Tamil Nadu	17
16.	Uttar Pradesh	58
17.	West Bengal	17
	Total	351

[*Translation*]

Construction of Bridges on National Highways

4342. SHRI ARJUNSINGH YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed on the national highways during 1992-93, State-wise;

(b) the number of bridges on the national highways being repaired, State-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the repairs of bridges on the national highways

during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Details of the number of bridge proposed to be constructed and the number of bridges

being repaired on National Highways during 1992-93 State-wise are given in Statement 'A'.

(c) Details of the allocations for special repair of bridges on the National Highways maintained by State PWDs during each of the last three years, State-wise, are given in Statement 'B'.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States	No. of bridges to be constructed on National Highways during 1992-93	No. of bridges on the National Highways being repaired
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	-
3.	Assam	10	10
4.	Bihar	4	2
5.	Chandigarh	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	1
7.	Goa	-	2
8.	Gujarat	5	4
9.	Haryana	-	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-

Sl. No.	States	No. of bridges to be constructed on National Highways during 1992-93	No. of bridges on the National Highways being repaired
1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	2	3
13.	Kerala	3	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	8
15.	Maharashtra	14	7
16.	Manipur	-	3
17.	Meghalaya	3	1
18.	Nagaland	-	-
19.	Orissa	2	7
20.	Pondicherry	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	3
22.	Rajasthan	5	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of bridges to be constructed on National Highways during 1992-93</i>	<i>No. of bridges on the National Highways being repaired</i>
1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	8	5
25.	West Bengal	6	6

STATEMENT - B

Sl. No.	States	Allocation in Rs. lakhs.				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.48	3.40	2.87		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-		
3.	Assam	28.47	213.85	81.47		
4.	Bihar	19.74	10.08	25.47		
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-		
6.	Delhi	9.70	14.52	-		
7.	Goa	61.6	22.34	2.85		
8.	Gujarat	37.37	55.05	78.42		
9.	Haryana	6.83	6.56	-		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.74	14.11	4.71		

Sl. No.	States	Allocation in Rs. lakhs.				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.66	-	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	12.1	40.97	64.42		
13.	Kerala	13.78	12.27	12.36		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14.06	12.14	39.32		
15.	Maharashtra	21.27	36.84	66.78		
16.	Manipur	3.48	3.44	4.00		
17.	Meghalaya	1.55	-	3.45		
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-		
19.	Orissa	11.15	18.76	92.56		
20.	Pondicherry	-	-	-		
21.	Punjab	4.00	24.6	20.57		

Sl. No.	States	Allocation in Rs. lakhs.				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
22.	Rajasthan	39.55	34.12	30.12		
23.	Tamil Nadu	56.28	147.85	4.99		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11.23	19.00	2.23		
25.	West Bengal	53.71	103.35	65.35		

[English]

Implementation of Agriculture Credit Card Scheme in Karnataka

4343. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector banks have introduced the Agriculture Credit Card Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the names of the districts selected under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement this scheme in all districts of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per information available, Syndicate Bank has introduced the Scheme named Syndicate Farm Card in Uttar Cannnda, Dakshin Kannada and Belgaum districts of Karnataka. Besides this Vijaya Bank, Corporation Bank, Canara Bank and State Bank of Mysore have also introduced similar schemes in their rural branches in the State.

(c) and (d). The public sector banks are implementing this Scheme on their own depending upon the feasibility and potential for operating such Schemes.

[Translation]

Cess against Coal India Limited

4344. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of cess belonging to the Government of Bihar which is outstand-

ing against Coal India limited; and

(b) the time by which Coal India Limited is expected to pay the said outstanding amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to Coal India Limited, the total amount of cess accrued and outstanding to Government of Bihar is Rs. 459.38 crores till 4.4.1991, the date upto which cess collection was made valid by the enactment of Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Act, 1992. Out of this amount, Rs. 237.12 crores only was originally billed to the consumers. The remaining amount of Rs. 222.26 crores has been billed subsequently but its collection has become difficult in view of various court cases filed by the consumers, challenging the validity of the subsequent bills.

(b) Out of the cess overdues of Rs. 237.12 crores, Coal India Limited have agreed to pay Rs. 100 crores during 1992-93, of which Rs. 85 crores have already been paid. Remaining Rs. 137.12 crores are proposed to be paid by Coal India Limited after they are able to realise their own coal prices arrears from Damodar Valley Corporation who in turn have substantial overdues from Government of Bihar. Coal India Limited have agreed to pay the remaining amount of Rs. 222.26 as and when it is realised from the consumers.

[English]

Textile Mills in Maharashtra

4345. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in Maharashtra;

(b) the status of these mills at present,

mill-wise;

(c) the number of mills run by private Entrepreneurs, Workers Cooperative Societies, State and Union Government, separately; and

(d) the number of workers rendered jobless due to becoming sick and closing down of these mills, mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d). There are 128 textile Mills in Maharashtra. As on 30.9.92, there were 16 closed textile mills in the State. No. of Workers affected due to closure of these mills were 26132. The details are given in attached Statement.

STATEMENT

List of Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-
2.	Barshi Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	-
3.	Sri Markandeya Hatmag Vinkar Sahsoot Girmi Niyamit	Co-op	-do-	-
4.	Nagpur Vinkar Sahakari Soot Girmi Maryadit	Co-op	-do-	-
5.	The Deccan Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
6.	Amaravati Crowers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
7.	Sholapur Vinkar Sahakari Soot Girmi Niyamit	Co-op	-do-	-
8.	Vishwa Bharati Spg. & Wvg. Co-op Society Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kolhapur Zilla Shetkari Vinkari Sahsoot Girni Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
10.	Bharat Cooton Growers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op	Working	-
11.	Maharashtra Coop Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
12.	The Nanded Utpadak Sah Soot Girni maryadit	Co-op	-do-	-
13.	Shirampur Taluka Kapus Utpadak Sahsoot Girni Maryadit	Co-op	Closed	734
14.	Vasant Sah Shetkari Soot Wa Kapde Girni Ltd.	Co-op	Working	-
15.	Yeotmal Zilla Sah Soot Wa kapad Girni Ltd.	Co-op	Closed	1588
16.	Jawahar Sah Kapus Utpadak Soot Girni Maryadit	Co-op	Working	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Jalgaon Kapas Upadakh Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	Closed	391
18.	Aurangabad Zilla Sab Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	385
19.	Yeshwant Sah Soot Girmi Niyamit	Co-op	Working	-
20.	The Malegaon Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op	Working	-
21.	Nasik Dist. Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
22.	Rahuri Taluka Shetkari Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
23.	Ichalkaranji Sah Soot Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
24.	Nagpur Zilla a Shetkari Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
25.	Nalaganga Sah Sot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
26.	The Nelkanth Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
27.	Prabhavati Sah Soot Girmi Maryadit	Co-op	-do-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
28.	Shri Swami Samarth Shetkari Wa Vinkari Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
29.	Shetkar Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
30.	Loknayak Jayprakash Narayan Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	Working	-
31.	Painganga Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
32.	Jawahar Shetkari Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
33.	Nav Maharashtra Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
34.	Wardha Zilla Shetkari Sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
35.	Shri Jagadamba Anusuchit Jati Shet-vin-sah Soot Girmi Ltd.	Co-op	-do-	-
36.	Sanjay Gandhi Kapur Utpadak Sah	Co-op	-do-	-
37.	Babasahed Naik Sah Soot Girmi	Co-op	-do-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
38.	Maratha Tex. Mills	Pvt.	-do-	-
39.	Jantha Spg. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
40.	Lokmanya Mills Barshi Ltd.	Pvt.	Ckised	547
41.	Kiran Spg. Mills	Pvt.	Closed	1197
42.	Vardhan Syntex	Pvt.	Working	-
43.	Katare Spg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
44.	New Ravi Spg. & Mfg. Co.	Pvt.	Closed	34
45.	Niwas Spg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-
46.	Warud Tex. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
47.	Pee Vee Tex. Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
48.	Jain Spinners Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-

Sl No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
49.	Oriented Syntex Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	.
50.	Vijay Mills	STC	-do-	.

LIST OF COMPOSITE MILLS IN MAHARASHTRA

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Apollo Tex. Mills	NTC	Working	-
2.	Jupiter Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	-
3.	Digvijay Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	-
4.	Bharat TEX. Mills	NTC	-do-	-
5.	Elphinstone Sp g. & Wvg. Mills Co.	NTC	-do-	-
6.	Finlay Mills Ltd.	NTC	-do-	-
7.	Gold Mohur Mills	NTC	-do-	-
8.	India United Mills No. 1	NTC	-do-	-
9.	India United Mills No. 2	NTC	-do-	-
10.	India United Mills No. 4	NTC	-do-	-
11.	India United Mills No. 5	NTC	-do-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jam Mfg. Mills (U.E.)	NTC	-do-	-
13.	Kohinoor Mills co. Ltd. No. 1,2	NTC	Working	-
14.	Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd.	NTC	-do-	-
15.	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No.3	NTC	-do-	-
16.	New city of Bombay Mfg Mills	NTC	-do-	-
17.	New Hind Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	-
18.	Podar Mills Ltd.	NTC	-do-	-
19.	Mumbai Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	-
20.	Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd (U.C.)	NTC	-do-	-
21.	Tata Mills Ltd.	NTC	-do-	-
22.	Bombay Dyg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (spring Mills)	Pvt.	-do-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
23.	Bombay Dyg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Textile Mills)	Pvt.	-do-	-
24.	Bradbury Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	-
25.	Century Tex. & Ind. Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-
26.	Mukesh Tex. Mills	Pvt.	Closed/	1658
27.	Swan Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-
28.	Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ptd., No. 3	Pvt.	-do-	-
30.	Mathulya Mills Ltd/	Pvt.	-do-	-
31.	Hindoost and Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. No.2	Pvt.	-do-	-
32.	Kamala Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	3050
33.	The Khatau Makanji spg. & Wvg. co. Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
34.	Piramal spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-
35.	Modern Mills Ltd. No.2	Pvt.	Closed	2426
36.	Morarjee Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg. Co.	Pvt.	Working	-
37.	Standard Inds. Ltd. (Standard Mills Co. Ltd. No. 2)	Pvt.	-do-	-
38.	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	1275
39.	The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd, No.2	Pvt.	Working	-
40.	The Mafatlal fine spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. No. 3	Pvt.	-do-	-
41.	Phoenix Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
42.	Ruby Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	101
43.	The Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	1451

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Mill</i>	<i>Management</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Workers affected</i>
1	2	3	4	5
44.	Mafatal fine spg. & Mfg. co. Ltd. No.2	Pvt.	Working	
45.	Prakash Ctnn. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	
46.	Shreeniwas Ctnn. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	5322
47.	Shri Riam Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	
48.	Simplex Mills Co.	Pvt.	-do-	
49.	Standard Inds. Ltd. (Standard Mills Co. Ltd., No. 1)	Pvt.	-do-	
50.	The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	
51.	Swam Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	
52.	Victoria Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	
53.	Western India Spg. & Mfg. Mills - (UAP).	STC	Working	
54.	Chalisgaon Tex. Mills	NTC	Working	

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
55.	Dhule Tex Mills	NTC	-do-	.
56.	Model Mills Nagpur	NTC	Working	.
57.	R.C. Rekchand GopalDas Mohota	NTC	-do-	.
58.	R. Bansilal Abirchand Spg. & Wvg. Mills	NTC	-do-	.
59.	Savatrum Ramprasad Mills Co. Ltd.	NTC	-do-	.
60.	Vidarbha Mills Berar (UJRS)	NTC	-do-	.
61.	Aurangabad Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	.
62.	Nanded Tex. Mills	NTC	-do-	.
63.	Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	.
64.	Lakshmi Vishnu Tex. Mills Ltd. Pvt.	Pvt.	-do-	.

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
65.	Shri Balaji Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Pvt.	Working	-
66.	Rajan Tex. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	227
67.	Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Pvt.	Closed	2754
68.	The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	Working	-
69.	RS Rekchand Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
70.	Madhavnagar Ctrn Mills Ltd.	Pvt.	-do-	-
71.	Simplex Mills co. Ltd, Unit 2	Pvt.	-do-	-
72.	Narsingiriji Mills	STC	-do-	-
73.	Shri Shahu Chatrapati Mills.	STC	-do-	-
74.	Pratap Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.(URS)	STC	-do-	-
75.	Central India Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Empress Mill).	STC	-do-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Management	Status	Workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
76.	Pulgaon Ctrn. Mills Ltd.	STC	Working	-
77.	Devagiri Tex. Mills Ltd.	STC	-do-	-
78.	Kalmeshwar Tex. Mills	STC	-do-	-
Total				26132

**Banking Service Recruitment Board at
Bhubaneswar .**

4346. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Banking Service Recruitment Board was set up at Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) whether this Board has taken up some programmes pertaining to the welfare of women; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 1985.

(b) and (c). Govt. have received a copy of the scheme formulated by Banking Service Recruitment Board for imparting pre-recruitment training to women with the financial assistance proposed to be obtained from the State Govt. The salient features of this scheme are as follows:-

- (i) Duration of Training - six days.
- (ii) Faculty support - to be arranged by voluntary organisations viz. YMCA/YWCA, State Govt.. Institutions.

(iii) Training Centres - Initially the BSRB intends to have one programme in each district Head Quarters in Orissa State.

(iv) Training Materiel - to be provided by BSRB.

**Deposits/Loans by Nationalised Banks
in Kerala**

4347. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits in the nationalized banks in Kerala during each of the last two years and th amount of loan sanctioned by them.

(b) whether the amount of loans sanctioned was as per the targets; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to increase the amount of loans sanctioned by those banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The aggregate deposite and outstanding advance of all nationalised banks in the State of Kerala as at the end of last Friday of March, 1991 and March, 1992 were as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
March 1991	3150	1707
March 1992	3772	1796

(b) and (c). The credit deposit ratio for all banks in the country was 61% as on March, 1992. For the State of Kerala, this ratio was 51.9%. The credit deposit ratio is not the sole

indicator of economic development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State or Region depends

upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development infrastructural facilities. Nevertheless, the banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among various States in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase flow of credit to productive and indemnified viable proposals in deficient areas. The position is also reviewed at State-level Bankers Committee Meetings periodically.

Prices of Gold and Silver

4348. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of gold and silver increased abnormally recently;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the percentage rise in price of these precious metals; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to arrest the gold and silver prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). No, Sir. According to available information, the prices of gold and silver in the domestic market have been showing a gradual decline over the past few months.

External Debt

4349. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-

DAL:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total external debt as on March 31, 1992;

(b) the long-term borrowing repayments due in 1992-93;

(c) the amount out of this external debt owned by India to multilateral financial institutions, International Monetary Fund, Official Development Assistance (ODA) from rich countries on bilateral basis and to other bank claims as on March 31, 1992;

(d) India's short term debt on banks claims and by way of export credit as on March 31, 1992; and

(e) the steps taken to repay the entire debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) India's overall external debt outstanding, including NRI deposits and short term debt, was US\$ 67.334 billion as on 31st March, 1992.

(b) The amount of repayment of principal on long-term borrowings is estimated to be US\$ 3004 million in 1992-93. In addition, an amount of SDRs 237 million is also estimated to be repaid during 1992-93.

(c) The amount of external debt outstanding as on 31.3.1992 to

US \$ million

(i) Multilateral Institutions

21793

US \$ million

(ii) Bilateral Countries	15094
(iii) International Monetary Fund	3451
(iv) External Commercial Borrowings	15398
(v) NRI Deposits	8407
(vi) Short term borrowings	3191

(d) The short term debt outstanding on the country is estimated to be US \$ 3191 million as on 31st march 1992.

(e) Loans are being repaid, on due dates, according to the terms and conditions of each loan. The Government has taken a number of steps to boost exports and to increase invisible earnings to ensure efficient import substitution and to reduce dependency on external financing. The stabilisation-cum-structural reform programme being pursued by the Government would enhance the capacity of the economy to repay the loans through higher exports and invisible earnings.

Hospitals under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

4350. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased

to state:

(a) the places where hospitals and dispensaries are managed through Beedi Workers Welfare Fund;

(b) the places where additional facilities are proposed to be provided during the current year and the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of Beedi workers likely to be covered by the medical facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) A 10-bedded hospital at Mysore has been upgraded to 50-bedded hospital. In addition a 10-bedded hospital at Gursahajanj, UP is complete and is expected to start functioning shortly.

(c) About 55% of beedi workers are likely to be covered by the medical facilities.

STATEMENT

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Nizamabad Distt. Nizamabad.
	2.	Amarchinta Distt. Mehboob Nagar.
	3.	Koratla Distt. Karimnagar
	4.	Kothakota Distt. Mehboob Nagar.
	5.	Nellore Distt. Nellore.
	6.	Srikalahasti Distt. Chittoor
	7.	Siggipet Distt. Chittoor.
	8.	Nirmal Distt. Adilabad.
	9.	Kamareddy Distt. Duddorah
	10.	Kamareddy distt. Nizamabad

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	?
Tamil Nadu		
	1.	Vellore distt. North Arcot
	2.	Tenkasi Distt. Madhurai.
	3.	Trichy Distt. Trichy
	4.	Melayalayam distt. Tirunelveli.
	5.	Melevisharam distt. Madras
	7.	Gudouatham Distt. North Arcot.
	8.	Mukkudal Distt. Tirunelveli
	9.	Tirunelveli distt. tirunelveli
	10.	Alangulam Distt. tirunelveli.
Madhya Pradesh		
	1.	Sihora distt. Jabalpur (MP)

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	3
	2.	Katangi distt. Jabalpur (MP)
	3.	Damoh Distt. Damoh.
	4.	Nohata distt. Damoh (MP)
	5.	Gwalior distt. Damoh (MP)
	6.	Garhakotta Distt. Sagar
	7.	Dhantari Distt. Raipur
	8.	Beganganj Distt. Raisen
	9.	Bhopal distt. Bhopal
	10.	Jabalpur distt. Jabalpur
	11.	Indore Distt. Indore
	12.	Deori Distt. Sagar
	13.	Sagar Distt. Sagar

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	3
	14.	Warasioni distt. Balaghat.
	15.	Guna Distt. Guna
	16.	Burhanpur Distt. Khandawa
	17.	Satna Distt. Satna
	18.	Jarora Distt. Ratlam
	19.	Sanwad Distt. Kharagone (MP)
	20.	Rewa Distt. Rewa.
	21.	Hatta Distt. Damoh
	22.	Rajnandgaon Distt. Rajnandgaon.
Karnataka	1.	Thumbe Distt. South Kanara.
	2.	Tumkur Distt. Bangalore

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	3
	3.	Bangalore distt. Bangalore
	4.	Nipani distt. Belgaum
	5.	Moodabidri Distt. Mangalore.
	6.	Harihar distt. Chittradurga
	7.	Mysore (attached with hospital)
	8.	Padil distt. Mangalore
	9.	Kaikamba Distt. Gulbarga
	10.	Yadgir Distt. Gulbarga
	11.	Channapatna, Ramanagaran Taluk Distt. Mangalore
	12.	Gundlupet Distt. Mysore
	13.	Chamarajanagar Distt. Mysore
	14.	Katipalla Distt. Katipalla

State	Sl. No.	<i>Place where dispensaries are located.</i>	
1	2	3	
	15.	Hubli distt. Dharwad	
	16.	Kolar Distt. Kolar	
	17.	Puttur Tg. South Kanara Distt.	
	18.	Derlakatta Distt South Kanara	
	19.	Sira Taluk Tumkur Distt.	
Kerala	1.	Cannanore distt. Cannanore	
	2.	Alathur Distt. Palaghat	
	3.	Tellicherry Distt. Tellicherry	
	4.	Calicut Distt. Calicut (Perumanna).	
	5.	Nileswar (Kannanghad)	
	6.	Kondotty Distt. Malapuram	

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	3
Gujarat	7.	Chavakkad Distt. Trichur]
	8.	Kasargod Distt. Cannanaore
	1.	'Patan Distt. Patan
	2.	Vadnagar Distt. Mehansana
	3.	Ahmedabad Distt. Ahmedabad
	4.	Borsad Distt. Kaira
5.	Palanpur Distt. Mehansana'	
6	Sarsa Distt. Kheda	
Rajasthan	1.	Sujiangarh Distt. Churu
	2.	Kota Distt. Kota

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.	
1	2	3	
	3.	Tonk Distt. Tonk	
	4.	Ajmer Distt. Ajmer	
	5.	Karoli Distt. Swaimadhapur	
	6.	Beawar Distt. Ajmer	
	7.	Swaimadhapur Distt. Swaimadhapur	
	8.	Nisrabad Distt. Ajmer	
	9.	Baran Distt. Kota	
	10.	Bundi Distt. Bundi	
Bihar	1.	Chakradharpur Distt. Singhbhum	
	2.	Biharsharif Distt Nalanda	
	3.	Jhajha Distt. Monghyr	

State	Sl. No.	Place where dispensaries are located.
1	2	3
	4.	Madhubani Distt Madhubani
	5.	Pakur distt. Dumka
	6.	Dalsinghsarai Distt. Samstipur
	7.	Gaya Distt. Gaya
	8.	Mothiri distt. East Champaran
	9.	Sitamarhi Distt. Sitamarhi
	10.	Dhaka Distt. East Champaran
	11.	Gopalganj Distt. Gopalganj
	12.	Bachwara/Begusarai
	13.	Bhagalpur Distt. Bhagalpur
	14.	Munghyer Distt. Munghyer
	15.	Siwan Distt. Siwan

Place where dispensaries are located.

1

2

3

Uttar Pradesh

1. Jaunpur Distt. Jaunpur
2. Allahabad Distt. Allahabad
3. Amroha distt. Moradabad
4. Jhansi Distt. Jhansi
5. Gursahaiganj Distt. Farrukhabad
6. Mirzapur Distt. Mirzapur
7. Raibareli Distt Raibareli
8. Rampur Distt. Rampur
9. Gazipur Distt. Sultanpur
10. Sultanpur Distt. Sultanpur
11. Varanasi Distt. Varanasi

Place where dispensaries are located.

Sl. No.

State

3

2

1

Orissa

1. Angul Distt. Dhenkal
2. Salipur Distt. Cuttack
3. Begedia Distt. Dhenkal
4. Rengali Distt. Dhenkal
5. Dasarathpur Distt. Dasarachpur
6. Bhubaneswar Distt. Bhubaneswar
7. Sambalpur distt. Sambalpur
8. Gujdarda Distt. Balasore
9. Brajmabarda Distt. Cuttack
10. Gholpur Distt. Cuttack
11. Baideswar Distt. Cuttack

Place where dispensaries are located.

Sl. No.

State

3

2

1

Balijhari Distt. Cuttack

12.

Balasure Distt. Balasure

13.

Parmanpur

14.

Maharashtra

Ahmednagar Distt. Ahmednagar

1.

Tumsar Distt. Bhandara

2.

Lakhani Distt. Bhandara

3.

Pune Distt. Poona

4.

Sinner Distt. Nasik

5.

Tirora Distt. Bhandara

6.

Bhandara Distt. Bhandara

7.

Khat Tehsil, Mauda Distt. Nagpur

8.

State	Sl. No.	<i>Place where dispensaries are located.</i>		
1	2	3		
	9.	Kamptee Distt. Nagpur		
	10.	Jalna Distt. Jalna		
	11.	Solapur Distt. Solapur		
	12.	Gondia Distt. Bhandara		
	13.	Nanded Distt. Nanded		
	14.	Sangamner Distt. Sangamner		
	15.	Amgaon Distt. Amgaon		
	16.	Sangli Distt. Sangli		
West Bengal	1.	Bankura Distt. Bankura		
	2.	Krishnagar Distt. Nadia		
	3.	Cooch Behar		

Place where dispensaries are located.

Sl. No.

State

3

2

1

4. Magrahat Distt. 24 Parganas

5. Karimpur Distt. Nadia

6. Kharagpur Distt. Midnapur

7. Jhalda Distt. Purulia

8. Barasat Distt. 24 Parganas

9. Kaliachack Distt. Malda

10. Calcuttia Distt. Calcutta

11. Nimitita Distt. Murshidabad

(a) Chest Nimitita (WB) Distt.
Murshidabad

Assam

1. Gouripur Distt. Dhubri Assam

State	Sl. No.	<i>Place where dispensaries are located.</i>
1	2	3
Tripura	1.	Agartala
State		Place where Hospital are located
Bihar	1.	Karma
Karnataka	1.	Mysore

[*Translation*]

Bonded Labour

4351. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released to the States for
the rehabilitation of bonded labourers during
each of the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the number of bonded labourers
rehabilitated during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to
increase the funds for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHIR PABAN

SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). A State-
ment is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) So far a sum of Rs. 3518.47 lakhs
has been released to the State Government
as Central Share of assistance under the
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilita-
tion of bonded labourers since its inception
in 1978-79. With a view to ensuring that the
bonded labourers are rehabilitated on a
permanent basis, the State Governments
have been advised to suitable integrate/
dovetail the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
with other anti-poverty programmes viz.
IRDP, NREP, FLEGP, Special Component
Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-
Plan of the State Governments so as to pool
and integrate the resources available under
different schemes for the effective rehabilita-
tion of bonded labourers.

STATEMENT

Amount released to the State for rehabilitation of bonded labourers and number of bonded labourers rehabilitated during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Sl. No.	States	Amount released				Bonded labourers rehabilitated	
		1990-91 (Rs. in lakhs)	1991-92 (Rs. in lakhs)	3	4	1990-91	1991-92
1	2					5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	356
2.	Bihar	65.50	3.28			27	30
3.	Karnataka	-	-			815	243
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0.23	-			894	421
5.	Maharashtra	-	-			18	-
6.	Orissa	34.29	-			180	82
7.	Rajasthan	-	-			54	60
8.	Tamil Nadu	-	-			468	281
9.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-			223	351

[English]

Dealers of OTCEI

4352. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Over The Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) is a recognised Stock Exchange:

(b) whether the dealers to the OTCEI are eligible to apply for the membership of the Bombay Stock Exchange/other recognised Stock Exchanges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to guidelines issued by the Govt. in August, 1991, a member of Stock Exchange should have operated his membership for a period of atleast five years before seeking membership of another Stock Exchange. SEBI has issued a clarification in September, 1992, that any person, who is a member of one Stock Exchange for a period of less than five years may apply for membership of another Stock Exchange on the condition that he shall before accepting the membership of the latter Stock Exchange relinquish the membership of the former Stock Exchange.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Board of Directors in LIC

4353. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister to FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of LIC

Board of Directors;

(b) the particulars of the official and non-official members of the Board;

(c) whether there are any vacancies of the members in the board; and

(d) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The present composition of the Board of Directors of LIC is as under:-

1. Chairman, LIC

2. Managing Director

3. Managing Director

4. Special Secretary (Insurance), Ministry of Finance-Government Nominee

5. Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India

6. Chairman, Unit Trust of India

7. Chairman, General Insurance Corporation of India; and

8. 14 Non-Official Directors - Vacant.

(b) There are three Functional Directors, for Ex-Officio Nominee Directors and seven Non-Official Directors.

(c) and (d). (i) Chairman, LIC

(ii) Seven Vacancies of Non-Official Directors.

The reasons for the present vacancies are retirement of Chairman, LIC and for completion of procedural formalities for Non-Official Directors.

**Transhipment of Containers at
Jawaharlal Nehru Port**

4354. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented a new system of transhipment of sea containers at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT), Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same facility is likely to be provided to other ports also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Under the orders issued by Government for relaxation of Cabotage Law in respect of transhipment containers, licences have been given to two Shipping Lines who are bringing transhipment containers from Tuticorin/ Cochin to Jawaharlal Nehru Port and Cochin to Bombay and Jawaharlal Nehru Ports. These licences are valid for a period of six months. Permission has also been given to two foreign flag owners for container cargo movement from Jawaharlal Nehru Port to Bombay Port and Bombay Port to Jawaharlal Nehru Port for specific one voyage each. So far 460 transhipment containers (TEUs) have come at JNPT. Such relaxation is available in respect of other major ports also and interested parties can approach Director General (Shipping) who has been authorised to grant licence for this purpose.

Memorandum for Surat Textile Association and Southern Gujarat Commerce and Chamber Industries

4355. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any study report/memorandum from the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Surat Textile Association, Southern Gujarat Commerce and Chamber Industries and Surat Commerce and Chamber Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). Government have been receiving various memorandums/representations from Federations/Associations including ICMF etc., from time to time. These pertain to improvement in the Man-made Textile Industry, various problems faced by the Industry, pre-budget Memorandum etc., on which suitable action as per Government norms, is initiated.

Repayment of Loans by sick Industrial Units

4356. SHRI B.L. SHARMA (PREM):
DR. V. RAJESHWARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial units are unable to repay the loans taken from the public sector banks subsequent to their being declared as 'Sick';

(b) if so, the total amount outstanding against such units and the bad debt position of each of the public sector banks during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding amount from the sick industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRI OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that as on March, 1992, there were 2,37,308 sick units with outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 11082.15 crores. The detail of the total amount outstanding against sick units for each of the public sector banks during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. The banks, however, do not disclose the quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors in accordance with the statutes governing the nationalised banks as also in terms of the practices and usages

customary amongst bankers.

(c) The possibility of certain loans going bad is inherent in banking operations. However, banks do take measures for monitoring loans and recover overdue loans. This includes post-disbursement supervision and follow up, reporting systems and periodic reviews. Public Sector banks have also instituted a system of classification of loans into certain defined categories according to the health of advance at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. Whenever conduct of an individual account reveals irregularities, steps are taken to regularise the advances and, if they fail, loans are recalled and various measures taken to recover the dues including resorting to legal proceedings against the borrowers, as well as the guarantors, if any.

STATEMENT

Details of the total amount outstanding against sick units

Sl.No.	Name	Mar, 90	Mar, 91	Mar, 92
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	255.04	302.28	352.68
2.	Andhra Bank	73.32	95.47	104.46
3.	Bank of Baroda	412.00	444.00	485.00
4.	Bank of India	621.05	628.51	682.09
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	192.00	227.00	238.00
6.	Canara Bank	587.00	744.39	890.64
7.	Central Bank of India	597.20	629.52	669.07
8.	Corporation Bank	55.29	64.97	64.43
9.	Dena Bank	206.00	249.00	254.00
10.	Indian Bank	238.59	286.61	343.10
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	308.34	319.58	320.26

Sl.No.	Name	Mar. 90	Mar. 91	Mar. 92
1	2	3	4	5
12.	New Bank of India	61.60	70.20	102.78
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	63.97	75.91	81.30
14.	Punjab National Bank	445.98	532.01	540.00
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	92.49	98.81	114.30
16.	Syndicate Bank	271.00	383.00	451.00
17.	Union Bank of India	265.87	264.55	281.54
18.	United Bank of India	427.00	423.00	427.00
19.	UCO Bank	208.94	239.03	296.71
20.	Vijaya Bank	69.00	82.—	84.00
21.	State Bank of India	2844.00	5357.00	3339.00
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	138.67	2148.55	150.74
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	70.89	116.59	206.31

Sl.No.	Name	Mar, 90	Mar, 91	Mar, 92
1	2	3	4	5
24.	State Bank of Indore	74.02	90.12	98.73
25.	State Bank of Mysore	115.74	153.46	167.32
26.	State Bank of Patiala	82.63	50.42	59.26
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	60.56	79.94	97.38
28.	State Bank of Travancore	167.80	234.81	281.05
29.	Public Sector Banks	9005.99	10404.83	11082.15

[Translation]

Excise duty and Customs duty on Medicines

4357. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medicines which are exempted from Central excise duty and customs duty, separately; and

(b) the reasons for not levying duties on these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The main notifications fully exempting finished formulations from Customs and Central Excise duties are Notification Nos. 238/81-Customs dated 22.9.81, 29/88-Central Excises dated 1.3.88, 25/90-Central Excises dated 20.3.90 and 32/89-Central Excises dated 1.3.89. The details of medicines which are exempted from Central Excise and Customs duties are available in the relevant notifications which have been published in the Official Gazette and duly laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The exemptions from Central Excise and Customs duties have been given in order to ensure availability of essential and life-saving drugs in the country.

[English]

ADB Office

4358. SHRIRAM RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has set up its resident office in New Delhi with a view to widen its role in India in terms of assisting the structural adjustment programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has opened its India Resident Office in New Delhi on 10th December, 1992 which will enable greater inter-action between the ADB and the Government as well as foster identification of increased investment opportunities in the private sector.

EPF Scheme

4359. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total collection under Employees Provident Scheme as on March 31, 1992, State/Union Territory-wise and rate of interest paid thereon;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the Scheme in depth with a view to make it more effective and attractive for the employees;

(c) the details of the changes made in the recent past and reorientation/restructuring proposed for the benefit of employees apart from periodical increase in interest rates; and

(d) the steps taken to utilise these funds on more profitable manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) As on 31.3. 1992, an amount of Rs. 17,287.28 crore was received by the EPF Organisation on account of Provident Fund Contributions under the EPF Scheme, 1952. The information about the state/union territory-wise contribution is not maintained. The EPF subscribers have been

allowed interest at the rate of 12% per annum for 1992-93.

(b) and (c). The provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme are periodically reviewed by the Central Board of Trustees and the Scheme is amended as and when considered necessary. Recently, Government has decided to enhance the amount of advance for illness from three months' basic wages and dearness allowance to six months' basic wages and dearness allowance or members' own share of contribution in the fund together with interest, whichever is less. The Government has also decided to allow a separate withdrawal upto 24 months' basic wages and dearness allowance from the fund to enable the employees to purchase a site for construction of house.

(d) The accumulations in the Provident Fund are invested as per the pattern prescribed by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

Cooperation with U.K. in Defence Field

4360. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether an Indian delegation visited United Kingdom to discuss cooperation in the field of defence and aerospace; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). This is part of on-going discussions between various entities of the Ministry of Defence with their counterparts in U.K. It is not in the public interest to disclose details of these discussions.

[*Translation*]

Land Issues in Cantonments in Rajasthan

4361. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cantonments and defence institutions and centres in Rajasthan and area of land under their occupation;

(b) whether the Cantonment Boards have any scheme for extending the limit for civilian population;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to hand over Cantonment Boards to the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). There are two Cantonments and eleven Military Stations in Rajasthan with a total area of 46,298.28 acres. Besides, there is one Defence establishment occupying 305 acres.

The Cantonment Board, Nasirabad, has proposed extension of limits of the existing civil area by approx. 216 acres.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to hand over Cantonment Boards to the State Governments.

[*English*]

Foreign Exchange Borrowings for Private Sector Power Projects

4362. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed ceiling on annual foreign exchange borrowings for private sector power projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Government have not imposed any specific ceiling on annual foreign exchange borrowings by private sector power projects. However, with a view to keeping debt service payments within prudent limits, an internal ceiling of about Rs. 7,500 Crores (US \$ 2.5 Billion) per year on all External Commercial Borrowings, subject to review, has been determined. This internal ceiling includes a cap of US \$ 500 Million for the Power Sector as a whole, (both Public and Private), while an additional US \$ 500 Million could be approved for equity related debt in regard to Power Sector.

Waiving of Loan in Tamil Nadu

4363. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had waived off loan up to Rs. 10,00/- in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of loan waived off in Tamil Nadu under this Scheme; and

(c) the amount given to the Tamil Nadu Government in compensation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government of India formulated the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, for providing debt relief not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- per borrower to selected category of borrowers of Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks, who

complied with eligibility criteria prescribed under the Scheme. The State Governments also formulated their own schemes on lines of the Central Scheme for borrowers of cooperatives. While the debt relief given by the public sector banks and regional rural banks were to be fully reimbursed by Central Government, under the State Scheme, the burden of providing debt relief was to be shared between Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. Loans to State Cooperative and State Land Development Banks to the extent of 50% of the debt provided by them are being disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) out of funds provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the purpose.

(b) and (c). As per information available as on 16.11.1992, in the State of Tamil Nadu debt relief has been provided to the extent of Rs. 289.42 crores by the cooperatives under the scheme against that an amount of Rs. 218.29 crores has been sanctioned and released by way of loans and grants to Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Bank and Tamil Nadu State Land Development Bank.

Implementation of National Sericulture Project

4364. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has started National Sericulture Project with the cooperation of World Bank and Swiss Development Co-operation;

(b) if so, the details and objectives of the projects State-wise and if not, the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether any aid has been received

from these institutions for the implementation to NSP during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the utilisation of the foreign aid/central assistance/raw silk produced in the country has not been utilised properly;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the target fixed for the production of silk during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a 7 year project and is being implemented in 17 States since 1989-90. The financial outlay of the project is Rs. 555.30 crores and this includes Rs. 389.70 crores of Govt. investment and Rs. 165.60 crores in the form of On-farm & Non-farm Credit. The main objectives of the project are as follows:-

(1) To bring an additional are of 0.58 lakh hectares under mulberry plantation.

(2) Increasing raw silk production by 3000 metric tonnes.

(3) Generating employment opportunities for 1 million persons.

(4) Increasing exports of silid products by Rs. 570 crores.

(5) Improving quality & productivity of ndian silk.

(c) The expenditure incurred under this project is reimbursable as per the agreement with the World Bank. The total expenditure incurred during each of the last three ears is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crore)</i>
1989-90	5.79
1990-91	31.89
1991-92	54.72

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The target fixed for production of raw silk during the VIIIth Year Plan is 21,400 metric tonnes.

Strengthening of IRDP by Nationalised Banks

4365. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh guidelines have been sent by his Ministry to different nationalised banks to strengthen the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and other centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the banks to simplify the procedures in the disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries under different Centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Banks participate in the programmes sponsored by the Government such as the Integrated Rural Development (IRDP), Scheme for Self-Employment of Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) and the Scheme of Differential Rate of Inter-

est (DRI). Of the above Schemes, IRDP is a major poverty alleviation programme of the Government in the field of rural development. Its objective is to enable identified poor families in rural areas to cross the poverty line. In order to ensure that families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not denied their due share it is provided that atleast 50% of the assisted families should be drawn from these groups. Further, to ensure increased participation of women in the development process it has been provided that atleast 40% of assisted should be women. Three percent of targets are reserved for physically handicapped. The pattern of subsidy is 25% for small farmers, 33-1/3% for marginal farmers, agricultural laborers and rural artisans, and 50% for SC/ST beneficiaries. Under this programme, with a view to eliminate middlemen the amount of loan and subsidy is also paid in cash directly to the beneficiaries in 50 selected blocks of the country.

(c) In terms of Reserve Bank of India's guidelines issued for banks on priority sector lending, all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- are to be disposed of within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks. With a view to provide loans liberally by banks to small borrowers, it has been provided that (a) no margin money may be insisted on agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000/- and on loans to small scale industries and other loans covered by priority sector upto Rs. 25,000/- and (b) no security or guarantee is to be insisted upon in respect of agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000/- and in case of other loans including small scale industries upto Rs. 25,000/. In addition to above, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in their latest circular letter dated 23.3.1991 have advised the banks that they should ensure that under no circumstances credit flow to priority sector in general and for rural areas and Government sponsored schemes in particular should get disrupted.

Credit Facility for Exporters

4366. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a panel to recommend measures and suggest modalities of extending immediate credit facilities for exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SING): (a) to (d). No panel has been set up by the Government to suggest modalities of extending immediate credit facilities for exporters. However, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. Sundaram, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce to look into the structure of export credit. The Committee is yet to submit its full report. However, an interim report on the export credit interest rate structure and flow and period of export credit was submitted to Governor on 6th October, 1992. On the question of rate of interest on export credit, the committee did not make any specific recommendation though some of the members were in favour of a substantial reduction in the rate of interest on export credit. After taking into account the submissions made in the interim report as also all the relevant factors, RBI, while announcing the monetary policy for the busy season 1992-93, have lowered the minimum lending rate of banks on advances of Rs. 2 lakhs and above from

19% minimum to 18% minimum. Export credit rate has also been lowered by one percentage point across the board.

Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Public Sector Banks

4367. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has urged the Reserve Bank of India to formulate an anti-corruption action plan for public sector banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the R.B.I. in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In May, 1985, Government of India had forwarded an action plan on anti-corruption measures to all public sector banks, which envisaged action of their part and reporting to the Government regarding streamlining existing rules and procedures etc., staffing pattern, strengthening of vigilance machinery, expeditious disposal of disciplinary cases, preparation of agreed list of officers of doubtful integrity and keeping surveillance on such employees and review of cases of employees who have completed 50/55 years of age and/or 30 years of service with a view to retire those not having satisfactory service records. In September 1991, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised all the banks to structurally strengthen and revitalise the internal control and vigilance machinery, to bestow attention to preventive vigilance, to undertake various vigilance measures such as location of sensitive functional spots, preparation of agreed list etc.

At the instance of the Government, RBI

appointed a Committee in October 1991 to enquire into various aspects of frauds and malpractices in banks. On receipt of the report of the Committee, RBI has advised all scheduled commercial banks vide its letter dated August 25, 1992 initial implementation of the recommendations, covering, *inter-alia* the to recommendations regarding custody of cash and other valuables, laying down clearly the authority to put through investment deals and their reporting, periodical review of brokers performance and relationship, recording and keeping of securities and their periodic reconciliation, setting up of an Internal Loan Review Department, rationalisation of returns and streamlining of present information system, adoption of preventive measures of vigilance, rotation of staff/duties covering dealing rooms/securities staff etc., precautions against misappropriation of cash, issue of bank guarantee/LC on security printed forms, entering premises transactions with the approval of board and suggestions from preventive vigilance angle in computer installation etc. The banks are required to furnish to the RBI implementation reports on quarterly basis.

Customs Duty on Imports by Fertilizer Units

4368. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have exempted the project imports by the new fertilizer units and the capital goods and spares imports by the existing fertilizer units from the customs duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual loss of revenue to the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Capital goods/equipments etc. required for the initial setting up or substantial expansion of fertiliser projects falling under Heading No. 98.01 of the Customs Tariff have been fully exempted from customs duty with effect from 23rd September, 1992. With effect from the same date, capital goods/machinery imported for renovation or modernisation of an existing fertilizer plant, under a scheme that has been granted techno-economic clearance by the Department of Fertiliser, have been granted full exemption from basic and auxiliary duties of customs subject to certain conditions.

(c) Full exemption from customs duty to capital goods/equipment etc. required for the initial setting up or substantial expansion of fertiliser projects is likely to involve an annual loss of revenue of approximately Rs. 40 crores.

Investment in Public Issues

4369. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in public issues by companies during the current year upto October 31, 1992;

(b) the amount of investment made by the Non-Resident Indians in these issues; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the public money invested in such issues against misuse by the unscrupulous persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total investment in public issue during the current year upto October 31, 1992 Rs. 2337.68 Crores.

(b) The amount of investment made by the Non-resident Indians in these issues: Rs. 123.68 crores.

(c) The present guidelines issued by SEBI, require the issuers to make arrangements for monitoring of deployment of funds by a monitoring institution where issue size exceeds Rs. 500 crores and details thereof are required to be disclosed in the offer document. There are no guidelines relating to the form of investments in which the issue proceeds are required to be invested and it is left to the monitoring institutions to ensure that the funds are invested in safe avenues.

Income Tax Deduction Permissible Under V.R.S.

4370. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discrimination between employees of different Government undertakings and also between the employees of the private sector and public sector in the matter of income tax deduction from the lumpsum payable under the special voluntary retirement scheme (golden handshake);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations against such discrimination; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Under section 10 (10C) of the Income-tax Act, any amount received by an employee of a public sector company or of any other company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme or schemes for voluntary retirement drawn up by the said

company is exempt from tax subject to the scheme being framed in accordance with prescribed guidelines. Where the employer is not a public sector company, the scheme has also to be approved by the Chief Commissioner or Director General in whose jurisdiction the employer is assessed to tax. The guidelines prescribed in this behalf do not make any distinction between the employees of the public sector and private sector companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of answer to part (c) of the Question, answer to this part does not arise.

Interest on Housing Loan

4371. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loan schemes introduced by different commercial banks meeting the housing needs of the public;

(b) whether the Commercial banks are charging very high rate of interest from the customers who intend to take loan for buying/constructing houses/flats;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to direct the banks to bring down the rate of interest to a reasonable point; and

(e) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been issuing guidelines to the commercial banks from time to time to extend loans to housing sector. Since January, 1989, the overall housing finance to be provided by banks has been linked to the growth of their deposits and they are required to lend 1.5% of their incremental deposits of the current year over that of previous year to the housing sector. The banks are under further instructions from RBI that atleast 30% of the total allocation for housing should be reserved for direct lending and out of that at least half should be given in rural and semi-urban areas. Thirty per cent of the allocation is required to be extended by way of term loans to housing finance companies (HFCs), housing boards and other public housing agencies and rest 40% is to be made available for subscription to guaranteed bonds and debentures of National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(b) to (e). In September, 1990 RBI rationalised the lending rates structure of scheduled commercial banks linking interest rates to the size of the loan. The current interest rate structure effective 9th October, 1992 is as under:-

<i>Size of Limit</i>	<i>Rate of Interest (% p.a.)</i>
Upto and inclusive of Rs. 7,500	11.5
Over Rs. 7,500/- and upto Rs. 25,000/-	13.5
Over Rs. 25,000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	16.5
Over Rs. 2 lakhs	18.0
	(Minimum)

While banks are free to determine the actual lending rates, they have been advised to adopt objective and rational criteria for deciding the range of rates between the minimum lending rate as stipulated by RBI and the actual rates charged to different borrowers. It has also been advised that borrowers with the highest credit rating should normally be provided credit at the minimum rate stipulated and depending on the credit risk higher rates may be charged, but that it would be prudent to avoid excessively large spread in rates.

UK Aid for Forestry Research Project in Karnataka

4372. SHRI V. KRISHNARAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Karnataka for the extension of the UK aided Forestry Research Project for a further period of five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project been posed to the Overseas Development Agency (UK) for funding.

Strengthening of Territorial Army

4373. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to strengthen territorial army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the activities of the territorial army particularly in border states?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARADPAWAR): (a) and (b). Deployment of Territorial Army has been reorganised, without incurring additional expenditure, by raising the number of Companies in each Battalion from six to eight, in 8 TA Bns, to meet the operational requirements.

(c) Territorial Army Battalions are deployed in the border states for guarding lines of communication and Vulnerable Areas/Vulnerable Points like Air Fields, Bridges/Bottle-necks etc.

[Translation]

Rediscounting of Bills of Financial Companies

4374. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of loan being provided by the financial institutions to the industries has decreased due to imposing the ban on rediscounting of bills of financial companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some cases of the misuse of rediscounting facility has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) if so, the total number of such cases; and

(e) the appropriate steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House to the extent permissible.

[English]

Bank Robberies

4375. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of bank robberies have increased during the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of robberies in each of the public sector banks during the current year so far, and the amount involved in each case;

(d) the manner in which the compensation has been paid; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. As per report sent by public sector banks to Reserve Bank of India, during the period 1-1-92 to 30-9-92, there have been 67 cases of robberies/dacoities in respect of various banks in India as compared to 84 cases during the corresponding period viz. 1-1-91 to 30-9-91. Bank-wise number of robberies/dacoities and the amount involved therein during the above period is given the statement attached.

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

(e) Bank robberies/dacoities to a considerable extent depend on the general security environment in the locality. Banks, however, have taken steps to improve their security arrangements. As this is a continuous process, security measures taken by public sector banks are constantly reviewed and depending on the risk factor involved, armed guards are posted and anti-burglary/robbery devices etc. are installed, wherever necessary.

STATEMENT

In Public Sector Banks in India and amount involved therein for the period from 1.1.92 to 30.9.92

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	4	4.08
2.	Andhra Bank	1	0.45
3.	Bank of India	10	13.18
4.	Canara Bank	2	6.23
5.	Central Bank of India	3	0.96
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	2	13.54
7.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	178
8.	Punjab National Bank	11	18.93
9.	State Bank of India	12	32.07
10.	State Bank of Patiala	1	1.60
11.	UCO Bank	7	4.94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
12.	United Bank of India	10	22.05
13.	Vijaya Bank	3	43.24
	Total	67	161.27

[Translation]

**Bank Branches in Ranchi,
Bihar**

4376. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the nationalised banks have opened their branches at the places other than approved by the Reserve Bank of India in Ranchi district of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the erst while Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had allotted 15 rural and semi-urban centres to banks for opening branches in District Ranchi of Bihar. The substitution of four centres was permitted by RBI, as per details given below:-

<i>Centre originally allotted</i>	<i>Substitution allowed</i>	<i>Name of bank</i>
Chama	Tala	Bank of India
Silagain	Ganeshpur Chancho	Canara Bank
Jiuri	Bichana	State Bank of India
Rugri	Raigaon	Bank of India

Banks have opened branches at all substituted centres but for Ganeshpur Chencho. RBI has not received any complaint regarding opening of branches by banks at places other than those for which licences have been issued or substitution allowed in Ranchi.

(b) if so, the year in which the above Board is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Assistance by Sidbi to
Kerala**

Regional Banking Service Recruitment Board at Sambalpur, Orissa

4377. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

4378. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Regional Banking Service Recruitment Board at Sambalpur, Orissa; and

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India has formulated a project in Kerala to set up rural industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future schemes of the Small Industries Development Bank of India for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Schemes of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) are not drawn with reference to any particular state. SIDBI has, however, been undertaking promotional and developmental activities in various states. In Kerala it has recently initiated skill and technology programmes for rubber based industries, rural and women Executive Development Programmes, intensive technology upgradation and modernisation programme, industrial potential surveys etc.

Regional Provident Fund Office at Hyderabad

4379. SHRI DATTARAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Beedi workers of Andhra Pradesh are facing difficulties due to stationing of the Regional Provident Fund Office at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to open new Zonal/Sub-Regional Offices of the Provident Fund Commissioner at Nizamabad and Warangal exclusively to cater to the needs of the Beedi workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The Re-

gional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation cater to all categories of employees within their jurisdiction. As such, there is no proposal to open Zonal/Sub-Regional Offices exclusively for the Beedi Workers. One Sub-Regional Office is already functioning at Warangal. The Central Board of Trustees, EPF, has agreed in principle to open another Provident Fund Office at Nizamabad.

Recovery of Income Tax and Customs Duty

4380. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies/individuals/HUFs against whom income tax amounting to rupees ten lakhs and above is outstanding as on December 1, 1992;

(b) the names of companies/firms against whom customs duty amounting to rupees ten lakhs and above is outstanding as on December 1, 1992; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Information in respect of such cases as on 1st December, 1992 will have to be collected from the field formations spread all over the country. However, on the basis of the statistics available, the information as on 30.6.1992 is given in the enclosed statement. The furnishing of the complete details in respect of all these cases would be time-consuming task involving considerable deployment of manpower. The time and effort required for collecting and furnishing these details will not be commensurate with the objectives sought to be achieved.

(b) The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) **INCOME TAX:** The measures taken for recovery of taxes include:

(i) The Board and the Directorate of Income-tax (Recovery) constantly review cases of huge arrears exceeding Rs. 1 crore.

(ii) Since in most of the cases the tax arrears are disputed in pending appeals, the appellate authorities including ITAT are requested for priority disposal of appeals.

(iii) Coercive measures such as levy of penalty, attachment of movable and immovable properties are taken.

(iv) Prosecution against tax defaulters is also launched in some cases.

(v) Claim is lodged with the Liquidator and BIFR in the cases of sick companies and those which have gone into liquidation.

(vi) In cases where instalments have been allowed to the taxpayers a strict watch is being kept to ensure timely payment of instalments.

(vii) Wherever recovery proceedings have been stayed by the Courts, action is taken to get the stay vacated.

(viii) In cases where tax arrears are considered to be irrecoverable action for their write off is taken.

CUSTOMS: The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Outstanding Income Tax Demands of Exceeding Rs. 10 Lakhs against companies, Individuals & HUFs as on 30.6.1992.

<i>Company Cases</i>	<i>Individual Cases</i>	<i>HUF Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
2922	2139	173	5234

[*Translation*]

Job to Unemployed

4381. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with Employment Exchanges and provided with employment since April 1, 1992 so far, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the remaining unemployed persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) State-wise number of persons who registered with employment exchanges and placements effected through employment exchanges during 1st April, 1992 to 31st August, 1992 (latest available) are furnished in the statement annexed.

(b) All the persons registered with

employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

The Eighth Five Year Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural nonfarm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and, expansion of infrastructure and housing, are the basic elements of the employment-oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

Special Employment Programmes, like the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Scheme for self-employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) are being continued during the Eighth Plan. Besides, some of the State Governments are also having their own Special Employment Programmes and implementing them.

STATEMENT

Number of registrations and placements through employment exchange April '92-Aug. '92.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Registrations made during April '92 to Aug. '92	Placements affected during April '92 to Aug. '92
1	2	3	4
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.3	5.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7	@
3.	Assam	63.9	1.3
4.	Bihar	161.7	8.1
5.	Goa	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Gujarat	75.8	6.1
7.	Haryana	79.3	1.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.6	2.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.8	0.1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Registrations made during April '92 to Aug. '92</i>	<i>Placements affected during April '92 to Aug. '92</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	123.8	2.6
11.	Kerala	249.4	5.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	141.9	9.3
13.	Maharashtra	282.3	10.8
14.	Manipur	6.0	@
15.	Meghalaya	4.4	0.1
16.	Mizoram	4.3	0.2
17.	Nagaland	3.1	0.3
18.	Orissa	65.7	3.3
19.	Punjab	65.3	2.2
20.	Rajasthan	54.4	3.5
21.	Sikkim*		

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Registrations made during April '92 to Aug. '92	Placements affected during April '92 to Aug. '92
1	2	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	351.7	10.9
23.	Tripura	5.5	0.5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	190.8	6.3
25.	West Bengal	156.0	2.9
UNION TERRITORIES			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.8	0.2
27.	Chandigarh	10.4	0.4
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.1	@
29.	Delhi	62.3	8.2
30.	Daman & Diu	0.2	@

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Registrations made during April '92 to Aug. '92	Placements affected during April '92 to Aug. '92
1	2	3	4
31.	Lakshadweep	0.5	0.1
32.	Pondicherry	7.4	0.1
Total		2395.4	92.4

Note: * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State

@ Figure less than 50

N.A -Not Available

Figure may not add upto Total, due to rounding off

[English]

**National Manpower Export Promotion
Council**

4382. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Manpower Export Promotion Council to regulate the increasing export of manpower and to formulate guidelines for minimum wage standards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Firing Range in Bihar

4383. SHRI RAMSHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up firing range in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of persons likely to be displaced as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to rehabilitate the displaced persons and to grant them compensation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) At present the Army has four notified firing ranges in Bihar. There

is no proposal to set up any additional firing range in Bihar.

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

[English]

Indian Road Construction Corporation

4384. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects undertaken abroad by Indian Road Construction Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount earned from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Nil, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Guarantee for Loans taken by Public
Sector Units**

4385. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have decided to provide guarantee for loans taken by public sector units from foreign institutions/countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to re-enter the foreign bond markets to raise foreign currency loans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Government of India

does not generally extend sovereign guarantee to borrowings by enterprises. However, exceptions are made in select cases, on consideration of special terms of the loan or the nature of the Public Sector Undertakings raising the external loans.

(b) Details of the Government of India guaranteed Foreign Currency Loans approved during the last 2 years are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Government of India does not Borrow commercially in the foreign market. However several Public Sector Undertakings and Development Financial Institutions (DFI's) have been raising funds in the international market through issue of bonds after obtaining Government permission. The Government intends permitting bond issues by PSUs/DFIs subject to market conditions. No final decision, however, has been taken in this regard so far.

STATEMENT

Details of Government of India Guaranteed Foreign Currency Loan Approved during the last 2 years.

1990-91

Sl. No.	Name of the Borrower	Name of the Lender	Amount (in Million)
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Airlines	National West Minister Bank	US \$ 50
2.	Shipping Credit & Investment Corpn. of India Ltd.	Manufactures Haniver Asia Ltd., Hongkong	US \$ 100
3.	ONGC (DM Bond Issue)	Commerz Bank, Germany (LEAD MANAGER)	DM 250
4.	Power Finance Corpn.	Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.	YEN 7.5 B (Billion)
5.	Power Finance Corpn.	Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Safaj Ltd.	US \$ 160
6.	IDBI	Export Import Bank of Japan	US \$ 100
7.	Maruti Udyog Limited	Export Import Bank of Japan	US \$ 40
8.	Oil India Ltd.	Export Development Corpn. of Canada	US \$ 9

Sl. No.	Name of the Borrower	Name of the Lender	Amount (in Million)
1	2	3	4
9.	National Housing Bank	Privaten Placement in the US Market under US Aid Programme	US \$ 25
10.	NTPC	BAnque Paribas	FF 1641
11.	NTPC	Banque Paribas	BF 1410
1991-92			
1.	M/S Calcutta Port Trust	M/s/ De Nationals Investerings Bank, V.V. Netherland.	DFL 37.80
2.	M/s. NTPC	M/s. Banque Paribas, paris	FF 57,959
3.	M/s. Air India	M/s. Citi Bank & ANZ Bank	US \$ 600.04
1992-93 (Upto 30th Nov., 1992)			
1.	M/s. SAIL	Finnish Export Credit	FIM 14,012.845
2.	M/s/ ONGC	Kawasaki heavy Indus. Co.	JPY 15,912.126
3.	M/s. ONGC	Barclays Bank	US \$ 30.423

1990-91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Borrower</i>	<i>Name of the Lender</i>	<i>Amount (in Million)</i>
1	2	3	4
4.	M/s/ONGC	Hyundai Heavy Indus Co.	US \$ 80.822
5.	M/s. ONGC	Samsung Co. Ltd.	US \$ 88.903
6.	M/s. Air India	EDC, Canada	US \$ 8.67
7.	M/s. ONGC	Daewoo	US \$ 247.43

NRI Deposits in Banks in Tamil Nadu

4386. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of deposits made by NRIs in Tamil Nadu in various banks; and

(b) the banks in Tamil Nadu in which maximum deposits have been made by NRIs alongwith the details thereof?

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

Undisbursed External Development Finance

4387. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about \$30 billion of committed external development finance had remained undisbursed as on November, 1991 because of the budgetary constraints;

(b) if so, the details of those public sector projects which have been unable to use external development finance for want of domestic budgetary resources;

(c) whether the Government propose to transfer such public sector projects to the joint sector alongwith private investors who can contribute the rupee funds; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The undisbursed aid as on 30.11.1991 was equivalent to US \$ 29.62 billion. However, the non-utilisation of this aid was on account of the factors explained in response to part (d) below.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Most of the external assistance is tied to specific projects and the disbursements are, therefore, linked to the project implementation schedule. The pace of actual implementation varies from project to project. However, the loan amount not utilised during a particular financial year does not normally lapse and would be carried forward for utilisation in the subsequent years. Government have taken a number of steps to accelerate the implementation of externally aided projects and the utilisation of external assistance. These include simplification of procedures for release of foreign exchange and tender evaluation, passing on of 100% external assistance to States, and advance releases on account of externally aided projects. Monitoring of externally aided projects has also been intensified.

Credit from Foreign Banks

4388. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the foreign banks have refused to give fresh credit to India as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated August 6, 1992;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Report in the Indian Express dated the 6th August, 1992 has reproduced some observations from the Confidential Report on India for 1991-92 by the Institute of International Finance. It appears that the headlines of the paper is based on one sentence in the said Confidential Report which reads as follows:

"Foreign bank lending over the near term is likely to remain confined largely to short-term trade and interbank lines".

There are continuous assessments of the country by various organisations depending on their perception of the problem and the policy measures in our country. The economic policy in India continues to be driven by the requirements of the country.

Narcotic Drugs Seized in Assam

4389. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of narcotic drugs seized in Assam during each of the last two years; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted in this connection during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The information reported to and available with the Government of India is as follows:-

The quantities of narcotic drugs seized in Assam during each of the last two years, are:-

(in Kgs.)

	1990	1991
Heroin	1.065	8.284
Ganja	3803.000	5188.310
Hashish	-	10.000
Opium	-	0.360

Value of the drugs varies according to chemical composition and from place to place in the clandestine market, and as such it is not feasible to give precise valuation.

The number of arrests in Assam under the NDPS Act stood at 34 in 1990 & 37 during 1991, while number of persons convicted was NIL 1990 & 1991.

Private Investment in the Field of Construction of Road

4390. SHRI SHARAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day Fourth National Seminar on Road Research and its utiliza-

tion was held in the Capital in September, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the matter of private investment in road building and construction activity was deliberated upon in the seminar;

(c) if so, the specific suggestions and observations made in this regard; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. In a Panel Discussion on this topic during the National Seminar organised by Central Road Research Institute, views were expressed that since the road sector allocations are not keeping pace with growing demand for road infrastructure, there is need to look for alternative funding sources including investments by private sector.

(d) The Government is seized of the matter already and is contemplating to involve the private sector in development of National Highways. As a pre-requisite to that, the National Highways Act, 1956 has been amended through an Ordinance promulgated on 23rd October, 1992 which provides for levy of fees on notified sections of National Highways.

Bonus to Textile Workers

4391. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether textile trade unions have demanded bonus;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Representations have been received from Textile Trade Unions demanding raising of ceilings in respect of eligibility of wages for bonus, percentage and quantum of bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration for amending of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

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

Export of Silk Products

4392. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the policy of export of natural silk goods recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed and the prospect of the export of natural silk in 1992-93 and the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The major changes brought about in the policy concerning export of silk goods are as follows:-

(i) Compulsory pre-shipment inspection on export of silk goods has been made optional.

(ii) The eligibility criteria for reckonings export house/ trading house status have been brought down from 2 times the NFE (Net Foreign Exchange) to 3 times.

(iii) A specific value based Advance Licensing Scheme for export of ready made garments including silk garments has been introduced.

(iv) The compulsory test certificate requirement for grant of duty draw back on silk goods has been withdrawn.

(c) For 1992-93 i.e the first year of VIIIth Plan, a target of Rs. 872 crores has been fixed for export of silk products. As against this the exports during the period April 92-Sept. 92 has been of the order of Rs. 341 crores (Prov.). The silk products export targets for the second and subsequent years of the VIIIth Plan will be fixed at the appropriate time taking into consideration the international market situation, EXIM Policy framework and other relevant factors.

Foreign Banking and Financial Institutions

4393. SHRRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to encourage large presence of

foreign banking and financial institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the advantages therefrom;

(c) the details of foreign banks and financial institutions which have set up and propose to set up their branches in the country; and

(d) the places where the above branches have been set up or are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Foreign banks already have branches/representative offices in the country. Permission to foreign banks is granted by the Reserve Bank of India in terms of the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(c) and (d). It will not be in the public interest at this stage to disclose the names of foreign banks seeking permission to open branches or representative offices. However, the details of foreign banks which already have branches in the country are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of foreign Bank	Place where the branches are at present functioning	No. of Branches
1	2	3	4
1.	American Express Bank Ltd.	Bombay Calcutta New Delhi Madras	1 1 1 1
2.	Bank of America NT and SA	Bombay Calcutta New Delhi Madras	1 1 1 1
3.	Citi Bank N.A.	Bombay Calcutta New Delhi Madras	2 1 1 1

Sl. No.	Name of foreign Bank	Place where the branches are at present functioning	No. of Branches
1	2	3	4
4.	British Bank of Middle East	Bombay 1	
5.	Standard Chartered Bank	Amritsar Bombay Calcutta Cochin Karpur Madras	1 6 8 1 1 3
6.	Barclays Bank PLC	Delhi Goa Calicut Bombay	2 1 1 1

Sl. No.	Name of foreign Bank	Place where the branches are at present functioning	No. of Branches
1	2	3	4
7.	Banque National De Paris	Bombay	1
		Calcutta	1
		New Delhi	1
8.	Banque Indosuez	Bombay	1
9.	Societe Generals	Bombay	1
10.	Credit Lyonnais	Bombay	1
11.	Credit Lyonnais	Bombay	1
		Calcutta	1
		New Delhi	1
12.	The Sakura Bank Ltd.	Bombay	1
13.	The Sanwa Bank Ltd./	New Delhi	1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of foreign Bank</i>	<i>Place where the branches are at present functioning</i>			<i>No. of Branches</i>
1	2	3			4
14.	Deutsche Bank	Bombay			1
		Delhi			1
15.	ANZ Grindlays Bank P.L.C.	Amritsar			2
		Bangalore			1
		Bombay			12
		Calcutta			18
		Cochin			1
		Ernakulam			1
		Darjeeling			1
		Delhi			10
		Kanpur			1
		Madras			4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of foreign Bank</i>	<i>Place where the branches are at present functioning</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
1	2	3	4
		Tuticorim	1
		Simla	1
		Srinagar	1
		Guwahati	1
		Hyderabad	1
16.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Bombay	7
		Calcutta	9
		Madras	1
		Visakhapatnam	1
		New Delhi	2
		Banglore	1

Sl. No.	Name of foreign Bank	Place where the branches are at present functioning	No. of Branches
1	2	3	4
17.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	Bombay	1
18.	Bank of Oman Ltd.	Bombay	1
19.	Oman International Bank S.A.O.	Bombay	1
20.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	Bombay	1
21.	Bank of Nova Scotia	Bombay	1
22.	Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.	Bombay	1
23.	ABN Amro Bank N.V.	Bombay	2
24.	Sonali Bank	Calcutta	1
		New Delhi	1
		Calcutta	1

*Operations suspended since 6th July, 1991.

Computers in Employment Exchanges, Delhi

4394. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Employment under Delhi Administration has decided to instal computers in Employment Exchanges;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which the computers are likely to be made available in the Employment Exchanges of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the details furnished by Delhi Administration, computers have been installed in Employment Exchanges at Darya Ganj, R.K. Puram and Pusa (Technical) and a provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been made to computerise other Employment Exchanges in Delhi during the Eighth Plan.

Branches of Banks in Karnataka

4395. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks in the rural areas of Karnataka as on November 30, 1992;

(b) whether the Government propose to open come new branches in the rural areas of Karnataka in the near future;

(c) if so, the names of the places where these branches are likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As at the end of June, 1992 (latest available), 1230 branches of Public Sector Banks were functioning in rural areas of Karnataka.

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the licensing authority for the opening of branches of commercial banks. No periodic targets for opening bank branches are fixed by RBI. However, 11 licences for opening branches in rural areas of Karnataka are pending utilisation with banks, as per details given below:-

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>
Bellary	Anthapura
Bijapur	Sasanur
-do-	Mirjimallapur
-do-	Masbinal
Gulbarga	Edlur
-do-	Mangalgi
Kolar	K. Byapally
-do-	Mudimagodh
Raichur	Benakal
-do-	Anwari
-do-	Albanur

Modernisation of Passenger Jetty In Kerala

4396. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANHJA-LOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have

received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for modernisation of Passengers Jetty in West Coast canal of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Govt. of Kerala have sent a proposal for modernisation of 55 jetties for passenger ferry service in Kerala backwaters under Centrally Sponsored Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 159.01 lakhs.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

[Translation]

Family Pension Under EPF Scheme

4397. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the family pension under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The minimum rate of family pension under the Family Pension Scheme 1971 has since been increased from Rs. 225/- to Rs. 250/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.4.1992. The maximum amount of family pension can go upto Rs. 1050/- p.m. depending on the wages of the employees.

[English]

Development in Handloom Sector

4398. SHRI B. RAJARAVIVARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that rebate on sales and an over emphasis on mass items have not allowed the handloom sector to re-orient itself to new fashions and markets; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Rebate on sales of handloom goods is only one among the many Schemes meant for the development of handloom sector. For adaptation to new fashions and designs, government of India has on-going Schemes like National Design Collection and Training through Weavers Service Centres. While Government does not intend to increase the emphasis on rebates, certain marketing assistance would continue to be required in order to neutralise the cost disadvantage of handloom sector.

Recommendations of Advisory Committee on primary Market

4399. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the advisory committee on primary market has recommended changes in the right issues mechanism to protect the interests of shareholders in a company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Advisory Committee on Primary Market has inter alia made the following suggestions:-

(i) Companies should accept applications for rights issues on plain paper in view of delays in receiving printed applications by post;

(ii) Allotment of securities in respect of applications for rights issues not sent by shareholders till the closure of the issues should be kept in abeyance by the companies and a chance given to such shareholders upto a reasonable time to submit applications;

(iii) Rights issues not taken up by shareholders may be sold in the open market and proceeds distributed to shareholders to avoid loss to them.

The Advisory Committee was constituted by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to advise it on matters relating to the Primary Market.

Social Security Package

4400. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on an ambitious Social Security package for the Unorganised Rural Labour proposed by the National Commission on Rural Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been made with the State Governments on the Social Security component; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) to (d). The recom-

mendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour in the matter of Social Security to rural workers has been referred to a committee of Thirteen State Labour Ministers with the Labour Minister, Maharashtra as the Chairman. The Committee has been requested to submit its report early.

New Scheme for All India Tourist Transport Operators

4401. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a conference of the State Transport Secretaries the Union Government have cleared the revised scheme for all-India tourist transport operators;

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

(c) when the scheme is going to be introduced;

(d) whether the Government are considering to amend the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 as suggested by the transporters; and

(e) if so, the details of the amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). At a conference of the State Transport Secretaries, a new scheme for grant of all India permits for "tourist transport operators" was approved. Under this scheme, "tourist transport operators" approved by the Director General (Tourism), Govt. of India and operating on recognised tourist circuits would be eligible to be granted permits. The tourist transport operators who are granted permits under this scheme would be able to operate by paying a pre-determined amount of composite fee per State, in lieu of all other State motor vehicles taxes/tolls. The draft notification under the Central Motor Vehicles

Rules, 1989 inviting objections has not been notified. No amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act is required for implementation of the scheme as the same would be notified under the enabling provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchange, Gujarat

4402. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the live registers of employment exchanges in Gujarat State and their qualifications thereof:

(b) since when they are registered;

(c) whether the Government have made any provision in the Eighth Five Year Plan to solve the problem of the unemployment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of persons on the live register of employment exchanges in Gujarat classified by education level, as on December 31, 1990 (latest available), were as given below:

<i>Education level</i>	<i>Number (in Thousand)</i>
(i) Below Matric (including illiterates)	353.3
(ii) Matriculates	441.0
(iii) Higher Secondary/ Intermediate	83.4
(iv) Graduates	66.9
(v) Post-Graduates	8.1
Total	952.7

(b) Statistics on the number of persons by length of stay on the live register of employment exchanges is not maintained.

(c) to (e). Employment is a thrust area in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The plan emphasises the need for high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wasteland and forestry, development of rural on farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan. The envisaged GDP growth rate of 5.6% in the Eighth Plan period would thus result in the generation of additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million per year on an average and bring about a reduction of about 7 million in unemployment over the plan period.

The State Eighth Plan for Gujarat also lays special emphasis to eliminate unemployment in the State.

Holding of Shares by Officials

4403. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI SUDARSHAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently enquired into the shares and debentures held by some banking, income tax and public sector undertakings officials in private sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Alling Film Industry

4404. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Committee on cine workers welfare funds has taken a number of policy decisions in the recent past including levy on films from Rs. 1,000 to 20,000 per film;

(b) if so, the details of each such decision alongwith background and full justification therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received a representation that 20 times increase in levy on film will adversely affect the film producers;

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

(e) the total collection of funds for the Western region and actual utilisation till 31 October, 1992; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to help film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Committee on Cine Workers Welfare Fund is only a recommendatory body on matters referred to it by the Central Government. In the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee on Cine Workers Welfare Fund held on 17.7.1992, the Committee

inter alia considered the question of enhancing the rate of cess per feature film but no unanimous recommendation was made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Though a Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha to amend the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981 to provide for the maximum levy of Rs. 20,000/- as cess per feature film. This does not mean that every feature film will uniformly have to pay Rs. 20,000 as cess. The proposed amendment is meant to enable the Government to raise the rate of cess by Notification instead of having to amend the Act on every such occasion. The actual increase of the rate of cess would be done in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and would be governed by the requirement of funds to meet the cost of extending welfare facilities to cine workers.

(e) After the transfer of the Welfare Fund from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, the total revenue receipts and expenditure in the Western region upto October, 1992 is Rs. 10.90 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs respectively.

(f) Cinema is a State subject. However, the Union Government have from time to time studies the growth and problems fo this sector. Necessary steps are taken by the Government on the basis of recommendations made by various Committees/Groups etc. In the recent past a High Powered Committees has studied the problems of film industry in its entirety and made a number of recommendations pertaining to State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to implements these recommendations.

Complaints Against SBI

4405. SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints against various branches of State Bank of India in New Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). State Bank of India have reported that 78 complaints have been received by them through various departments of the Government of India during the current financial year from 1.4.1992 against their branches in Delhi/New Delhi. Of these, 67 complaints have been redressed upto 15.12.92.

Restructuring Plans for Industrial Development

4406. SHR VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested restructuring various plans for industrial development during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the investment proposed for the purpose during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Violation of Labour Agreement

4407. SHRI BAIJI HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of violation of labour agreement was reported from abroad involving Indian citizens during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGHGHATOWAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Application for Issue of Equity/Debentures

4408. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for issue of equity/debentures cleared by the Controller of Capital Issues since July, 1992;

(b) whether a large number of such applications are still awaiting approval;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these are proposed to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No applications for issue of equity/debentures has been cleared by CCI after 29th May, 92, the day on which the CCI Act has been repealed.

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

Cheating in Name of Providing Employment Abroad

4409. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale cheating in the name of providing employment in Iran and Iraq under the "Child Production Scheme"; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b). No such scheme has come to the notice of the Ministry of Labour.

Retrenchment of Surplus Work Force

4409A. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the existing law notices with reasons and prior permission are required for retrenchment of surplus workers;

(b) whether the aforesaid legal protection is being violated by a number of multinationals including the Hindustan Lever Limited

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government against these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

RE: PROVIDING ADEQUATE SECURITY TO SHRI L.K. ADVANI AND HIS COLLEAGUES

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have written a letter to you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, at the time of commencement of the Question Hour we had said one thing... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak after the speech of Atalji is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Atalji is a reputed leader. We would like to say only one thing. The way the media is referring us as non-B.J.P. and calling them as B.J.P... *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record. If you speak later on, then it will go on record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already written a letter to you and I would like to draw your attention regarding the news being published in newspapers in regard to Advaniji. Advaniji is not only the leader of B.J.P. but also the Leader of the Opposition. The Government has not accepted the demand to release him. It has also rejected our proposal to bring him in the House under custody. Is the Government not responsible to provide protection and certain amenities to Shri Advaniji?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): *

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The Minister has stated it... *(Interruptions)* He should apologise *(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. PĀREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please ask him to apologise... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, he must apologise. It must be deleted from the record... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): What are you saying? You speak whatever you like. (Interruptions). Will a Minister speak like this?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate very much Shri Vajpayee and his colleagues helping this House to discuss the matter. I would request all the Members including the Ministers not to say anything which will disturb the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: He should withdraw his words.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He must apologise. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if he is not in jail for enjoyment, the Government should release him. We are demanding his release. He is in jail not for the sake of enjoyment. If you have the courage, you should release him. (Interruptions) No, you ask him to seek apology. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT
AFFAIRS

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to request you... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We would also like to request you. (Interruptions)

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: The Government will reply to it. It will respond to the issues raised by you. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: First of all he should apologise. (Interruptions) He wants to murder Advani in jail. (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our complaint is not only against the arrest of Advaniji. Our complaint is against the charge also under which Advaniji has been arrested and the way he has been treated...

As hon. Atalji is saying that he (Advaniji) is a Member of this House. Along with this he is the Leader of the Opposition. Till yesterday evening he was not provided legal counsel.

[English]

He is denied legal counsel. Our objection is that the stray remarks which are made by the Treasury Benches are not stray remarks.

[Translation]

It shows their mentality. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I do not think that that must be the intention of my colleague here. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to hon. Rajesh Pilot that he has not spoken these words. I would like to State that it indicates the mentality of the Treasury Benches. There is no need of seeking clarification from Shri Rajesh Pilot and asking us to keep silent. The House will remain silent only when they improve upon their mentality. If anybody wants to give clarification, the Minister who has made these

remarks should give clarification. As we have said—

[English]

He will withdraw what he has said. He has to apologize. It is not possible for us to take this kind of remarks lightly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I have no reason to insult Shri Advaniji. I had read a newspaper report and that this is what is worrying him. (Interruptions) Please listen to me Mr. Khurana. I am answering that thing. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Is it the way to speak in the House? He is very much known for his behaviour in Delhi, but will he behave like this in this House too? (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out two things. In this very House it has been said that Advaniji should be hanged.

[English]

In this House it was stated from the Treasury Benches that Shri Advaniji should be kept in prison.

[Translation]

If you want to hang Advaniji then all of us should be hanged. It is not the proper way. That the Minister should stand and make clarifications and quote the newspaper reports. This is not the proper way to behave in the House. (Interruptions)

[English]

But, it is not a small matter. It is a kind of slur on the Leader of the Opposition. I take very serious objection to this. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Hon. Chandra Shekhar was saying yesterday, and my colleague Sharad Yadavji has said that it was all hypocrisy. But I would like to say that the Treasury Benches are the biggest hypocrite. The way they talk shows the state of their mentality.

SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): They are indulging in hypocrisy. They have observed what talk was held yesterday. That is why they are indulging in hypocrisy.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we don't want clarification from Pawan Kumar Bansal. (Interruptions). It will not go on like this. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words Tytlerji has used must be withdrawn by him. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, complete your sentence.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I had already mentioned that I have no intention of insulting Shri Advaniji. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I submit let us close this chapter. As far as the Treasury Benches are concerned, we have all respect for the Leader of the Opposition. (Interruptions) We might have difference of opinion on issues. But as far as Shri Advaniji is concerned, the Treasury Benches have all respect for him as an individual and as the Leader of the Opposition. So, whatever my friend said was totally in a lighter mood. In no way he wanted to insult the Leader of the Opposition. I submit that Atalji may raise his issue so that we can reply.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that he should apologise for it.... (Interruptions) It is not proper on the part of a Minister from treasury benches. A Member may speak in such a language. But it is not at all proper to use such scanty language against the Leader of Opposition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are a witness how a member of the cabinet has created unnecessary tension. He has not even shown the courtesy of apologising for it.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Advaniji, you did not let me complete my sentence.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is Vajpayeeji, not Advaniji.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just as 'Kans' saw 'Lord Krishna' everywhere, he sees Lal K. Advani everywhere. Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me know whether he has apologized for what he has said or not.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: You did not let me complete my sentence, Vajpayeeji. I did not mean to show disrespect to Advaniji. If it has hurt you so much, I withdraw those remarks.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, apology is made by using the word 'if' and 'but'. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was raising a serious matter. In fact it is not a party affair. What attitude the Government should adopt. If a Member of any political party is arrested, put behind the bars, de-

prived of his rights as well as prevented from coming to the House, then what kind of attitude should be adopted by the Government? Is it not the duty of the Government to ensure his safety?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Advaniji was arrested in Delhi and was taken to Agra first to Agra jail and then to the Rest House. Since he was to be produced before the Magistrate of Faizabad, he should have been taken to Faizabad, but instead he was taken to Akbarpur from where he was again shifted to Agra and kept at Mata ka Tila. As per the latest news, his advocates waited for two hours but he was not produced before the Magistrate for hearing the case. The advocates were not given a chance to plead his case. In the mean time a serious news has been received. I would like the entire House to take it seriously. It is not the matter related only to Shri Advaniji. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a concocted story, it is a fact. We had been receiving news through our own sources also that some Mujahids from West Asia have started marching towards India. Indian Express has also published this news. They are fully equipped with arms and would try to infiltrate into our country. They will also try to get arrested in regard to some crime and will be kept in jail somewhere near Shri Advani. This is the news that has been published. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this news has two points. Firstly, he was not taken to Faizabad because media persons will go there to meet him and thus he will get a lot of publicity.

The other serious news is that his security is in danger. Intelligence agencies have also gathered such information. We would like to know whether adequate arrangements have been made for his security or not? If the Government is incapable to do so, we are ready to make those arrangements. (Interruptions)

The House should be given assurance that Shri Advani's security is being ensured by the Government. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Whom are you trying to make fool of? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): You cannot fool all the people all the time. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: (*Interruptions*) Shri Vajpayee's security is also in danger. I would like to submit that arrangements should be made for the security of Shri Vajpayee, Shri Advani and Shri Joshi. I had a talk with a very senior officer in this regard. Vajpayeeji's security is also in danger, but they did not mention it any where. The way in which the communal atmosphere is being created every where in the country is not at all proper, and particularly due to this polluted atmosphere there is a serious threat to the lives of these leaders. I would like to warn the Government in the House that the names of these leaders are included in the hit list. A statement should be made in this regard..... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can tell it later. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Moujiladuturai): Why did the previous Government remove Shri Rajiv Gandhi's security gurads?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should give a statement. He should tell us clearly as to what measures are proposed to be taken

to ensure the safety of Shri Advani.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what Shri Vajpayee has submitted in regard to Shri Advani is correct. I would like to mention about one more serious issue in this regard. Lives of all the Members are equally precious. My submission is that the former Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was arrested in Deoria in Uttar Pradesh and was taken round from one place to another for 23 hours but not kept even in Lucknow. From that place he was taken to Fatehpur jail like a prisoner. Electricity wires were left naked with the motive of electrocuting him. Shri Advani's security should be ensured but it is not proper to adopt double standards. The Government of one political party or the other is there in one State or the other and I would like to submit that had Shri Vajpayee referred to it, it would have been better.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Gulam Ali Azad speak on behalf of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Darackpore): Sir, I am on a point of order. Overtly, covertly....

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. You have to go by the Constitution and the Rules. I am not allowing the point of order like this. Otherwise everybody will rise the point of order. Let me know which rule has been contravened.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Rule 2 is contravened.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise everybody will stand up and make a speech as point of order.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat first. Yesterday all the hon. Members decided to discuss the No Confidence Motion. That which is on the agenda should not be less important. Is this more important?

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What is happening just now is more important. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Topdar, I am very sorry to say that you have been disturbing the House like this.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: No, I am not disturbing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has raised the issue of security of Shri L.K. Advaniji and his colleagues.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The security of Sh. Vajpayee is also in danger *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I wanted to submit about the security of Sh. Vajpayee too... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't interrupt again and again. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have

discussed this issue with the Home Minister and also with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Let me assure you on behalf of the Government that there will be no security lapse on the part of the Government as far as the security to L.K. Advaniji and Murali Manohar Joshi and his colleagues is concerned. They have already been provided full security and it will be further strengthened and beefed up. There is no question of any security lapse.

Well, Atalji has said that if we are not able to provide the security, we should assign this job to Atalji. I am very sorry that they have not been able to provide security to Babri Masjid for which they have given the undertaking. So, we do not want Advaniji to meet the same fate as the Babri Masjid has met. *(Interruptions)*. So, we would like to give the undertaking on behalf of the Government that this is the duty of the Government to provide all security to Advaniji and his colleagues.

Sir, as far as the legal facilities are concerned, Atalji has.... *(Interruptions)*. Please don't disturb me.

Sir, as far as the legal facilities are concerned, Atalji has raised this issue. Nobody has deliberately denied any legal facilities to Advaniji and his colleagues, and let me assure this House that legal facilities will be made available to them as and when required. The Government will never come in the way. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as he has kindly yielded, I would say that I am re-assured by the sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But the incidents cited by my leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, are specific incidents. It is a fact that yesterday at the last minute, Shri Lal K. Advani and Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi and his colleagues were shifted to Mata Tila. It is a fact, Sir, that at about 5.30 in the evening, Shri Lalji Advani was produced before a Magistrate of Lalitpur. It is a fact, Sir, that at

Lalitpur...*(Interruptions)*... there was no legal counsel and in fact Lalji Advani — that is the newspaper report, and I do not wish to go by the newspaper report, but Lalji Advani said that he will go on *Anshan* on account of the treatment that was meted out to him by the Magistrate and on account of the fact that he was denied legal counsel. My simple point is that these are facts and if these are facts, either the Government say that these are not facts in which case we will come forward to controvert it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have said that no deliberate attempt will be made and the legal facilities will be made available to them as and when required, let me assure this House once again.

As far as the West Asian death squad is concerned, the Government has no information whatsoever so far and the Government will definitely look into it and if there is any truth, we will take all precautions and at the same time to time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): They are afraid that the Government was not aware of destruction of Babri Masjid.*(Interruptions)*

SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD: So, let the House be sure that the Government will not be wanting in taking any steps to strengthen the security as far as Advaniji is concerned.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): May I ask for a clarification? I want to know from the Minister...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I have heard

Ghulam Nabi Saheb and Vajpayee ji which reminds me of a couplet. If you permit me I would like to recite it.

"Gar Tere Vade Par Aitbar Kiya
Yeh jana to juth jana.
Agar Vade par Aitbar kiya hota
To Khushi se mar na gaye hote."

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Sir, in the News and the 'Parliament News' telecast by Doordarshan publicity is being given to one particular Party. If the leaders from Janata Dal, Rashtriya Morcha and its other constituents or the Communist parties speak, they are described as non-B.J.P. opposition. Members of Janata Dal speaks in the House lent BJP gets publicity as prefix of non BJP is used. They are intentionally doing all this in order to give weightage to either Congress or B.J.P. in all matters. This is a deliberate attempt. We often discuss the Electronic media and implementation of Prasar Bharati Bill. Had the Prasar Bharati Bill been implemented then the telecast would have been according to it and we would not have raised this issue here, but as the media is under Government control it amounts to planned conspiracy to deliberately deprive other parties of the publicity and not telecasting their point of view and intentionally publicising a particular party. We would like to have a clarification on it by the Government through you.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): We understand their problem. They are supporting Congress but even then they are not getting any publicity. That is why they are feeling bad otherwise there is nothing special.....

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we also express our resentment at being called by Doordarshan as non-BJP parties. Instead of non-BJP parties, we wanted to be called non-communal parties.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):

I have given a notice of Privilege Motion against Doordarshan. What has happened to that?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Sir, when this news was telecast yesterday night, I was in my room, in the Parliament House. I told the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that this was not good because the names of many senior leaders who participated in the discussion were not mentioned and only the names of Congress Members were mentioned. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting called a meeting in the morning today and deputed one senior officer to enquire into the matter. He also ordered that the names of leaders who would speak today should be mentioned along with the names of those leaders who spoke yesterday, in the News bulletin... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

(Lucknow): Mr. Speaker Sir, We also have to register our complaint regarding Doordarshan. The way, the television and Radio are working these days reminds us of the days of the Emergency. I had spoken for almost an hour while moving the no confidence motion. You may go through the report of Television and Radio, and decide for yourself whether they have done justice to my speech. Can the news of moving a no-confidence-motion and speaking on it for an hour be treated as a passing reference. But so far as the issue of calling other opposition parties as non-B.J.P. opposition, I would like to point out that we never objected when we were described as non-Congress parties and that it was being done with the intention of giving publicity to the Congress, but today our friends are making a complaint to this effect. *(Interruptions)* Shri Chaudhary, who is secular and who is communal, this is to be decided by the people of India and not by you or me and we would approach the people...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY: It has been decided in the elections...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAS' DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The people of India know who is communal...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Enough is enough...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: The Minister has not answered it that instead of saying non-B.J.P., each party should be mentioned by its name.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Everything is on record, one should not stretch a point too much. Yesterday an important issue was discussed smoothly. I feel, that today also all the members wish to discuss it in a serious manner. Therefore, I would like to give a suggestion to you. Today being Friday, Private Members' business is to be taken up. If you all agree, we may take it up on Tuesday and this would give you more time and if needed, we may discuss it on Monday also. Because, a number of Members from both the sides wish to speak in this regard.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When it would be put up for voting?

MR. SPEAKER: It can be done any time after 12 O'clock on Monday.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then release our party members, who are in jail, to participate in voting *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: While speaking on such an important issue, do not side-track. After the papers laid on the Table we would discuss it immediately.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore for 1991-92 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A

589	<i>Papers Laid</i>	AGRAHAYANA 27, 1914 (SAKA)	<i>Papers Laid</i> 590
	of the Companies Act, 1956:-		year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Account and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(a)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92.		[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3014/92]
	(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.	(e)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.
	[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3011/92]		(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(b)	(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92.		[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3015/92]
	(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.	(f)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1991-92.
	[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3012/92]		(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year, 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.]
(c)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92.		[Placed in Library, See No. 3016/92]
	(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.	(g)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mazagon Dock Ltd. Bombay, for the year 1991-92.
	[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3013/92]		(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Ltd. Bombay, for the year, 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
(d)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1991-92.		[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3017/92]
	(ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the	(h)	(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92.

[Sh. Sharad Pawar]

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeroautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3018/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3019/92]

Proclamations issued under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to state of Madhya Pradesh and orders made in pursuance thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): *On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table:-*

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th December, 1992 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 926 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1992 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3020/92]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th December, 1992 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (l) of clause (c) of the Proclamation published in Notification No.G.S.R. 927 (E) in Gazetted of India dated the 15th December, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3021/92]

(2) A copy/each of the Reports dated the 8th, 10th and 13th December, 1992 of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh (Hindi and English versions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3022/92]

(3) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th December, 1992 issued by the President under articles 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Himachal Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 928 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1992 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3023/92]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th December, 1992 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 929 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT3024/92]

(4) A copy of the Reports dated the 15th December, 1992 of the governor of Himachal Pradesh (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3025/92]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th December, 1992 issued by the President under articles 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Rajasthan published in Notification No. G.S.R. 930 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1992 under article 356(3) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3026/92]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hind and English versions) dated the 15th December, 1992 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 931 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3027/92]

- (6) A copy of the Reports dated the 15th December, 1992 of the Governor of Rajasthan (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3028.92]

Annual Reports of Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association Ahmedabad, Bombay Textile Research Association Bombay for 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association Ahmedabad, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3029/92]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT3030/92]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3031/92]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Gaziabad, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad; South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore; and Northern India Textile Research Association, Gaziabad for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3033/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3034/92]

[Sh. Ashok Gehlot]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-made Textile Research Association Surat, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Man-made Textile Research Association, Surat, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT3035/92]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woolens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool and Woolens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3036/92]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3037 92]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3038/92]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT3039/92]

Notifications under Major Port Trust Act, 1963 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963;

(i) G.S.R. 365(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1992 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Leave Travel Concession) (Amendment) Regulation, 1992.

(ii) G.S.R. 364 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1992 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Classification, control and Appeal) First Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(iii) G.S.R. 398 (E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1992 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefit after retirement) Regulations, 1992.

(iv) G.S.R. 427 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1992 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees (General Provident Fund) Second Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(v) G.S.R. 436 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1992 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Other than Haldia dock Complex) (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(vi) G.S.R. 486 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1992 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(vii) G.S.R. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1992 approving the Bombay Port (Licensing and Control of Pilots) Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(viii) G.S.R. 648 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1992 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(ix) G.S.R. 672(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1992 approving the Bombay Port (Licensing the Control of Pilots) Second Amendment Regulations, 1992.

(x) G.S.R. 716(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1992 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority

and Promotion) Regulations, 1992.

(xi) G.S.R. 449 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1992 approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees House Building Advance, Special Family Benefit Fund Scheme, 1992.

(xii) G.S.R. 397 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1992 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees ('Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1992 together with Corrigendum published in Notification No. G.S.R. 827 (E) dated the 26th October, 1992.

(xiii) G.S.R. 826 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1992 approving the Corrigendum to the Cochin Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and promotion) amendment Regulations, 1992.

(xiv) G.S.R. 843(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1992 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Family Security) (First Amendment) Regulations 1992.

(xv) G.S.R. 857 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1992 approving the Corrigendum to Paradip Port Employees (General Provident Fund) Regulations, 1991.

(xvi) G.S.R 858 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1992 containing Corrigendum to the G.S.R. No. 150 (E) dated the 19th March, 1991.

(xvii) G.S.R. 873(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1992 approving the Corrigendum to Mormugao Port Employees (Leave Travel Concession) First Amendment Regulations, 1991.

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3040/92]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Port Trust for the Year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See. No. LT 3041/92]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

(a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trusts for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3042/92]

(b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audit Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3041/92]

(c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audit Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1991-92.

(d) (i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3044/92]

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3045/92]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3046/92]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited Visakhapatnam, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT3047/92]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Training of Highway Engineers, New Delhi, for the year 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 Training of Highway Engineers, New Delhi for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3048/92]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 859 (E) Hindi and English versions) published in gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1992 making certain Amendments to Notification No. S.O. 451 (E) dated the 19th June, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3049/92]

- (7) A copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Entry of sea going vessels in the Ports) Amendment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1992 under sub-section (2B) of Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3050/29]

- (8) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3051/92]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navik Bhavishya Nidhi, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Navik Bhavishya Nidhi, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Navik Bhavishya Nidhi, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3052/92]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3053/92]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Port Trust, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3054/92]

12. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla dock Labour Board for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Dock labour Board for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3055/92]

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3056/92]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur for the year 1991-92, together with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Panambur for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3057/92]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1991-92 together with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3058/92]

- (16) A copy of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 6-IWA/Estt. 4-90 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1992 under Section 36 of the

Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3059/92]

Notifications Under Customs Act, 1962 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 738 (E) and G.S.R. 739 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to raw materials, components, intermediates, consumables, parts other than spares and packing materials required for the manufacture of goods to be supplied to specific agencies/projects from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of Customs leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 740(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 162/90-Cus dated the 30th March, 1990.

(iii) G.S.R. 741(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 513/86-Cus dated the 30th December 1986.

(iv) G.S.R. 742 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 134/91-Cus dated the 24th September, 1991.

(v) G.S.R. 743(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Phosphoric acid when imported into India the manufacture of fertilizers from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(vi) G.S.R. 748(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend concessional rate of customs duty to specified machines imported for manufacture of automotive components.

(vii) G.S.R. 759(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 70/89-Cus dated the 1st March, 1989 prescribing effective import duty on bearing so as to substitute the description of certain parts of bearings.

(viii) G.S.R. 792 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 90/92-Cus dated the 1st March, 1992.

(ix) G.S.R. 793(E) G.S.R.794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1992, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to air-conditioned cars and air-conditioned coaches when imported into India by specified importers from the basis duty of customs in excess of 50 percent advalorem and whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(x) G.S.R. 812 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1992 together with an explanatory

memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 203/90-Cus dated the 21st June 1990.

(xi) G.S.R. 847 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 213-88 Cus 250/92-Cus and 208/81-Cus dated the 30 June, 1988 31st July, 1992 and the 22nd September, 1981 respectively.

(xii) G.S.R. 869 (E) published in / Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 267/89-Cus dated the 1st November, 1989.

(xiii) G.S.R. 874 (E) and G.S.R. 875 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified components and equipments imported for the manufacture of trawlers subject to certain conditions from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(xv) G.S.R. 881 (E) and G.S.R. 882 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to catalysts containing specified precious metals when imported into India from so much of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs as are equivalent to the duties calculated on the value representing the cost of precious metals contained therein.

(xv) G.S.R. 892(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 283/

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92-Cus dated the 1st October, 1992.

(xvi) G.S.R. 869(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(xvii) S.O. 870(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(xviii) G.S.R. 900(E) and G.S.R. 901(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to allow duty free imports of inputs required for the manufacture of goods for export under self Declared Pass Book Scheme.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3060/92]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 709(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 231/87-CE dated the 1st October, 1987.

(ii) G.S.R. 710 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to waste of fish etc produced or manufactured in a 100 percent export oriented undertaking or a Free Trade

Zone and allowed to be sold in India from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iii) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 795 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 803(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum conferring the powers of adjudication and investigation the Collector of Customs, Delhi for cases pertaining to NOIDA Export Processing Zone.

(v) G.S.R. 804 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 13/92-CE and 14/92-CE dated the 15th April, 1992.

(vi) G.S.R. 805 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reintroduce the Notification No. 305/77-CE dated the 5th November 1977.

(vii) G.S.R.A 810 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 30/89-CE, dated the 1st March, 1989.

(viii) G.S.R. 811(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Arms and Ammunitions manufactured in an ordinance factory when supplied to the Police forces of the States or Union Territories from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions.

(ix) G.S.R. 833 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 171/70-Cus dated the 21st November, 1970.

(x) G.S.R. 834(E) published in gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to samples of cigarettes upto a specified quantity drawn for quality control testing from the basic and additional duties of excise.

(xi) G.S.R. 744(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excitable goods produced or manufactured in the 100 percent Export Oriented Units or a Free-Trade zone when cleared to a person holding duty free import licence from the whole of the excise duty subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

(xii) G.S.R. 800(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive excise duty on Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil for the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 26th July, 1988.

(xiii) The Consumer Welfare Fund Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 895 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3061/92]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 785 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1992 making certain changes in the list of psychotropic substances specified in the Sched-

ule issued under section 3 of the Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

- (4) A copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Amendment Rules 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 786(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1992 under section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3062/92]

- (5) A copy of the Order No. 1/92/ITA-II (Hindi and English versions) dated the 14th October 1992 regarding relaxation of conditions laid down in the section 32AB (5)-M/s. Orissa Mining Corporations limited, Bhubaneswar, for the assessment years 1987-88 and 88-89 issued under clause (c) of subsection (2) of section 119 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3063/92]

Notification Under Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1970 and 1980 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:-

(i) The Dena Bank (Officers) Service (amendment) Regulations 1991 published in Notifications No. Adtt. III/4/148/91 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3064/92]

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(ii) The Bank of India a(Officers) Service Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. P:IR:VNK: 37 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3065/92]

(iii) The Vijaya Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) First Amendment Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. 282 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1992;

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3066/92]

(iv) The Punjab national Bank (Officers) Service (Amendment) Regulations 1979 published in Notification No. F. 17/2/84-IR in Gazette of India dated the 21st March 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3069/92]

(v) The New Bank of India Officers' Service (Amendment) Regulations 1987 Published in Notification No. 5012 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3068/92]

(vi) The Oriental Bank of Commerce Officer Employees (Conduct) (amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. 3914 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. 3069/92]

(vii) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Officers) Service Amendment Regulations 1991 published in Notification No. 3912 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3070/92]

(viii) The Vijaya Bank (Officers) Service (First Amendment) Regulation 1991 published in Notification No. 2231 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3041/92]

(ix) The Dena Bank (Officers) Service (Amendment) Regulations 1992 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT3072/92]

(x) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Officers) Service Amendment Regulations 1992 published in Notification No. 3913 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3073/92]

(xi) The Canara Bank (Officers) Service (Amendment) Regulations 1979 published in Notification No. PWPM 4420:71 RAO in Gazette of India a dated the 30th May, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3074/92]

(xii) The Vijaya Bank (Officers) Service (First amendment) Regulations 1992 published in Notification No. 2229 in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3075/92]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. 5/1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May 1991 approving certain amendments in Rules of the State Bank of Hydera-

bad Employees Pension Fund Rules as mentioned in the Notification issued under section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3076/92]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955:-

(i) The Imperial Bank of India Employees Pension and Guarantee Fund Rules and Regulations (Amendments) 1991 published in Notification No. ADM:SPL:4457 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3077/92]

(ii) The Imperial Bank of India Employees' Pension and Guarantee Fund Rules and Regulations (Amendments) 1991 published in Notification No. ADM:SPL:4458 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3078/92]

(iii) The Imperial Bank of India Employees Pension and Guarantee Fund Rules and Regulations (Amendments) 1989 published in Notification No. ADM SPL/4469 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3079/92]

(iv) The State Bank of India Employees, Pension Fund Rules (Amendments) 1991 published in Notification No. ADM:SPL:4460 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3080/92]

(v) The State Bank of India Employees Pension Fund Rules (Amendments) 1991 published in Notification No. ADM:SPL:4461 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3081/92]

(vi) The State Bank of India Employees Pension Fund Rules (amendments) 1991 published in Notification No. ADM:SPL:4462 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1991.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3082/92]

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. 3/92 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India a dated the 20th June, 1992 making certain amendments to Regulations 33 of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Staff Regulations, 1974 under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3083/92]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3084/92]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding review by the

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Government on the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3085/92]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3086/92]

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3087/92]

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India Bombay, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the General

Insurance Corporation of India Bombay for the year 1991-92 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3088/92]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section 4 of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:-

(i) Notification No.4 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March 1992 making certain amendments to Reserve Bank of India Pension Regulations, 1990.

(ii) Notification No. 1 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September 1991 making certain amendments to Sub-Regulation (i) and (ii) of Regulation 24 of the Reserve Bank of India General Regulations 1949.

(iii) Notification No.2 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1992 making certain amendments to Sub-Regulation (iv) of Regulation of 9 of Reserve Bank of India General Regulations 1949.

(iv) Notification No. 2 Published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July 1991 making certain amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Employees Provident Fund Regulations 1935.

[Placed in library See No. LT 3089/92]

(7) A copy of State Bank of Hyderabad (Payment of Gratuity to Employees) Regulations, 1960 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.10/1991 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1991 under sub-section 4 of Section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3090/92]

Notification Under Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952:-

(i) The Employees Provident Funds (second Amendment) Scheme, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1992.

(ii) The Employees Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1992

(iii) The Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420 in Gazette of India dated the 19th September 1992.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 3091/92]

12.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 81-82, 170 AND 327)

(I) Report of Select Committee

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AR-

RAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to present Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz., the Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990 (Amendment of Articles 81, 82, 170 and 327).

(ii) Evidence Before Select Committee

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India viz. the Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Bill, 1990 (Amendment of Articles 81, 82, 170 and 327).

12.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(i) Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Reports and Minutes

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports and Minutes of the Sittings relating thereto (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

(1) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) — Reservations for and

[Sh. K. Pradhani]

Baraik tribal communities of Bihar as Scheduled Tribed.

employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited.

(ii) **RE. Rehabilitation of persons affected by the construction of Tarapur Atomic Power Project Nos. 3 and 4; and**

(2) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report (Tenth Lok Sabha)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Thermal Power Corporation Limited.

(iii) **RE. Revival of Metropolitan an Cooperative Bank Ltd. (now in liquidation) or it's amalgamation with any other Cooperative Bank in Bombay**

(3) Twelfth Report on Ministry of Welfare — Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay): I beg to present the following petitions:-

(II) ACTION TAKEN

STATEMENT

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Second Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Civil Aviation—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Airlines.

(1) A petition signed by Shri D.R. Raut, Chairman, Shri Gangadhar J. Patil and other members of the Tarapur Anushakti Prakalp Pidit Janata Samiti, Akkarpatti, regarding rehabilitation of persons affected by the construction of Tarapur Atomic Power Project Nos. 3 and 4.

(2) A petition signed by Shri Rakesh P. Gandhi and Shri Ramesh Chandra J. Raval, and others representing the employees and depositors of the he Metropolitan Cooperative Bank Ltd. (now in liquidation) for revival of the Bank or its amalgamation with any other Cooperative Bank in Bombay.

12.34 hrs.

PETITIONS

(i) **Re. Implementing the existing orders for treating the Chick and Baraik Tribal Communities of Bihar as Scheduled Tribes**

12.34 1/2 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO IRREGULARITIES IN SECURITIES AND BANKING MOTION TRANSACTIONS RE-EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT ORAON (Lohardaga): (i) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Jit Bahan Baraik resident of Village Dumardih, Post-Tesera, District Gumla, (Bihar) and others for implementing the existing orders for treating the chik and

[English]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (Barmer): I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of he Budget Session, 1993, he time for presentation of report of the

Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1993, the time for presentation of report of the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions."

The motion was adopted.

12.35 hrs.

CENSUS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of information. I had given a notice and the point has been also discussed here. A ruling should be given by you that recognition has been granted to non-B.J.P. party as commented in the newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, give an application. I will look into it.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I would like to submit that it should be regulated. (Interruptions)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If an uproar is created by you, action will be taken against you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down now. It is not necessary to behave like this in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 will be taken up at the end.

12.37 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS-Contd

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Badaun): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday many hon. Members expressed their views on no-confidence motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The sequence of the opinions started from the point where Shri Vajpayee started his speech and vowed to speak the truth only and nothing else in the House. But when the discussion proceeded ahead it appeared that the truth was ceased to remain truth and it turned into a concept. I do not wonder at it at all.

I thought only this much that the moment an hon. member enters this House, first of all he looks at the words "dharma chakra paravartanay" inscribed above your seat. Alongwith the saying "dharma chakra pravartanay" the term "dharma nirpeksha" is also used often. It is done so despite the

[Sh. Chinmayanand Swami]

clarification made that the term "dharma nirpeksha" has nowhere been used in the Constitution. The term "panth nirpeksha" has been used instead. It is beyond my understanding as to how do the persons deal with the Constitution and the House who use such faulty words in the House. But it is obvious that the "truth" becomes certainly doubtful here. The truth becomes a concept here. A truth becomes concept when it is presented by an individual's own imagination and the trouble with the truth is that it depends not only alone on its speaker, but also on its interpreter.

Acharya Shankar has said that truth never depends on creation alone, it depend on one's own outlook as well. A well known principle of Acharya Shankar is outlook and creativity. In this context, I would like to refer to the theory of Einstein in which he has also stated that truth is always relative. Perhaps truth was spoken to be relative only because there are the prerequisites of the truth of the outlook of both the speaker and the interpreter. When a person speaks, of course he tries to utter the truth from his own point of view, but the absolute truth should be presented in the House. When both these parties remain, truth should not be presented in the light of a particular outlook alone. Truth emerges justified from every angle of opinion and the complete truth alone should be come forward.

Today Shri Chandra Shekharji is not present here...

(Interruptions)

I was working for him at the seat on which Shri Chandra Shekhar used to sit daily. Here also appeared the issue of outlook. In our opinion, today he is not sitting where he used to sit daily. Therefore, I committed a mistake for which I beg your pardon. Thus I am stating a universal thing which requires your consent also. Einstein and Acharya Shankar were not the members of any party. They were renowned

philosopher and thinkers of the world. If I want to tell anything regarding them, it need not any comment from you. Acharya Shankar and Einstein held the truth to be relative. They told that truth depend upon outlook of a person and yesterday our hon. Minister of Human Resource Development considered Shri Vajpayee's truth as his opinion instead of accepting it as a truth. Perhaps today he trouble with the country is that we do not judge truth from the angle of truth. We judge truth from our own outlook, idiosyncrasies and limits and prospects. Yesterday I witnessed the glimpse how these limits and prospects contradict the truth.

I am not talking about speaking truth in that manner because the education and initiations I received, have embolden us to utter total truth by refuting individual outlooks. Therefore I have been a disciple of the schools of Acharya Shankar and Arbindo, and I have realised that the day a society, a religion or a culture has no courage to speak and listen to the truth it loses its identity. Therefore, I want to say that a debate of ideologies has started today. It should have been started long back soon after the Independence prior to drafting of the Constitution.

When the Constitution was drafted, the word 'secularism' (dharmanirpeksha) was not included in it. In the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, brought in the year 1976 the epithet "panth nirpeksha" was moved to be added and it was adopted on January 3, 1977. We all know the condition of the House that day. Fundamental Right of all citizen of the country were suspended and emergency was imposed in the country and the House is well aware of the fact and it is needless to remind the circumstances and states of mind under which all such things were being committed and followed. I understand that had the constitution-makers so sincere and intense feelings of 'secularism' they must had added this word in the Constitution. But it was added after 29 years. This time I have a copy thereof. I am not speaking any dubious thing. It has been mentioned therein. It is the 42nd Constitution Amendment Bills,

section 2, dated 3.1.77. It has been mentioned that in place of "sovereign democratic republic" "Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic should be substituted." (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: This secularism existed earlier too. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I have a photo copy of the Constitution with me. I am stating on that very basis. However, I want to say only this much. I do not claim that my information is final I stated as per the information, I possessed. I want to submit that the saints, hermits, the freedom fighters—be they Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak or persons authoring comments on Gita while living in the Mandley prison, or the devotee of Lord Rama, Mahatma Gandhi, who associated religion with their own concepts, are really-guiding saints of our country, humanity and saints like us. I personally can assert that I worship them and regard them as my ideals.

In that condition also I will continue to hold him in high esteem, but in regard to the order in which the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development mentioned his name yesterday, I would like to submit that two more Gandhis, other than him have been assassinated. You may try to get political benefit by accusing RSS for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to know what were the circumstances that compelled the security guards to assassinate a very capable and strong leader, hon. Prime Minister Shri Indira Gandhi. Is there any reply to it? The country still has not got the answer to it. You satisfied yourself accusing the RSS that it was involved in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. But I would like to know that where from the ideology came which instigated the assassination of Shri-mati Indira Gandhi, who were the instigators, which forces were involved in it and how this mentality developed? those involved in this crime should also be identified.

In the same context, I would also like refer to the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi was also assassinated in this country only and his murder has also remained as a mystery and an unanswered question. If this series of political murders continues then this country political, people country would like to know the names of political parties and organisations involved in it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I would like to submit through you as a gentleman and not as a politician is that these assassination should not be associated with politics. Assassinations are a matter of disgrace for the country whichever elements may be involved in it. We will have to disassociate these killings from politics and have to seek the sympathy and cooperation of all to expose the criminals.

Yesterday, allegations were being levelled in the House in regard to what happened in Ayodhya. All of them wanted to evade the responsibility. I neither want to evade from the responsibility, nor I hold anyone else responsible for this act. I neither blame BJP, RSS nor VHP which are being blamed for this act rather I blame myself only and the Sadhus and Saints of this county who inspired the feelings that Ram Janam Bhoomi was the place of their faith and that a temple should be built there. Kar Seva Committee was also presided over by the Shankaracharya of Jyotish Peeth, Shri Swami Vasudevanandji Paramhans Vamdev ji is the President of Jeernodhar Kram Samiti. I am talking about the faith, the country still has faith in Saints. Today, the situation has changed, your men went to Shankaracharya after the happening of 6th December and got a statement issued by his guru Swami Shantanandji Maharaj for the restoration of peace and harmony in the country. I do agree that these saints who symbolise the faith of the people, openly tried to get a temple built at Ram Janam Bhoomi. Ram Janam Bhoomi Sangharsh Samiti was formed in 1984 and its members were only saints and not the representatives of VPH, BJP or RSS. They had given an ultimatum in Lucknow to the then Government of Uttar Pradesh on January 19, 1986. At that time there was the Government of Shri Vir Bahadur Singh and hon. Shri Arun Nehru was

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the State Minister of Internal Security at Centre. It was stated in the ultimatum that if the war of Ram Janam Bhoomi was not opened by Shivratri Festival on 8 March, 1986, saints would themselves break open the lock. This was stated in clear words. You all know that the no efforts were made before that for unlocking Ram Janam Bhoomi Mandir but suddenly an advocate filed a case in Civil Court in Faizabad on January 23, 1986 and within a week the decision came and the locks were opened. My submission is that a date was fixed even at that time. 8th March was fixed for that and the court had given its verdict much earlier to that date. This created a confidence in the saints that the Government could decide the matter within the given period.

Look at another instance related to it. On February 1, 1989 which Shri Buta Singh referred to yesterday that when Kumbh Mela was going on, respected Devraha Baba ji, Bhrahmchari Prabhudutt Maharaj ji and all other saints were there in Pryag. A decision was taken in the presence of all of them that foundation stone of a grand temple would be laid at Ram Janam Bhoomi on November 9, 1989. Had Shri Pawar and Shri Buta Singh referred to it in their speech yesterday I would not have had to refer to it. It was a disputed site till Nov. 7, 1989. But I don't know how it became undisputed after negotiations between the leaders of VHP and the then Minister of Home Affairs. The Court formally declared it an undisputed land. But after the Foundation stone was laid on 9th November, the then Union Minister Shri Mufti Mohammad Syed again declared in the House that it was a disputed land. My submission is that the confidence of the saints was further strengthened by this incident. Government had not fixed the date of 9th November. It was the Government which is no more in power. You were there in power. I would like to submit with confidence that both the times they set examples that on a date is fixed and judicial help is ponguls and it suggests the solution to it within the dura-

tion fixed by saints Kar Sevak went to participate and returned peacefully. Not only this, whenever these things happened, I don't want to name onymes efforts continued to be made in this direction. I am surprised that Supreme Court sat day and night, proceedings continued till 8 p.m. debate was held for 5 hours. But on the other side, debate was over in Allahabad High Court on 4th November and it did not meet from 4th November to 11th December.

..

It was least bothered ... (Interruptions) Delay can create difficulty. supreme court directed Allahabad High Court to give verdict immediately. But Allahabad High Court made an in ordinate delay. Verdict could have been given before 6th December.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is unparliamentary. It should be deleted.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I take my words "Rajai odh kar so gaya" back, my submission is that it did not have any sitting. Sometimes, my tongue slips, what should be the Parliamentary language, perhaps I commit mistake just as Shri Jagdish Tytler does. I have my own way to speaking. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Pawar Sahib, you tell us the decorum.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what he has said is not

unparliamentary. What is derogatory about the 'High Court'? There is nothing wrong in it. The word 'sogaya', it is his language. In English, he means to say that the Court went to sleep with cover on its head. I do not think there is anything wrong in it. Please do not split like this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has an objection to the question or the term 'sleep' he used.

MR. SPEAKER: He objects to the feeling behind it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But the High Court did not meet, it is a fact.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We are trying to respect these institutions.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar ji is speaking, so it cannot be unparliamentary. We will, however, see in the record as to what are the sentiments behind that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: The problem, is that the saints had been given assurances twice in the past. It was then only natural for them that they might have not fore thought any such thing to happen. The Kar Sewaks were invited there on this very assurance. I would like to repeat that the call given to the Kar Sewaks was the call not given by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the B.J.P. It was a call given by the saints ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : It is known to all that Shri Murl Manohar Joshi ji and Shri Advani ji had come out for that purpose. The hon. Member should speak

the truth...(*Interruptions*). Shri Advani ji and Shri Joshi ji had come out. The hon. Member is a saint so he should not speak like that. What is the matter? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Now I am ready to own the responsibility for whatever happened. Up till a little while ago I was not ready to own responsibility. Today I am coming forward to take the responsibility for the entire episode. During that period...(*Interruptions*). The Government of Uttar Pradesh contacted me and asked me to have a contact with the men of Kar Seva Samiti. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House that all the members of the Kar Seva Samiti were none else but saints and I was asked to have a contact with them. As I told in the House yesterday that I had written a few lines to the hon. Supreme Court and I wrote that I was in contact with the men of Kar Seva Samiti. They are all saints and they promised that they would not violate the directives of the Allahabad High Court. Here I would also like to make one point more that the hon. Supreme Court had given a clear directive that no construction work can be undertaken on the 2.77 acres of land. It was in connection with the construction work that an observer was appointed so that construction materials could be prevented from being sent to the site. The whole thing centred on the point of construction. I would not have given anything in writing to the High Court and the Supreme Court without the consent of the saints for I know the result of giving anything wrong in writing. Moreover, if I would not have had any faith in the assurances given by the saints, I would not have certainly written the letter to get myself caught in troubles. I repeat that what I wrote to the High Court was written with full confidence that there was truth in what the saints are saying. I can say with confidence that when all the saints unanimously passed a resolution that nothing would be done which amounts to the violation of the directives of the Allahabad High Court when the Kar Seva is performed there on the 6th.

I would like to make it clear that the saints did their best to abide by what they

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(Interruptions)

have said. But what happens at times is that with the change in situations new problems crop up. If things would have been tackled properly as they were done in the past like the one that happened on the 9th November, 1983 and like the one that happened on the 8th March, 1986, when lock was opened earlier and Shilanyas was performed, some way out would have emerged for the Kar Sewaks. If the House and the Government would have cared to find some way out which would have allowed the Kar Sewaks to perform kar sewa without violating the directives of the High Court, then the kar sewaks as might have restricted themselves to perform kar sewa alone. Nothing wrong on their part...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Now we will not allow you to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Speak, what you want to speak.. *(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, yesterday we have heard the choicest abuses. We have heard the choicest abuses from both the Communist leaders. We have heard it. Now, what is this? Shri Somnath Chatterjee is doing it.

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is Friday, today we have to go to offer Namaz. We want to listen to the speech of Swami ji so it is better if he speaks after the lunch. I request you to speak after lunch. It is Friday today. This has been a tradition, a convention. I request Shri Swamiji to speak after Namaz...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are continuing the House upto 1.30 p.m. After 1.30 p.m., we are adjourning the House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishananj):
The nama begins at 1.20 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think, we can adjourn now and meet again at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha REassembled after lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS..*Contd.*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chinmayanand ji you may continue your speech.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through your permission I would like to conclude my speech that did not conclude. I was saying that I had written a letter to the Government of Uttar Pradesh after contacting it. The Uttar Pradesh Government has sought to know as to what would be the attitude of the saints and the members of the Kar Sewa Samiti to the Kar Sewa to be started from 6th December. The Government wanted that the particular order passed by the Allahabad High Court should be followed. On these points I contacted the saints particularly the main figures like the founder of Bharat Mata Mandir Reverend Shri Satymitra Nand ji Maharaj and Reverend Shri Vidya Nand ji Maharaj of Kailash Pith, Rishikesh. When I contacted **these** saints, they told that they are **always loyal** to the court of justice and to the **Constitution** and they further said that they **never intend** to do any such thing which may **lower their** dignity. They said that while performing Kar Sewa if any way out emerges, they would

certainly implement that and it is not their intention to violate the orders of the court. When the saints told like this only then I wrote a letter to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to say that the only thing that was being said primarily at that time was that no construction work should take place in the area of 2.77 acre of land. The hon. Supreme Court had appointed an observer to ensure that the construction work takes place there. He was appointed to monitor that no construction material is taken to the site. This was the only job he had there. Everything centred on that point alone that no construction work should take place on the 2.77 acres of land until the decision of the Allahabad High Court is known. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a discussion on this topic in the House on the 3rd December. I rushed to Ayodhya immediately after the discussion so that I could ask the saints not to take any such decision in their meeting. The meeting that was scheduled to be held on the 4th of December was postponed to the 5th December. This was done only because I was late in reaching there. In the meeting of the 5th December, all the saints unanimously passed a resolution that in the course of Kar Sewa to be performed on the 6th December nothing would be done that violates the orders of the court. A copy of this resolution was also released to the Press. We did not at all imagine that any damage could be done to the structure. I say this thing with full honesty and swear in the name of God. If this House can believe an innocent person then I say that I had not thought at all that such a thing could happen. I had not thought of it even in dream.

I do not want to say anything about those who had expressed such an apprehension. I do not want to say anything. On the one hand, our hon. Prime Minister was allowing us to perform Karseva under the supervision of observer and as per the direction of the Supreme Court, without violating the orders of the court and on the other hand, some people belonging to his party were trying to stop Karseva and organising peace

march for the purpose. It would have been more appropriate if peace marches were organised to prevent demolition and to avoid any damage to the Masjid. But I fail to understand the intention of people who went even upto Faizabad and organised peace marches and courted arrests to top Karseva. These people belonged to the party whose Government was not obstructing Karseva but only directing to ensure that orders of Allahabad High Court are not violated I would like to point out that this was the difference between the party and the Government, when the chief of the Government and the party is the same.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not that situation goes out of control only from the hands of BJP, V.H.P. and saints and Mahatanas. It has occurred several times in the past when the situation went out of control and unexpected things happened. We as well as the people did not want that but unexpected thing happened. In this context, if you do not get provoked, I would like to draw the attention of Shri Jakhar Saheb. Yesterday, he was saying if we people had tried to stop the people from demolishing the mosque, some must have been injured, or died and then he would not have had any doubt on the integrity of BJP. I would like to ask as to when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was murdered, the entire Delhi was burning and thousands of people were being killed, how many persons among you had tried to stop the killings and how many of you were got injured in the attempt? We did not see any body getting injured. You might be knowing better, if any one of you was injured. How many persons had tried to check the violence erupted at that time? That was the time when situation, had gone out of control. How the things go out of control? When the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was asked to comment upon the situation prevailing at that time he replied in one simple sentence. All this happens when such a big tree falls." He made this observation. In this regard I would like to say when the situation goes out of control, then generally there is no one to own the responsibility for that.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): There is a difference between the two situations. One was organised and the other was spontaneous. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: I am not holding anybody responsible for that. I was just telling as to what happens when the situation goes out of control. In this respect, I would like to add one thing more. In the same way by whom firing was ordered at Akal Takhat? That was a religious place and a place of worship and faith. That too had hurt the feelings of the people. The extent to which feelings were hurt can be guessed from the fact that when Akal Takhat was handed over to the people after carrying out the repair at the cost of exchequer, they demolished it and constructed it again.

Here again something is being said that the Government would construct Mandir and Masjid at its own expenses. Hon. Pawar Saheb has said that expenditure to be incurred on construction of Mandir and Masjid will be borne half by the Central Government and half by the State Government. You have stated this thing, I would like to know as to which constitutional provision permits you to do so.

Secondly, I would like to know from the House about the language used in a resolution brought forward two days ago. The words 'Babri Masjid' have been used openly for that site. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards editorial appeared in the 'Dainik Jagaran'. I would like to ask about the status of Ramjanam bhoomi. Yesterday, Shri Pawar Saheb referred to the *status quo* granted by Allahabad High Court. What is that status? I shall support the resolution if the House is apprised of the matter. Court status should be maintained and the same language should be used in the resolution. Is it the Babri Masjid or Ramjanam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid disputed site? I would like to inform you that religious puja is not being performed there by the people at their own. It is being performed as per the orders of the Court. The Court has given the orders.

On 7th December, 92 it was being telecast on Doordarshan that the Masjid would again be constructed there. At the same time it was being broadcast from Lucknow station of All India Radio, that idols have been placed there and puja was being performed and it would continue to be performed. The Government did not care for the Court. One such resolution was passed by the House about which the Members present in the House came to know only through the newspapers.

I do not know the responsibility of speaking what sort of truth you have taken upon yourself which you are trying to discharge sincerely. I would like to know the reason for the double standard adopted by you. It must be clearly explained in the house by the Minister of Home Affairs as to what is a court status. How has the Court given it a recognition? On 6th December law was violated or continuously five long hours. The Constitution was ridiculed. The contempt of the Court was made. They did not hesitate in putting a blot on the name of the nation.

Shri Kalyan Singh as well as I should be hanged till death for this act. The construction work went on there for 36 hours. The walls were demolished. Thereafter, foundation of the temple was dug and constructed and then the idols of Ram Lala were installed there. Under whose regime it all took place. The Government has not taken this responsibility. If it has the courage it would have accepted that it had paved the way for performing Shilanyas. It has got locks of the temple opened and the construction of the temple started during its regime. If Government does not take the responsibility let it not take. The history will not be written at your dictation. It will take into account all aspects and include every minute detail of that particular time. I do agree with it that resentment has increased in the country. If it can be brought under control by hanging me to death, I offer myself for it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no children of my own. I am bringing up 10-12 destitute children which I have taken from the families which became victims of terrorists. Some would definitely take responsibility of those children. Once the

bones of Maharishi Dadhichi were used to save the country. To maintain the high tradition of sacrifice. I, the Sanyasi, offer myself...*(Interruptions)*. But the Central Government wants to avoid the responsibility. The first case was registered in 1885. The dispute had started with the very birth of the Congress. For the first time, the case was filed in the Court in 1885. Today, the Minister of Human Resource Development is saying that the matter could have been kept pending for 10-20 years in the Courts.

It seems that the Congress requires an issue to create differences among the different factions so that differences continues among them and Congress may derive gain out of it. Had it been considered seriously right from 1949, there would have no such situation today. Late Prime Minister Shri Nehru used to talk about removal of idols from there and no the contrary the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was in favour of placing idols there. As a result of this conflict the District Magistrate of that area had to resign. District Magistrate Shri K.K. Nair was D.M. there at that time. This double standard begins right from there. Perhaps it was the will of the destiny. I am saying this because keeping in view the seriousness of the issue if the Government had come out forward honestly in spite of complicating this issue in by litigations this issue would have been resolved. I had requested to the hon. Prime Minister on 9th May. That request too was not acceded to directly as my being an M.P. I had to take help from other. Shri Jitendra Prasad who belongs to Shahjahanpur is my friend and an honest man. I requested him to make arrangement for a meeting of some saint with the hon. Prime Minister. Only then we could get the permission to meet him. The saint met him on 9th May at night and had discussion with him for an hour. At that time the hon. Prime Minister said that he would like to separate this issue from politics. If this issue is separated from politics there would be no difficulty in the construction of the temple. The saints told him that they also do not have any intention to politicise it. They are fighting for the temple and they will give every pos-

sible co-operation in reolving this issue. This discussion was held in the presence of Shri Jitendra Prasad and nine saints were present there. No action was taken on that for two months. If any action had started on this issue at that time then Prime Minister would have got two more months time prior to 9th July. It is known that the Kar Seva was started for the first time from 9th July 92, and perhaps that Government became active on this issue right from that time only. I would like to know as to why this issue was not been given high priority when it was raised during the rule of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government and caused upheaval in the politics of the country and addressing the joint session of the Parliament the hon. President had given high priority to the issue of Ayodhya. Why the efforts were not made to resolve the issue. What actions the Central Government has taken in regards to resolving the issue from June 91 to June 92. In the negotiations on 16th October the Vishwa Hindu Parishad had put the proposal that the archaeological study and excavation of the place should be conducted. Babri Mosque Action Committee had demanded to present the report of Shri B.B. Lal. At the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi Shri B.B. Lal was asked to conduct an archaeological study of all the historical places of Ramayana age. With the Government assistance he had conducted the excavation and prepared an archeological report. that report was prepared because Indiraji wanted to conduct the archeological study of those places as this issue surfaced during her regime.

I would like to ask this House and to all those Members, who are in favour of secularism as to why no Government has dared to conduct an archeological study to resolve this issue. I would like to congratulate Shri Chandra Shekhar for his continuous efforts to resolve the issue. If the efforts would have been made at that time only and proposal of archeological study had been accepted or this thing had been accepted on 16th October 1992 and if the process of archeological study had been started then defiantly today all concerned would have agreed to it that a

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decision may be taken on it when the archeological report has already been submitted. But it was ignored. This archeological report is with us and there are many proofs which have been found in the excavation there, still so many things are being found there. Will Pawar Sahib, who is also a worshipper of Maryada Puroshottam would say honestly that the Government will conduct an archeological study and if evidences of having a temple earlier will be found there then they would like to given the benefit of the acceptance expressed by Muslim brethern to the country. It has been already said by them that if evidences of having a temple there will be found they will withdraw their claim. Could the benefit of this claim not be taken as an opportunity. But it has not been done.

I would like to thank hon. Speaker as well as the House because a new way has been opened to all of us. If the House can be adjourned for offering Namaz then it can also be adjourned for the fast of Santoshi Mata. It is a favourable signal. It is noteworthy how feelings are being raised today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, ruling party may say traitor to anyone or may make responsible anybody but not Mr. Laldenga, who was from a banned organisation when he was sworn in as a Chief Minister. Was he not a exiled leader from the country for a long period. Was he an elected representative of the people whom they made the Chief Minister and gave protection for six months to muster the majority in the Assembly. At that time Government never cared about these banned organisations. Through you, I would like to say that the country is expecting honesty and morality. Thus political manipulations will have to be abandoned and political honesty have to be accepted.

Why the people who were talking about the constructing of Mosque there have suddenly become so evasive. I am thankful to those people who very next day asked this question to them and they are trying to avoid these questions. They don't have any reply to it as to where the Mandir and Mosque will be constructed. I would like to ask the same

question to him. Through the House I would like to know from the follower of Maryada Purushottam that they should remember that Maryada Purushottam had a pledge "Pran Jaye Per Vachan Na Jai". You have to adhere to that pledge. What will the Government construct within one year, temple or mosque? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : It should be applied to all. That should be adhered.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : I do not think you a supported of Maryada Purushottam. You please sit down.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): You are the supporter of Shri Arjun Singh.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Ask him about the map for which you were asking us earlier.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): They will not ask it from you.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Now they will demand from you. Well I would like to clarify that unless the court does not decide it clearly whether it is a temple or a mosque, is it not a contempt of court if anybody comments about it. As long as the court has recognised it a temple, it is the duty of the Government to make arrangements for it.

The Government has stopped 'Pooja-Archana' there by imposing curfew. The pilgrims are being stopped to go there for darshan. They are unable to go there and hurdles are being put in offering Pooja-Archana there. Neither counc shell nor bells are ringing there. All activities have been stopped. Such news are coming from there that offerings to Lord Ram has also been stopped. Fundamental Right - right to worship - should be protected at any cost. Hon. Shri Chandra Shekhar has said that mountain has not fallen by arresting Advaniji. I do not talk about the falling of a mountain. I talk about...

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Sanyasiji, I did not say that. Don't say such things. I said that it is wrong to arrest Advaniji. I do not say such things which create doubts.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: All right whoever had said if but it is not that by arresting Advaniji the mood has changed. About the incident of 6th December I would like to say that every sensitive person of the country was shocked and sad by that incident but what have you done on the moment of the sorrow! The Government at once announced the construction of a mosque there. The second thing is the Government has issued warrant against seven persons. They should have been arrested at that time but even if they had to be arrested they would have been arrested according to the role they played then there would have been another situation. I don't want to repeat the allegations levelled against them. But can you honestly say that the allegations were correct. C.B.I. is conducting an inquiry into the matter and if the Government would have issued warrants after this inquiry then this question would not have arisen....

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Everybody should be arrested after conviction.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonia): After inquiry. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: The allegations which you have just levelled have not been proved yet. You have levelled such false and false charges and have issued warrants against them. Among them five are honourable members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Thus the Government has started political arrests. The Government should have arrested those persons after banning the B.J.P. Vishwa Hindu Parishad is banned and the Members of B.J.P. are arrested. It shows that the Government's sole aim is B.J.P. Had the Government acted honestly

and arrested those persons who should be, certainly there would not have been such resentment on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say humbly that the structure of temple-mosque is demolished today but this process is going on for a long time in Pakistan and Kashmir. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present in the House.

In August, I had made a demand that proper arrangements should be made for the pilgrims going to Amarnath and it should also be ensured that there may not be any hindrance during the course of their 'Yatra'. Amarnath is a decent example of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Hindus and the Muslims both get the equal share of the earnings of that place. The hon. Home Minister had also given an assurance in this regard. I would like to thank Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad for admitting the importance of this 'Yatra' and assuring the House in this regard, but it is surprising that despite his assurance this 'Yatra' has not been recognised in its traditional form.

This 'Yatra' was not conducted in its traditional form. This yatra was given a shape of a tour and thus violated all the traditions. Gau-Raksha (ban on cow slaughter) is a long-standing demand of this country. It has been going on since the time of Mahatma Gandhi. On the 7th of November, 1968, there was brutal firing on the saints who were demanding for a ban on cow slaughter and the hon. Karpatri ji Maharaj was whipped and was cruelly treated. Till the end, of his life the great saint of Sarvodaya movement Shri Vinoba Bhave Kept on demanding for a central law on cow-slaughter, but stating it as a religious demand it was all the time rejected. It is surprising that a new factory named 'Al-Kabir' has been set up in Hyderabad recently, where 9 lakh animals will be slaughtered annually. Is all this going on in the name of Gauraksha? Shri Buta Singh also made a reference about the sacred importance of cows. The Government cannot challenge our regard and faith which we have for the cow. This faith has not been

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created by you. The faith we have for the cow, whether it is right or wrong, is exclusively our faith. Everybody is free to have faith on anything and I don't want to go in this detail; but it is not in my nature to hurt the feelings of anyone. I only want to say that if we have faith in idols, nobody can challenge it. We have worshipped stones as God and the Government cannot challenge it. What respect was shown by the Government towards our faith on the cow? That law was not enacted till today. Whenever any question relating to Hindus' feelings and self respect of Hindus was raised, various types of allegations were levelled against the people who raised these questions and they were called as traitors. The Hindus of this country though they are in majority begging for their self respect and for their sentiments since long, but they failed all the times in their attempts, but now they are not begging today. Now they are trying to find some other alternative to protect their sentiments. Earlier too, I have said in this very House that no one should try to put any check on the sentiments and faiths. It flows like the Ganges. This country has never fought on issue of temple and mosque. This struggle is for the cause of janambhoomi. Every member of this House is aware of the importance of Ram janambhoomi and his own mother land.

Had you been not aware of the importance of janambhoomi, the hon. Prime Minister would not have addressed a meeting held at Prayag on the 14th of November. Why had he gone there? He was fully aware of it. He had gone there to pay his tributes to the birth place of Pt. Nehru. Respectfully, I would like to say that the Prime Minister was perfectly right in doing so. If the birthplaces of Pt. Nehru, Indira ji and Rajiv Gandhiji can be regarded as sacred places in this country, then certainly the Ram janambhoomi too

can be a sacred place for us because we have a strong faith in it. Untill and unless the Government proves that there was no temple at that place, the Government has to protect our faith in this regard. Therefore, we fought for our fundamental right.

I would like to submit one more point. Those who are talking of patriotism today, are ruling this country for the last 45 years, except for a period of three-four years. The economic crisis created in this country is an evident of their patriotism. The Government makes allegations against us that we are inciting religious sentiments. I would like to ask Shri Rao Saheb when he had taken oath as Prime Minister what was the debt position of India and how much amount of debt was to be paid by the country and what is the debt position at present? In the name of patriotism, the country has every right to ask from you about this also. So, the patriotism cannot be the sole property of a single person. The House knows how much respect this Government is paying to the slogan of 'Vande-Matram' which was raised by the great martyrs Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil and S. Bhagat Singh at the time of their death. All these questions are linked and they create a strong feeling of resentment and it is the duty of the Government to control such sort of resentment. Through this House, I would only like to submit that I respect the sentiments of all the religious, sects and communities and want that other should also respect the sentiments of our religion, sect and community.

In the end, I would like to request all those persons who talk about bowing their heads in the temples that the Ram janambhoomi temple also is an historical place, a religious and spiritual place and is linked with our sentiments. Try to find the truth about it. I am not asking you what you should do, but until the entire facts come to the light, this

country will never tolerate any comments about it and I do not know what will be its creation.

the minister of parliamentary affairs (Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition Leader of the House,

Shri Vajpayee....(*Interruptions*)

An hon. member: The Leader of the Opposition is in Jail.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: At present, Shri Vajpayee is the leader. He has moved a No-Confidence Motion against the Government headed by Shri Narsimha Rao. It would have been much better if he had understood the feelings of crores of people of this country and had brought this no-confidence motion against the leadership of B.J.P. and its office bearers instead of the Congress. I am sure had you done so, it would have helped you to raise the image of your Party which has already lowered to a great extent....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (aonla): The hon. Minister can see it by conducting the elections.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Hon. Speaker, Sir, it will be wrong to say that only the minorities of this country are saddened over the incident happened on the 6th December in Ayodhya. I have myself seen the sentiments and attitudes of the people of majority community i.e. Hindus inside and outside this House. I am proud of being an Indian. Moreover this mandir-masjid issue did not give rise to any bitterness in the House today.

I believe that there was some tension between the Hindus and Muslims, exactly four years back, when the dispute took a nasty turn, but today while on the one hand,

there is anger, regret and disappointment over the demolition of the disputed structure, on the other, I am proud of the fact, that the people of India have unitedly withstood this holocaust as well, it has demonstrated its unity, the unity between the Hindus and Muslim communities. For this, I would like to congratulate the people of India, especially those belonging to the majority community.

Just now, it was stated that the B.J.P. leaders were unaware when some people, whether they are of the B.J.P., V.H.P. or R.S.S. or even the saints were demolishing the disputed Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid structure. Many references to Mahabharata were made here, yesterday. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude to Doordarshan, for telecasting the Mahabharata serial and in the process, providing some information about the great epic to people like me, who have had no knowledge about it, who have never ready the Magnum Opus.

Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Draupadi was being disrobed, King Dhritrashtra attributed his helplessness to his blindness, but I would like to know why the Dhritrashtras of Bharatiya Janata Party were silent, when the secular fabric of the country was being torn apart, when the modesty of secularism was being outraged in Ayodhya in broad daylight on December 6? Certainly, they were not blind.

Our Swamiji wondered, as to how many congressmen risked their lives to check the 1984 charge in Delhi, which took place during Rajiv Gandhi's tenure. Then, why didn't Advaniji come forward, to protect the Babri Masjid, when the structure was being demolished? I would like to mention here that the late Rajiv Gandhi, went to the streets and bylanes of the capital to extinguish the rag-

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ing fire that had engulfed Delhi, unmindful of the fact that the mortal remains of his mother were lying in his house. He was more concerned about the safety of his people, than about performing the last rites of his mother. He felt that any delay in the funeral of his mother, won't make much difference and he went to every nook and corner of the capital to protect the unarmed, to defend the unity and integrity of Mother India.

So, our Swamiji says that Congressmen were not injured during the 1984 riots. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret that such a comparison is being made. So far as the 1984 riots are concerned nobody knew that Indiraji would be assassinated. It was a spontaneous reaction. That people belonging to one community would attack members of another community was most unexpected, but here the plan to demolish the disputed structure was going on since the past four years and everyone knew as to what would happen. Here, the leader of the Opposition himself had gone to Uttar Pradesh and he knew very well, the reason for the assembly of such a large number of people. He was told repeatedly both within and outside the House including the National Integration Council meeting, that it could cause a serious damage but he assured everyone, including this House, the people of India, the Supreme Court and the Union Home Ministry that nothing untoward will happen. Now it is not proper on his part to say that he was in the dark about the whole issue and to compare this incident with the 1984 riots.

Hon. Mr Speaker, Sir, we have heard and learnt from the annals of history that 'Zamhom ne khata ki thi, Sadiyon ne saja payi.' (Moments made the mistakes, centuries were punished) Generations have to be the brunt for the mistakes committed in moments. I never understood the meaning

of this couplet, till the December 6 incident at Ayodhya and specially in the wake of its aftermath. Only then and then I understood the meaning and sentiment behind this couplet. We could never imagine as to how far, mistakes committed in few hours, can take the country to?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, India's unity has a history of five thousand years and that was destroyed due to our carelessness in six hours. My dear friend Swamiji said today that he is prepared to kiss the hangman's noose, if his death can provide the soothing balm to anyone's wounds. I would like to tell Swamiji that we are not murderers even if he is serious about what he says. We don't want to take anyone's life, nor do we want to pronounce death on anyone. We want a change of hearts, a change of minds. Unless a change of heart and mind is brought about, nothing can be done in future. Even if three persons come forward and offer themselves to be hanged, the wound is too deep to be healed.

Shri Chandra Shekharji had said yesterday that hearts have broken like glasses due to the December 6 incident. The latest available scientific and technological methods have made it possible to put together the broken pieces but the patches or the scars remain. Temples and Mosques have been destroyed in the past, are being destroyed now and will continue to be destroyed in future as well. It is not unprecedented in Indian history. Many temples and mosques have been destroyed in the past also.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bihar): Always temples and not mosques, have been demolished and destroyed.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Your utterances are regrettable. I see both the temples and the mosque, but you can see

only the temples. You don't see both of them being destroyed while I see both of them being destroyed. Temples and mosques are destroyed in riots. In India, Hinuds, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians have got killed in riots, but one feels sad when people belonging to a particular community are singled out and slaughtered, as if in a state-sponsored manner. The matter takes a serious turn and becomes shameful, when a Political Party, especially one which nurtures the ambition to administer the entire nation, which holds the reins of power in four major states of the country, whose leaders trot the globe telling around of their dream to capture power at the Centre and be torch-bearers of India's future, singles out any particular community, especially the minorities and attempts to break their hearts.

The country was partitioned in 1947. I was not born at that time. Nevertheless, it is a fact that Indian Muslims refused to go out of India. Some people did leave, but the rest chose to hitch their destiny with that of India. They outrightly rejected the call given by Jinnah on religious lines. They rejected the two-nation theory, based on religious intolerance. They chose to live and die with their Hindu brethren.

Kashmir, which is a Muslim-majority state also rejected the concept of Pakistan and acceded to India. Now, if the minorities of this country, Sikhs, Muslims and Christians have made India their home and hearth, whose responsibility is it to guarantee them safety, security and respectability? Obviously, the majority community, our Hindu brethren have to shoulder this enormous responsibility of protecting the lives and property of the minorities. It is their duty.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA (Guna): Why Kashmir's majority community failed to protect their minority Hindu brethren?

Why the honour of their womenfolk was not saved? (*Interruption*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will talk about Kashmir. I will answer point by point and I challenge the B.J.P. leader, to provide even 1/10th of the facility and representation, we have provided to the minority community in Kashmir (*Interruptions*) Let me give you the figures. Minorities constitute two percent of Kashmir's population. If Vajpayeeji remembers correctly, I had told him, two years back, during an inter-Parliamentary Union (I.P.U.) Party at Ashoka Hotel. This is discussed every now and then. Our Congress Party is responsible for not putting the facts across the table. In 1947, when rivers of blood flowed across the length and breadth of the sub-continent, not a single person belonging to the Minority Community was even touched. It is a matter of record, not something to be beaten about. I am even prepared to quit the Cabinet, in defence of this fact. If you are throwing a challenge, you should daring enough to listen to us as well. If you are courageous enough to challenge, be bold enough to listen also. Otherwise, it won't do.

Until the advent of terrorism into the valley 3-4 years ago not a single Hindu was harmed, unmindful the fact that riots occurred throughout the country, in Moradabad, in Hyderabad, in Bhiwandi, in Assam. Not a single state remained untouched by the Communal frenzy. I am prepared to resign if you cite me a single instance, where a Single Hindu was killed in Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) What are you talking about? I am talking about the representation. As per the 1981 census, minorities constituted 2 per cent of the valley's population. Fotedarji is not present in the House. I would like to say that in the State Government, the minorities constituted 45% of the Gazetted officers and 30% of the Non-Gazetted officers. Moreover, 92% of

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the staff manning the Central Governments offices in Kashmir, including Radio, Telecommunications etc, belong to the minorities. Is the B.J.P. prepared to provide a similar percentage in jobs to the minority community across the country? Can you pick up the gauntlet? If you can, then do it. If the Party can provide, even 1/10 of this percentage for the minorities, throughout the country, I will never challenge the credibility of your party.

Hon. Vajpayee ji, I have a great regard for you. Please don't blame the Kashmiri Muslims for the misdeeds being committed by Pakistan in Kashmir. Pakistan is the enemy of the entire country, the Muslims, the Muslims of Kashmir. You associate the Muslims of Kashmir with those of Pakistan, it is a great injustice on your part. So long as the Government of Congress party or the Government of Dr. Farooq Abdullah was in power in Kashmir, not a single incident of discrimination took place there, we crossed the heights of secularism... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know several temples were demolished during the last three years in Kashmir, and I regret for it. Terrorism has been prevailing there for the last three years and temples were demolished by militants. I would not have any grudge if BJP wants to be equated itself with the terrorists, I would not have any regret if BJP wants to move on the path on which the militants are moving. If you wish to make a comparison with us you should compare the things being done by the Government rather the activities of the terrorists. Terrorists have demolished temples and thus they are equally enemy for us. Do not say that only Hindus are killed. You can go through the records, Vajpayee ji, you have a lot of contacts, please go through the records. If 300 Hindus were killed by the

terrorists, 1900 Muslims were also the victims. These Muslims were killed by militants and not by security forces, I am talking of the militants. You will again say that only Hindus were killed. But you may get political benefit of this propaganda in elections but please don't mislead the House, don't divide the country.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):
What about two and a half lakh pandits who have migrated from the valley?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will repeat that it would not be proper to equate the terrorists with us. If the terrorists are the enemies of Hindus in the region, they are as much enemy to Ghulam Nabi Azad too; they are as much blood thirsty for my relatives, and thus do not spare me at all. I would like to submit that BJP is unaware of the disadvantage of our being an Indian, we know how we raise slogans in favour of India in the shadow of bullets in Kashmir. It would not be an act of bravery if such a slogan is raised in Ayodhya.

Our Kashmiri families whether Hindus of Muslims, our Kashmiri secular forces whether they are in Delhi, Maharashtra or Karnataka have been going from place to place in search of shelter but still believe in India and its secularism. I would like to submit that BJP should not take any step which may demoralise the remaining patriots in Kashmir who are in a few number.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, BJP has given a good material to Pakistan to defame India through the Ayodhya incident occurred on the 6th December. Pakistan attacked our country thrice since 1947 and tried its best to defame our country in the world, but I think it could not make harm to the prestige of our country as much as BJP did on December 6. Pakistan may have the capacity to prepare bomb

which can claim several thousand lives but BJP has given a Neutron bomb to Pakistan and with the help of this bomb, it would spoil the image of the country in the world.

Dear colleagues that is why I had said that "Lamhon ne khataa ki hai, sadiyon ne saza pai hai". BJP misdeeds committed on 6th December for six hours only has brought a great disgrace to us, to you, to the Members of all political parties, to 90 crore citizens of the country, to our culture, to the unity and the freedom of our country, and we cannot wash this blot for the 'centuries to come'. Whatever sermons, speeches we may deliver but this act cannot be undone. Yesterday Atalji, has said that India has the culture of Ganga and Yamuna, but I will emphasise that this Ganga-Yamuni culture can only continue and remain intact in true sense only when it absorbs the small springs or the rivers of minority communities in it.

The Chief Minister gave an assurance in the National Integration Council, the leaders of opposition assured us and the Public Prosecutor of Uttar Pradesh also gave an affidavit to the Supreme Court to the effect that they would protect the structure. The Home Secretary of U.P. Government, also gave an affidavit and third is given by the Chief Minister himself. In such a case, where U.P. Government gives three affidavits, the State Government writes 12 letters, gives assurance in this regard in National Integration Council and the leader of opposition assures the highest place of Democracy-the House that they will protect the structure. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if any mischievous person or a thief gives an affidavit in the court, the court honours it and releases that person. But it is a very surprising matter that an elected Government betrayed us, despite writing 12 assurance letters, making promises in the N.I.C. meetings and giving three affidavits. You may call it our mistake, fool-

ishness, innocence or whatever you like. You may term it as our blind faith also.....(Interruptions) But if we had not believed on the assurances of the State Government and had dismissed the Government earlier then probably they would have been given these datas against us which I am giving against them...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: All the powers were with you....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Ghulam Nabiji, after exposing the crime, do not defend the crime...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state that if my BJP colleagues want to see the results of their mistake, committed on 6th December, then they may see as to what happened in Kanpur, Surat, Bombay and Seelampur? Who are after these riots?

15.00hrs.

It would not be a Ganga-Yamuni culture if it pushes even one stream from it. It cannot be only of Ganga-Yamuni culture it cannot be separated in to the culture of majority community or minority community. I remember very well, Pandit ji had said -

[English]

"Communalism as such is very bad but the communalism by the majority is worse."

[Translation]

That is why my submission is that even parents treat equally to their children. But if

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one child is weak or physically handicapped the parents pay more attention to him. They feel that their other child is wise and strong enough to protect himself whereas their handicapped child needs their support to that he may not fall. Today, that weak child lacks education, wealth or means of earning. Are you not ready to spare even his life? Are you not ready to protect him?

I would congratulate Shri Chandra Shekhar. I had told Indira ji ten years ago what Chandra Shekhar ji stated yesterday. The discrimination being done against the minorities in Central Government offices here would force the Kashmiri youths to take up arms after 10-12 years. Because when Shri Sheikh Abdullah was in opposition he always used to give the figures as to how the minorities were treated. I had told him that it might be possible after ten years when Kashmiri youths could take up arms due to the discrimination by majority community. May God not bring such time. I am very sorry to state that my predictions came true suddenly within a span of 10-12 years only. I do agree to the opinion of the former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar ji that they should not go to that extent, they should realise their responsibility. May God not bring that unfortunate day when the people have to take up arms. If this is the situation, neither majority nor minority communities, neither upper classes nor lower classes will be there. India has already been divided in Parliament and in Constitution. Firstly, we have been divided outside, later on in the Parliament and now in the Constitution too. We have been divided in the Supreme Court, in the name of forward and Backward. If the people of minorities feel that there is none to protect them and their children and they have no future in this country, they may take up arms in self defence had then none of us would

remain safe. Therefore, I would like to submit to you that we do not want killings. We do not want any sort of violence, rather we want a change in hearts and minds. We want changes in the hearts and minds of all the sections of this House including Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Somnath ji. I pray to God to bring this change so as to protect the unity and integrity of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our target is not only the construction of mandir or masjid. In my opinion, if BJP wants to come to power, it should change its aims. Nobody can prevent it from coming to power provided it changes its path. The path it has chosen today is a negative one. It is a path of destruction and confusion. BJP should choose the positive path which leads to creation and construction. It should not try to gain power in the centre as well as in the States through violence.

If you really wish to realise your mistake then you must visit these places. I would like to ask you as to who has visited these areas amongst you. I know that nobody has gone there; because you cannot go there. The Whole of India is suffering on account of your mistake, many children have become orphan and a number of women have become widows. Who can console these orphans and widows. Can B.J.P. or ex-Chief Minister of U.P. or their colleagues can give them consolation?

Therefore, today once again, I would request you to mend your ways, change your way of thinking and lead the country towards socialism and secularism.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (BARH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, this House is discussing the no-confidence motion against the Government, moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Yesterday, when Shri Vajpayee was speaking, I was expecting that he would bring to light something new which would expose the Government, but I could not understand the logic of this no-confidence motion moved by him. He has given a long speech for about one hour but it was not at all effective. In a way, he defended the Prime Minister and tried to accuse Shri Arjun Singh. I had been feeling all the time during his speech that instead of bringing a no-confidence motion against the Government as a whole, he should have brought a Censor motion against the Minister. He does not have any grudge against the Government as a whole. He had been talking about the various types of contradictions within the Government itself. I could not understand that what sort of no-confidence motion is it but it is almost clear as to when he was speaking on this Motion, it appeared that he was seeking an apology from the House.

15.13 hours.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

He was feeling sorry for the incident of 6th December. Many hon. Members including hon. Somnathji and Indrajit Gupta have said that he has not condemned it. I do not know whether he has condemned it or not but he has felt sorry, while making his speech and we may say in layman's language that he has apologised for the same. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two types of languages in this country. As our country is called Bharat as well as India, similarly there are two types of society in this country, there are two types of Hindus, one favouring Mandal and another favouring 'Kamandal'. I clearly feel it that he has apologised. But I am surprised to know that they have two faces. They say something and do something else. He was saying again and again before 6th December that Advaniji had gone there, he would

certainly manage the things and nothing untoward would take place there; why did they feel that he would instigate people there; he would go there in order to control the situation. But when Advaniji set out to complete his incomplete journey, at that time all the Newspapers wrote that he was going to complete his incomplete journey.

He should have commenced his incomplete Rathayatra, from Samastipur. But for that he had to have courage. If Shri Advani had made up his mind to complete his Rath Yatra to Ayodhya he should have been bold enough to start from Samastipur where a valiant son of this country Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav and intercepted his chariot and arrested him because it was the chariot of devastation. Hence, he should have started from Samastipur... (*Interruptions*)

But instead Shri Advani started his incomplete Rath Yatra to Ayodhya from Banaras. I would like to know from Shri Vajpayee by when the missing link from Samastipur to Banaras will be completed.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Till Shri Laloo Prasad is in power, this journey will not be completed between these two points.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Please tell us also when is the Government going to dismiss the Laloo Prasad Yadav Government?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: At present it is your turn to go. Recently the Governments of Shri Kalyan Singh, Shri Sunderlal Patwa, Shri Shanta Kumar and Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat have been dismissed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that if elections are held today BJP will not be able to retain even 19 of the 119 seats in this House.. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now he admitted that whatever hap-

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pened was wrong. But after his arrest Shri Advani gave a statement to the press wherein he said:-

[English]

"Demolition is part of the temple movement."

[Translation]

It appeared in 'The Statesman'. 'The Statesman' is the only national daily newspaper which dared objective reporting even during the days of emergency when censorship was at its peak in the press. The 'Indian Express' had a great contribution those days also. I am speaking about 'The Statesman' today. The statement of Shri Advani which appeared in 'The Statesman' says that—

[English]

"Demolition is part of the temple movement."

[Translation]

I want to submit that when it was alleged in this august House that 'Kar Seva' meant something else for the BJP Shri Advani gave a statement which appeared in all the newspapers that the "Kar Seva" did not imply merely prayers and congregational singing (Kirtan) and the 'Kar Sevaks' would go to Ayodhya with bricks and shovels and when we tried to raise this issue here, Shri Vajpayee wanted to give clarification, but it could not be discussed. When this issue was raised in the Upper House i.e. Rajya Sabha, it was not defended. It is a matter of shame. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated that Shri Advani did not speak in this manner. Everything has appeared on the back page of today's 'The Times of India'... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): There is nothing like dying of shame. Why do you wish to drown the hon.

Minister of Home Affairs?... (Interruptions)

SHRINITISHKUMAR: Nobody can save the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He will drown and meet the same destiny as the B.J.P. He has drowned half deep and efforts are being made by Shri Sharad Pawar to drown him completely.... (Interruptions). Today an article was published in the "Times of India" along with name of the journalist who has contributed it. The Government did not pay any attention to what Shri Advani stated and went on trusting him. Shri Advani stated that he was going there with certain number of 'Kar Sevaks'. I do not know how many 'Kar Sevaks' assembled there. But I pity the ruling party... (Interruptions) Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam said that about one and a half lakh people assembled there. I believe that the number of persons assembled there was less than one and a half lakh. It was probably fifty thousand or about one lakh. Yesterday Shri Vajpayee said that it was an organised group. He also said that he had nothing to do with that group. A person from Bihar was crushed to death under the debris. There is authentic evidence of it and meetings are being held to commemorate his martyrdom. It is not being done by anonymous Kar-sevaks or as Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out by an anonymous lawyer who presented documents in Dewas. The meetings are being held by the B.J.P. party. Shrimati Krishna Sahi who is sitting here represented that constituency in the Bihar Legislative Assembly twice and therefore, she might be aware of the incident. Just one day before December 6, a picture showing the rehearsal of the Kar Seva to demolish the structure was published in the 'Indian Express'. We too know that an unorganised force of Kar Sevaks could not have brought down the structure and had they done it hundreds of them might have been crushed to death under the debris. The deceased Kar-Sevak might have been a fool and not part of the organised force.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: This is contempt of Bihar. It is not correct to say that there are fools in Bihar.... (Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: He does not understand that there are some fools still in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* They had definite information about the 'Kar Sevaks' and the organised groups behind them. I am surprised how five hundred persons could demolish the mosque. According to Shri Kumaramangalam their number must have been two and a half lakh. More than five hundred were praying and singing in congregation along with Shri Ashok Singhal. His photograph has appeared in the Press which is more than life size. In spite of that the mediamen were treated so badly. They did not spare even the person who was painted as a super human. They were loyal to none. What was actually being done by these Kar Sevaks? A little while earlier, Shri Vajpayee referred to the structure as a temple and we consider it Babri masjid. Which religion allows demolition of a place of worship. On that day the meaningless prayer and congregational singing was done, whereas on the other hand, this black deed was being performed. Had there been real faith in the bhajan kirtan, they would have come out and prevented the untoward incident. Even if the Kar Sevaks had resisted they would have stopped them. Today Shri Chinmayanand Swami said: "*Raghukul reeti sada chali aii, pran jai par vachan na jai.*"

SHRIMOHAN SINGH (Deoria): But they did not belong to Reghukul.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Shri Mohan Singh, I cannot understand why everybody insists on constructing the temple of Lord Rama there. I have no knowledge of mythology. We are those Hindus who favoured the Mandal Commission. We have nothing to do with the Hindu scriptures. When all the kinsmen of Lord Rama abandoned him and he was sent to exile and evil Ravana kidnapped his spouse we downtrodden and exploited class of monkeys' legion rushed for his help. We are remembered in the hour of need alone. I do have only this much knowledge of mythology. But I would like to point out one thing. Lord Rama, is always worshipped after Hanuman. That is the sequence of worship. Mr. Chairman, Sir, great theologi-

ans have come to this august House. If they are given a free hand, they would convert the entire House into a monastery. Now a Dharma Sansad has emerged above the Parliament. I do not know what this Dharmasansad is. The writ of this Dharma Sansad need not be followed and this Dharma Sansad need not consider us religious.

We heard that Lord Rama is worshipped through Hanuman because Hanuman was a monkey. It is symbolic of the backward. We are not treated as full human being. It is said that we have no merit. Whenever the issued of the Mandal Commission is raised. We are told that we have no merit. Thus we came into the category of monkey i.e. the backward and we became Hanuman and Lord Rama is being worshipped through Hanuman. But when we raised the Mandal issue people abandoned Hanuman and started worshipping Lord Rama directly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: They talk about the Bajrang Dal and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. When were election to these organisations held? Only those who born in the Backward class could become Members of the Bajrang Dal. But Shri Katiyar was made its leader. When were the last elections held? The members of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad claim to represent the Hindus. Then who are we? Either consider us Hindu or say that we are not Hindus because we are not allowed to enter the temple. We are untouchables. the Sudras are debarred from entering temples. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please there should be no interruptions. Let him speak.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: This has been happening since times immemorial Trickery has always been played with us. It is mentioned in our scriptures also. Do you know who are brought to the front line?

They talk of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. I challenge, if they have the guts, let them face the election...*(Interruptions)* Let me finish. I challenge that if the elections to

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Vishwa Hindu Parishad are held and all Hindus exercise their votes, either Shri Ram Vilas Paswan or Shri Sharad Yadav would be elected as the President of the Parishad. The result of the election would certainly go against those who are at the helm in the organisation. I therefore say that they should not speak like that...*(Interruptions)**

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. It is a convention that the names of those who are not present in the House are not mentioned; but contrary to this convention, the names of some persons have been mentioned here. My submission is that their names should be removed from the proceedings because they are not present...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names of the absentees will not be referred to.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they raise bizarre issues. I would like to ask, is lord Rama present here. We discuss him in the House almost everyday. This is really a peculiar situation. I would like to ask, how many things would be expunged from the proceedings of the House. The point is that 90 per cent of Hindus have seen through their game. Shri Atal ji was very right when he said yesterday that it is not the struggle for a mandir, but clash of ideologies. I would also like to emphasise that it is a clash of ideologies and not a struggle for a mandir. He further said that there are different dimensions of truth. He is very right. When the Government partially implemented the Mandal Commission report aimed to benefit the suppressed and the oppressed people of the country that constitute 90 per cent of the total population, the leaders of their party launched the Rath Yatra. This manifests their mentality. Shri Sharad ji could not complete his speech yesterday. He was telling that when Shri Khurana ji went to a gathering and he was humiliated by those

people. The party then decided to bring the mandir issue to the fore...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): His party was responsible for whatever happened in Delhi. There were several cases of self-immolation by boys. They are responsible for that...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I want to emphasise that very point. They will now be exposed. I know that a few persons have indulged in self-immolation. Not only I, but every body else is shocked by it. Nobody should die. I would, however, like to ask them that suppose someone is sitting on my chest while I am asleep and when I awake he threatens me to sleep silently otherwise he will immolate himself. This is the situation now. We want to make it clear that we can now no longer tolerate such things. That is the question of ideology. Which ideology do you prefer? If some one immolates himself one is pained to see the suffering but they used to express grief after identifying the caste of the person who has immolated himself. This is the difference between them and us. We are in pain when a man immolates himself but they are in pain only after knowing the caste and the religion of the man who has immolated himself. That is the clash of ideologies. On the basis of this clash I dare say they will not be able to retain even 19 of the existing 119 seats in the next elections. They should not therefore indulge in clash of ideologies. Ours is a great country. We do not want the disintegration of this country. Those who want to replace Indian nationalism by Hindu nationalism should think that it would be difficult to keep the country united and if such things continue the day is not far when the Hindus will revolt. They should note that we are not going to abide by the provisions of their Manusmriti. I would therefore, like to warn them in this regard. But, the question is what is the Government doing in this regard? At least the BJP does not hide the facts. Shri Vajpayee speaks

unequivocally. Some of his party Members make different statements outside the House. It is a fact that there are some Members in the party who are clear hearted. They speak out unequivocally. But the point is what is the Government doing? It is a valid question. I would like to ask, by whom was the Shilanyas done? I heard Swami Chinmayanand seriously. He said that a confidence was created? A threat was given on two occasions. The first threat was given at the time of opening the lock of the temple. It was in 1986 when this event took place and judgement was delivered under pressure by the High Court. A decision was taken in haste. Once again a threat was given and this time the Government had to allow Shilanyas in November 1989. The writing on the wall was clear that Rajiv Gandhi was going out of power and V.P. Singh would be the next Prime Minister. Everybody was aware of this fact. At that time BJP was trying to exploit the popularity of Shri V.P. Singh and following him.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): And your party was following them.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, it is not like that. You can check the record and statements made during this period. You were a new entrant to politics after having left bureaucracy. You would recall that they took Shri V.P. Singh to Varanasi and conferred the title of 'Rajrishi' on him.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Shri V.P. Singh had gone to the holy land of Kashi and there he applied chandan on his forehead from the temple of Baba Vishwanath. This he did with a view to become 'Rajrishi'. He came to Delhi with the chandan yet shining on his forehead. He wanted to show to the people that he had used the chandan from the temple of Baba Vishwanath and that he enjoyed the blessings of Baba Vishwanath. Here I would like to say that now it amounts to misleading the House

to declare Shri V.P. Singh be a socialist and thereby devaluing the importance of Baba Vishwanath.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Whatever he is saying is true. We are, you know, the worshippers of Baba Vishwanath. Moreover, Baba Vishwanath is the God of downtroddens. Our leader Shri Vishwanath is also an incarnation of Baba Vishwanath. There is no doubt about it. It is a curious coincidence that he bears the same name. Anyway, these people conferred on him the title of 'Rajrishi'. But only a little later he said that

[English]

Leftists are my natural allies.

[Translation]

It was after this that the BJP went wayward.

They got the lock opened and got Shilanyas performed in 1989. It was the part of their strategy to create chaos and incite such an issue which would engulf all those who were to assume power after 1989. It was the Congress party which set the things on fire and the situation went from bad to worse. This they did when they realised that the mandate of the people was clearly going against them. This act of theirs will be written in the annals of history not in golden letters but in black letters.

Their faces will be smeared with blackness of coal which is the department of Sangama ji. It was they who allowed Shilanyas. Shri Chinmayanand ji was just now telling that it was a matter of faith. Two of their things were accepted by the Congress Government following the two threats in the past and the third time a platform was constructed there by the present Government. It would not be proper to refer to the points mentioned by Swami Chinmayanand ji in the House. The then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Kalyan Singh ji(Interruptions)....I think I can at least mention his name.

The then Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh made a statement. One statement, which appeared in the Times of India, was that the Prime Minister had said that a temple existed at that site earlier. Again, seven days after that statement, it was repeated that the Defence Minister Shri Sharad Pawar had said in the presence of the Prime Minister that he should agree to referring it to the Supreme Court which may give a favourable decision. Both these statements were not refuted properly. I remember. Please listen to me patiently. Shri Sharad Pawar rose and said, it is not a fact, it is not correct. However, he refuted it, though perfunctorily.

SHRISHARADPAWAR: I had also said outside the House that it was wrong. It was not true. I refuted it in these words.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Well, you said so but when the saints called on the Prime Minister, he touched their feet and bowed before them with respect. I don't have any objection to it if one bows before saints. But what is objectionable is that the Prime Minister told the saints that Narsimha Rao as a man is of the opinion that a temple existed there but as Prime Minister, he is helpless. The saints believed him thinking him as a good soul.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today they have raised a question of breach of faith. It is not known what assurance the Prime Minister gave to saints. What did he say and what action he took but they thought that they would announce their plan of 6th December... The Government allowed the Shilanyas to be performed and doors of the temple were thrown open. It also permitted them to construct the platform. They also thought that the Government would allow them to carry out further construction. The Government never announced to deal with it strictly. The entire N.I.C. has empowered the Prime Minister fully. The N.I.C. meeting concluded. But they did not have full faith in the N.I.C. people. They had full faith in these people. They had a comprehensive plan. If I mention a name, you will raise objection, though there is nothing wrong in mentioning a name

in the House. The people are well aware of the method they have adopted and the work they have done. When the people informed them that people are gathering at Ayodhya one by one and when they gather there in large number, you will say that you will have to resort to firing. So, check them before they gather there. But when the Prime Minister called a big leader of the country in his room and when he gave a suggestion to him to take action to and use Article 356, he replied, what you say outside is different but you are saying the same thing here inside. That leader had to feel ashamed.

When discussion on Ayodhya was going on, and the former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh asked as to what emergent plan the Government does have to tackle the situation in case Shri Kalyan Singh resigns in the nick of time. For the purpose of scoring a debating point, the Minister of Home Affairs said that the B.J.P. is capable enough to elect its another Chief Minister if Shri Kalyan Singh resigns. Now the Minister of Home Affairs had disappeared from the House. He is hiding his face. Now-a-days, Shri Sharad Pawar is looking after his entire work. I would like to ask as to why the B.J.P. has not made Shri Kalraj Mishra as the Chief Minister when Shri Kalyan Singh resigned. Not only this, when Shri Kalyan Singh resigned, at least he did have this much morality but we watched T.V. which telecast the news under caption - U.P. C.M. dismissed. I don't know whether the Chief Minister is a Government employee whom the Government had dismissed. Only the Government is dismissed. Had it been written - U.P. Government dismissed, then it would have been better expression. When we asked them to use Article 356, they said some other person will be elected as Chief Minister. The Government is making propaganda by using work 'dismissed' as though he was some 'Daroga' who has been dismissed. He resigned, at least he did have this much morality. Shri Chandra Shekharji concedes that there is some morality. We say that it was a pre-plan. Shri V.P. Singh was aware of that plan. He warned the Government in the House. The Government which did not take his warning

seriously, replied that it had emergent plan to deal with the situation. The Government scored a debating point here and earned applause amid clapping.

The domes of the Masjid began to be pulled down at half past twelve. (*Interruptions*) When you ask me to sit, I shall sit? Am I boring you?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you are not boring us. You are making a good speech. But there are many Members in the list. Therefore, please conclude at the earliest.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: That work began at half past twelve. What happened to that emergency plan about which the Minister of Home Affairs made an announcement in the House. Why did you not implement it? The Government is responsible for it. When they speak of secularism, it does not convince us.

We all were deeply shocked at the assassination of Indiraji. At that time we thought that a security guard has assassinated her. But what type of propagands you made during Lok Sabha elections in 1984. Have you forgotten all these things? All the newspapers and speeches made during electioneering are evident of the fact that the Congress (I) had played the Hindu card in 1984 to achieve unprecedented success. Even in Jammu and Kashmir the traditional Hindu card player B.J.P. had badly fared and you reaped harvest. You had played Hindu card in 1984. In 1979 you had begun with the slogan of Ram Rajya from Ayodhya. You cannot escape this blame. You have spread communal virus in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you have rung the bell, I shall not take much time as a disciplined Member. But I have an apprehension that such kind of politics has been played in the country deliberately. Today, the people belonging to minority, particularly Muslims are worried. They think whether their lives will be saved the next day or not. It is their biggest concern. Who has brought them to such a situation? There is no ques-

tion of unemployment and poverty before them. Their only concern is protection of life. The Congress party has continuously been playing this politics since 1947. They have been kept under terror. They appeared before them as saviour of their life, fetched votes and kept playing this politics.

When Shri Ghulam Nabi was speaking, he was overwhelmed with emotions. But sentiments of some people should be respected: I would like to request the people belonging to this side. I got an opportunity to visit the Kashmir valley as a member of Parliamentary delegation with him when Khuranaji and Shri Srikant Jena were also there. We observed the situation there. The Kashmir issue should not be taken lightly. Apart from Kashmiri Pandits, who have migrated from Kashmir to this place, five percent Kashmiri Pandits, who are left there are safe. Nobody has ever attacked their lives. No riot is taking place in Kashmir. In Kashmir the fight is between secessionists as well as terrorists and nationalists. There is no Hindu-Muslim conflict in Kashmir. Even today a small number of Hindus are left there but they are safe. No attack is being made on them.

(*Interruptions*)

The Hindus are in majority in Jammu. I am talking of Kashmir Valley. Don't tell me who reside there?

So, this issue should not be raised. It is an altogether different issue. Whatever has happened, is quite shameful. The measures they have taken and are trying to take are not the ways to save the country, rather they are the ways to ruin it. The Supreme Court gives its decision today in Mandal case and a fresh controversy begins. What happened to social justice, and what happened to other scandals. What happened to Bank scam? All these scandals have been suppressed today. Nobody is accountable today. The Supreme Court has held that the E.I.R. lodged in the Bofors case was right. Then what sort of decision the High Court gave. today a proposal to impeach Shri Ramaswami has also come up. I want to remind that it was the

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

last proceedings of the Ninth Lok Sabha and I have not forgot, when the hon. Speaker had made an announcement that an inquiry committee could be set up. I remember well as to who had gone there. Today their identity has been disclosed. Now the three-Member Committee has given the decision and now only the formality is there. The proposal for his impeachment may be passed here and the President may sign it. Today a curtain has fallen on all these issues because of the Ayodhya issue and they want that such issues that arouse sentiments may be raised all the times in the country and the long standing demands of people for food and their age-old demands for ending discrimination is suppressed. This is a conspiracy being hatched by the Bharatiya Janata Party and the members of the Congress (I) are party to it. Therefore, I want to point out that a way out, other than the one adopted by them, will emerge in this country. Prosperity will dawn on the nation. There will be rule of justice and honour and India will once again be able to guide the world. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all have been expressing their sentiments and all have been making their own points since yesterday. This debate has been going on since yesterday. Shri Vajpayee initiated the debate and all the Members gained some consolation. I was present in the House throughout the day. I heard all of them and became hopeful. It appeared that the ideology in the country for which the countrymen had made numerous sacrifices is still alive and will remain so, though there was less respect for it in the recent past. The speeches made yesterday raised this hope. I listened to the opinions of all hon. Members in the morning, both from this side and that side. But today I find some change and something political appears to be coming to the fore. This House or the country need not to be told who has done what. The country knows well. Who has done what. If you ask a common

man today, he understands how all these things took place and who were the wrongdoers. Today there are different questions before the Parliament. Yesterday, Shri Vajpayee had referred to it and today I am saying it with a heavy heart. Atalji, I had told you on the 1st of this month as your younger brother that I suspect the intention of your party. That day I was standing there, today I am standing here. This is the only difference. That day I spoke very frankly and I said it not as politician. The Hon. Speaker asked me not to speak since I am a Minister. I submitted that it was my inner feeling as I had gone round several places of the country and the wind is blowing in the country that the intention of the B.J.P. is not clear. I apprised Bhai Atalji with great love and respect of it. I was quite distressed on that day but both Atalji and Advaniji kept sitting, they did not stand up and consoled me that I was like their younger brother so I should not worry about it because they would not allow any damage to done to the Masjid. They did not speak anything about it on that day nor I could get relies from them forcibly and I sat down. Today, I am reiterating honestly. I am not making speech to win your applause and clappings. I am expressing my feelings. Even today we suspect their intentions. If they make their intention clear even today, this country can be saved. If they don't make their intention clear, the nation cannot be saved. They should realise the truth. Atalji, you have said that you did not have any information and it was not the intention of your party, but Shri Advani could not prevent it Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and everybody have said that if they had tried to avert it, they could have averted it, there. The common people were also these. The number of the Kar Sevaks was less than that of the common people. I want to draw your attention to one more thing. From where did this plan for 6 December begin? There is a Sarkhej village in Ahmedabad. The V.H.P., the R.S.S. and many other people organised camps there. These camps lasted for one month. All the camps were organised in the month of September. A commission was organised there on the 6th October. A retired military

officer went there and imparted training to them and top leaders of the V.H.P. and the R.S.S. reached there on the 6th October to felicitate them. These leaders guided them all about what they were supposed to do there and what was their aim. Some members of your party were also among the leaders. This news appeared in a magazine and if it is wrong, it may be corrected. You had read out the newspaper on that day in which Shri Katiyar was reported to have said that nobody would do any harm to the Masjid. It was said with great confidence. I can realise that he might have received information and he may claim also that he cannot charge one's mind. Yesterday also he said that he was equally distressed as we. I do not know from where he gets such information. When the Masjid was being pulled down, two domes had already come down and attempts were being made to pull down the third dome. Murl Manohar Joshiji and Uma Bharti were laughing and hugging. Which information should we believe and which not? Should be doubted? These photographs have appeared in all the newspapers. These photographs were published at the time when the Masjid was coming down. How can we say and on what basis can we say. Atalji, I am expressing my feelings and that too under compulsion. You may recall that I had said so on that day that it was not possible for Advaniji to control the mob. You had the power of oration, so you should go there. We have confidence that if you requested the Kar Sevaks not to go there, they will not go there because effect of speech differs from man to man. Even then you did not go there. The provoking speeches went on. I have got recorded tape, and many other might have received it. I am in the Government so, it may be that they have reached me earlier. You may listen the tape. Speeches are being made. 25 men were moving, the Swayam Sevaks of the R.S.S. were standing nobody was intercepting them, the P.A.C. personnel were also standing there but they too did not stop them. In the beginning there were 25 Kar Sevaks. Then the number increased to 50 and thereafter to 100. And the fact is that... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: The C.R.P.F. personnel were present there. Were they not stopping them? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: When training in the Sarkhej village near Ahmedabad was over, 100 Kar Sevaks passed the training. What training was imparted, it is for you to find out. Some of your colleagues might be knowing it. Some hon. Members of Parliament were present there on the 6th December and they were receiving the greetings of 100 persons and staging a pass out. How to break the police guards, how to cut the fence and how to pull down by tying huge stones to pull it down, 100 persons were trained for this purpose. It was said on that day that the Kar Seva will be held on the 6th December. It has been decided on the 6th October.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When did you come to know about it?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is my mistake that even after being in the Government, I would not manage to find it out. Today I realise it. Whatever we do on our own, the country will never forgive us. We could not protect it even after being in the Government. I feel it and I realise it. Your party did not inform you. Vamdevji sat in a camp on the 2nd of the month. (Interruptions)

Please let me speak.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: It is a serious issue. You were the Minister, but when you came to know about this planning why did you not disclose it to the Government and now you are saying that you will have to face its consequences. Shri Rajesh ji, was the office of the Minister so dear to you? Why did you not tender your resignation, when your advice was not accepted.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: We have to give many replies. This country will also ask as to why had we believe Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri L.K. Advani. I have to say many things but now please listen attentively.

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

A meeting was held in the camp of Vamdev ji on 2nd December. The Karsevaks present in the meeting said to Vamdevji, I am quoting their exact words, "Swamiji"

[English]

We have come to Ayodhya for the last time. We are determined to pull down the mosque."

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who said?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Karsevaks. On 2nd December, when Vamdevji was sitting in his tent Karsevaks told him that they would not come to Ayodhya time and again. They had come for the last time and would go back only after pulling down the mosque. It was said on 2nd December, when such an agitated mood was there, they could have apprised us that the situation was not good and was likely to go out of their control but they avoided to do so. It is not that only you people are responsible for all this. We are equally responsible because we believed you. But I would like to say that when hectic activities were going on in their party and preparations were being made to pull down the mosque, I do not agree that nobody was aware that the mosque will be demolished. They kept the who'e country in the dark. Swami Chinmayanandji said in clear words as to how the saint promised to the Government and what discussion was held between the Government and the saints. Whosoever will reply on behalf of the Government, perhaps hon. Prime Minister will reply to it, he would make, the position clear. Government has already said that they were bringing out the white paper in which every thing will be made clear. I am speaking here in the House with two clear things in the mind. First I want to expose your intention. From the very beginning your intention was not good. It is only because of that we are facing such a

situation. Our generation perhaps would not be able to wasp up the stigma on the secular policy of the country only the next generation will do that.

Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, this situation has not reached this extent in one day. All this did not develop only between 6th October 1991 and 6th December, 1992. Please see the sequence of events. In 1984 B.J.P. won only two seats in Parliament. As my colleague Shri Nitish Kumar blamed us for all this. He alleged that we had played the Hindu card first and have now played another card. Today we are in a responsible position, we have to listen. How their number increased from two to 89? We cannot be blamed for increase in their number from 2 to 89. Their number increased to 89 when you people joined hands with them. Their number increased to 119 from 89 when they raise the slogan of the temple. Bricks were collected from each village. It went on for three years. When Advaniji was going on in his rathayatra, we told him that it might give them a short gain but would not be good for the country. Each and every activist of Congress was saying that it will disintegrate and weakened the country but nobody paid heed to it.

Atal ji, efforts have been made to take undue advantage of Article 370. Does it look nice that I should visit every nook and corner of the country to tell the people that a citizen of India can't build his house in Kashmir, he can't set up his business there and can't be employed there and Kashmir is like a foreign country for us. Every body would listen to it with great interest. Each and every person of our villages and cities will listen attentively that Kashmir is the part of our country but we can't purchase house and land there. Nobody would tell the people about the agreement reached in 1947. Despite these things we had brought the situation in Kashmir under control and made it an integral part of the country. The country can progress of these things are discussed with pure heart and pure intensions but until there is purity of intensions it cannot make progress. Atalji, I am younger than you, On that day also, I had told you all this in clear terms. Had intensions

been clear on that day all this would not have happened and such a situation would not have arisen. Well, I am also requesting you today that we should discuss everything by rising above political interests and with bonafide intention. We should think in the interest of the country. If I am prejudiced against Bhartiya Janata Party and criticise it purposely than I will not be doing any justice to the country. I will have also to explain here as to who is guilty and how and what he did. If we work with these intentions only then we can make progress.

Atalji, we politicians have started this Mandir-Masjid issue and you have been the great pioneer in this regard. You have organised puja, Ekta Yatra, collected bricks from each village and with that gave a form demanding Rs. 25 with each brick. Receipts books were also distributed alongwith that. we have been the sufferers and one can see it by visiting a village. I would like to tell you as to why this country is not progressing. I had visited secuncerabad on 8th of this month. There is a village named Sethali, on way to Secunderabad. Some people who were ploughing the fields, stopped me. They were known to me. There were two farmers, one was ploughing and the other was sowing wheat. They asked me as to where were temple mosque situated. Kindly tell us something about it, they pleaded. It is daily being reported by radio and television that there was some dispute over it and a mosque has been pulled down. I asked their names. One of them said his name was Karn Singh and the other said his name was Sobrati Khan. Hindu was ploughing the field and the Muslim was sowing seed. Atalji, if we break these ties the country can't exist. There is no rift between Hindu and Muslims in the villages. Only we people talk in Hindu-Muslims terms.

I have been listening the speeches of all the hon. Members since yesterday. Several things have been said about the hon. Prime Minister. Some Members have said something and other Members other things. Yesterday Shri Chandra Shekhar was speaking in a very emotional way. He is elder to me and also senior to me in the Parliament.

Today, I read in the newspaper that one of my friend yesterday suggested to the hon. Prime Minister to join Bharatiya Janata Party and become its member. You can say anything to the hon. Prime Minister because it is democracy. But how can you suggest such a thing to a person who fought for the country with the help of secular forces for last 50 years only because he took certain steps by trusting some people. Shri Chandra Shekhar was the president of Janata Party in 1977.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Advaniji were also elected on the ticket of this party then we had not branded Shri Chandra Shekhar as communal. Shri V.P. Singh was running a Government with the support of B.J.P. We did not brand B.J.P. a communal party. Today atleast stop this war. If you say such things about a person who had put in hardwork for 50 years, then all the party and the people would definitely feel hurt. So please stop playing with sentiments. Today if we respect the feelings of other people, we would be able to unite the country. We will accept our mistake and we will improve where we have erred. The Government is ready to listen your points and to take you along with it. If Government intends to act firmly then it would require your cooperation. When the hon. Prime Minister came into power, he started to work with this very spirit.

I do not know what is the matter. Frankly speaking, I had expressed my apprehension before the Hon. Prime Minister that any untoward thing can happen. I am really wonder-struck as to what spell did Shri Atal ji cast and what did he actually speak...*(Interruptions)* I remember when I joined politics, I was asked by a person as to how I was feeling. I could not reply in the beginning. But when he went on asking repeatedly as to how I was feeling in politics and what difference was I feeling after joining politics, I ultimately told him that while I was in army we were given the training that our face should be the index of our mind. Our face should reflect only that which is there in our mind. But this damn politics has its own rule. Here, what is there in your mind should never be reflected on your face. Your face

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

should be like one of Atal ji and what you have to say should be said in such a manner that nobody is able to understand as to what is being said or should also have a face like our colleague Shri Arjun Singh, which it is very difficult to read. Now what is required is to realise that the country needs to be led in the right direction.....*(Interruptions)*

Shri Atal Ji gave a very good suggestion yesterday. He said that those who were responsible for demolishing the masjid did not belong to his party. He also said that he was not aware as to who were those men who pulled down the masjid. I just said that if something is spoken with a clean heart, it appeals. I am sure that if I am speaking something with a clear heart, it would certainly appeal to you. On the contrary, if I talk like a hypocrite, it will certainly not appeal you....*(Interruptions)* If Atal Ji is prepared to accept the truth even today, then I am sure, the people of the country would come to believe that his intention was really clear. It should be decided here in the Parliament now and then. Every Chief Minister is aware as to how many Kar Sewaks had gone to Ayodhya. They possess the address of those Kar-Sewaks. They did also provide them train tickets. If Shri Atal Ji is not aware of these things, I assure him that we would help him in this regard...*(Interruptions)*....I dare say that let the Government take action against them. Let us pass a resolution that action would be taken against all those Kar-Sewaks who had gone to demolish the structure. Let it be proposed by Atal Ji himself...*(Interruptions)* Leave aside the question of taking action against the Kar-Sewaks, I ask whether Atal Ji would agree to take action even against those Members of Parliament who were working with the Kar-Sewaks. He should do it, if he really has an open mind. I think he would not agree to take any action even against those Members of Parliament who engineered all that happened. I would like to draw his attention to the speeches made by the Members of Parliament who started their journey to Ayodhya from Delhi Railway Station. The

news it's that were published in the newspapers during that period may be recalled. Swami Ji was absolutely right about what he was referring to. I have watched him on cassette. He is seen with folded hands. May be he was requesting all with folded hands to stop what was going on. But, may I ask as to what others, whose name, I do not want to mention, were doing. When the masjid was pulled down they embraced one another out of joy. Their photographs have also been published which I have shown to you. I have shown the photograph of Kumari Uma Bharti in that pose....*(Interruptions)* He can leave even this. All the Members of his party, I would not like to mention their names, who won the election of 1989 and that of 1991, had played the cassettes containing the speech of Smt. Ritambhra Ji. I would like to submit that a tape of her speech should be played in this House and if the whole House comes to the conclusion that she is a nationalist and not anti-national, then in that case I am ready to beg pardon. This is not all, Atal Ji, when a discussion on Minority Commission was going on, my colleague was then taking it ill. I prayed to them that it would only weaken the country, but nobody paid any attention. What was being said was conveying a different message. These all things acted as catalysts that day. I think I should not refer other things. They do like this, yet he says that their intention is clear, but how should I believe it. *(Interruptions)*

16.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, those who have spoken earlier have discussed all these things at length. But what I want to convey through this House to the people of this country is something very brief and is coming out of my heart. If the intention of the B.J.P. is also clear, then it should be ready to decide the whole issue here in this House itself. Why the issue should be left for the court to be decided? All the Members of this House should sit and decide whether the structure in question was a masjid or a mandir. It is a futile effort to seek the opinion of the people

of the country. We have come to the House through election. We are all the representatives of the people of the country. We are here to mould the opinion of the public. Every question cannot be left for the public to decide. I ask, why can we not arrive at a decision in the House itself. The issue of mandir, masjid should be decided here and here alone. Let us all put forth our points of view and let us arrive at a final decision which should be excepted by all the country....(Interruptions) I have given this suggestion because we know that all the decisions on various issues confronting the country are taken by the Parliament. If the whole House agrees to my proposal then we can sit today and take a decision. I repeat, that all the representatives of the public are sitting here so an announcement may be made tomorrow itself that whatever decision would be taken by the august House regarding the mandir-masjid issue will have to be accepted by all the countrymen and that no citizen of the country would have a different view point. But the point is, Shri Atal Ji should stand up and declare on his behalf and on behalf his party that the decision of the House, whatever it may be, will be accepted by them. But the irony is that he does not possess that much large a heart.

It is all politics and things will not improve unless we rise above the party politics. Shri Buta Singh Ji was saying correctly yesterday that unless the last target of politics is achieved one of my colleagues asked as to what the C.R.P.F. was doing there. You know, only the hon. Minister of Home Affairs or the Hon. Prime Minister can give a suitable reply in this regard. Whatever information is with me, according to that the demolition of the dome started at around 11.40, 11.45. The news came that damage has been caused to the dome and it was still being demolished so the C.R.P.F. should be called. The Tahsildar said that he would pass the order of deploying the C.R.P.F. only after having a consent from the hon. Chief Minister. The A.D.M. or the D.M. was also present there. The C.R.P.F. were ready. The hon. Chief Minister ultimately sent a message that the C.R.P.F. should not be allowed

to enter the premises. He said that there was no need to take arms there. So the arms should not be taken inside the premises. He further said in the message that the C.R.P.F. might be allowed to go in, but they should not carry arms with them if they are ready for that then OK otherwise the C.R.P.C. should be sent back....(Interruptions)

It is a fact. He should not adopt partial attitude. This issue does not pertain only to his party or to my party. We should try to find the correct solution. We are ready to accept our mistake but they should also be ready to accept their faults in clear terms. I say there is still time to come forward with a clear heart if at all we want to generate an atmosphere of mutual trust in the country. If it is not done, then I warn Atal Ji that the people of the country are no longer going to depend upon us. People will start taking decision in the streets. It will then be a great problem.

The C.R.P.F. was not allowed to enter the premises. He boasts that the Chief Minister resigned owning the responsibility. I ask, at what time did he resign and at what time the centre was apprised of it. Only when all the domes had been pulled down to the earth...(Interruptions)

You know, this was the reason why I did not want to refer to all these things. I knew that it would not be liked by you people. So I was avoiding to go into this detail. I do not want to create a situation in which he should come forward to defend it. But it is a fact, a fact that is on record. I have risen to make an appeal. Today the heart of every responsible soul is filled with grief, irrespective of the party and organisation to which he belongs. He has suffered a great shock. Shri Somnath Ji was very right when he said yesterday that our policy of secularism has been called into question. However, it is simply a question mark on our policy of secularism. But it has not yet been done away with. I appeal that if at all we want to remove this question-mark put on our policy of secularism, we should come forward with a clean intention and we should reaffirm our faith in the policy of secularism. We should also clearly affirm

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

that we would follow our policy of secularism, without any reservation. If they affirm like this, I assure the Government too will not lag behind, this House too will not lag behind. But, of course, some boldness has to be shown for it.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Please speak something about the dismissal of the three State Assemblies.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I will speak about that also. Intention becomes clear when one has boldness. (*Interruptions*)

I know that all of them are agrieved, but what they are lacking is courage to speak it out. But unless they muster courage they cannot come to any concrete decision.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had said at the very outset that we who are in the Government would also not be excused by the people of the country, they would ask as to why we could not protect the masjid. We have given an assurance in the beginning nobody would even be able to touch the structure, that Masjid would be protected but in spite of that it was demolished. So the Government too would have to give answer as to why it could not save the structure. We cannot escape from this responsibility. I am again requesting Atalji as a younger brother that today it is an opportunity, Chandra Shekhar Ji has asked you to join his party but I shall not ask you to do so. You can bring reforms by remaining in that party only. Our all the Members are not the people who follow ideology. Ten-twelve members have gone to your side as they were not given Congress tickets. I am talking honestly. It depends upon you. If you will fight honestly and with good intentions then the dignity of the country can be safeguarded. Otherwise it will spread to every village. Don't spread it further? If you want to come to power, there are many other ways. Don't capture power by breaking the country.

Atalji, I have said this thing because the military training, passing out of military officers on 6th October if you wish, I can tell the name of that military officer, Retired Brigadier...*

He hails from Gujarat. We know his name. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member will not be able to prove the allegation regarding military training and about the name of the Brigadier, would he resign from the membership of the Lok Sabha? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI RAM NAIK: The hon. Minister is making the wildest charges against a military person who had retired. Can he make such wildest charges in the House?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, let me clarify.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Have they got any protection? I can understand their political differences...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Shri Naik, let me clarify.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am asking the hon. Speaker to rule on this. There should be some limit for making the wildest charges.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have read it. Let me be very frank. I have given it for you information. You verify it and if it is wrong, I will take it back. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): We are Government by some rules. The facts which

are not verified should not go on record. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let it not go on record. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The name will not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You have levelled this allegation. If this allegation is proved wrong, will Shri Pilot resign? (*Interruptions*) A.C.B.I. inquiry should be conducted into this matter. The Prime Minister should give orders in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given this information so that the House may share it. I am requesting Atalji to find out the facts. Training has been imparted. I have mentioned the name of the village and the city. I have also referred to the date. After imparting training it was propagated that they would do this job on 6th December. That information has appeared in a magazine too. It would be wrong if I don't share it with the country.

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: What was your C.I.D. doing?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words I would like to request my colleagues once again to proceed with honesty and good intention. Only then, we would be able to maintain the unity of the country. If we are ready to work unitedly we can protect the secular image of the country. I request you to be honest and have good intention.

[*English*]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, NO-Confidence Motion, in a democratic set up, is brought forward on a very big or major issues. In a democracy, it is the last weapon in the armoury of opposition when they totally differ

on economic, foreign or social policies of the Government. It is used only when the political and economic situation has reached such a stage that the opposition feels the Government should be recalled and asked to face the electorate. Normally, a case is made out based on statistics and justification. But this No-Confidence Motion has come at a time when the country is facing after the 6th December incident at Ayodhya.

What is the improvement during the last one and a half years? How has the Government functioned? Has the Government functioned to the extent, where there is justification for such a Motion to even consider? I would like to touch briefly some of the serious happenings in the country after 6th December, 1992.

While anger and anguish over this ghastly incident have overwhelmed millions in this country, there is no escape for certain elements in public life from being held responsible for this despicable act. The demolition of the Babri Masjid will remain a symbol of shame for the nation, particularly for the majority community. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was giving assurances to the Central Government which turned out to be thoroughly bogus. If Shri Kalyan Singh had any idea about the importance of the commitments he had made to the Supreme Court, he should have anticipated the grave risk he was taking in handing an unmanageably massive crowd, which by its very nature was beyond any discipline.

Instead of asking for more central force, the Chief Minister was protesting against the despatch of whatever force the Union Home Ministry had sent as a matter of precaution. The main point to note is that the B.J.P. Government in Uttar Pradesh were assuring the judiciary, Parliament and the public that the disputed areas would not be touched as per the Supreme Court directive. It is not only that. During the critical days after the National Integration Council meeting on November 23, senior B.J.P. leaders were

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

working out some settlement terms with the Central Government.

The unfortunate incident of 6th December has threatened the secular fabric of our country. On behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. I condemn the demolition of the mosque.

In Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu called a total bandh on 10th December to protest the demolition of the mosque. I feel the Government of India is justified in dismissing the Government of Uttar Pradesh on this ground.

No doubt the U.P. Government is fully responsible for this happening, since it was as much the Centre's solemn duty to protect the Babri Masjid structure. It was all the time given out that the Centre was on the alert while the talks for a settlement were continuing. The hon. Prime Minister himself had made the solemn assurance on 15th August in his speech from the ramparts of Red Fort that the mosque would be protected as much as the Government would like the proposed temple coming up. When there was sufficient time for the Centre to come to a negotiated settlement on this sensitive issue, neither the Prime Minister nor the Government utilized this opportunity fully to solve this issue amicably.

This communal approach can hardly be halted by mere seminars on secularism, but only by launching a nation-wide mass movement for Hindu-Muslim amity, which alone can provide the surest guarantee for genuine secularism in the country.

After this incident of 6th December, the Government has banned the five organisations. In a crackdown on the five organisations, the State Governments including those run by the B.J.P., have arrested many activists, raided their offices and sealed their bank accounts. In my State-Tamil Nadu-135 activists have been arrested and prosecution launched.

Eleven bank accounts of the banned organisations have been frozen and 34 places have been declared as unlawful. Our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi strongly and unequivocally condemned the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya and the forces which have caused the communal violence in the country.

I, on behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. Party express our anguish at the happening and wish to reiterate our resolve that the Party will ceaselessly endeavour to uphold the secular and democratic traditions of our country and for the maintenance of the Rule of Law.

We also convey our sympathies and condolences to all the victims of the tragic incidents which have been caused after the Ayodhya incident and demand from the Government all necessary steps to rehabilitate the affected people. We also appeal to the people of the country to maintain peace and communal harmony.

I would like to say a few words on the dismissal of the B.J.P. Governments in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. I feel it is a political blunder on the part of the Government.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras central): Sir, I am on a point of order. The very same Government had wanted the dismissal of Karunanidhi Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, instead of weakening the sectarian forces this step is likely to strengthen them. Dismissal of duly elected Governments is certainly not the answer to the problems created by the Ayodhya outrage. The grounds on which the President's Rule was imposed in the three States can be questioned by all those who have concern for the smooth working of the Constitution. In invoking Article 356, the Centre has chosen an easy but ineffective course to overcome the crisis it faces. Sir

Article 356 should not be used for taking political vengeance. Sir, I feel that there is no justification in the dismissal of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh Governments. The BJP is not a banned organisation. In U.P. the question is different. The U.P. Government has violated the Court Order, but these three Government have not committed any violation of such Order. So, the Central Government used Article 356 in these cases arbitrarily.

The law and order situation in those three States is relatively good when compared to Congress-ruled States like Maharashtra. The Centre should have at least followed the guidelines spelt out by the Sarkaria Commission in this respect. There was no breakdown of law and order in these States that could even remotely warrant any Central action against their Governments. While more people died in Congress-ruled States, there were only a few deaths in those States under BJP control. On mere apprehension about maintenance of law and order in these States, the President or the Prime Minister should not have acted and this will definitely go against the Constitutional propriety. The Centre should have waited for concrete proof of the State Governments' refusal to enforce the ban before deciding to dismiss them. The Prime Minister thought it wise not to swim against the current. Now the three Governments have been dismissed and the Assemblies dissolved. Dismissing non-Congress Government is not enough for building future hopes. The Government and Party has to develop internal cohesiveness and work out a clear political strategy for itself and the Government ensuring that the democratic values are not violated further by any Party or group.

So many things have been happening within the country during the last few decades in the name of religion, secularism, protection of minority interests etc. The calamity of December 6 was the logical end of a series of exercises in political expediency. The Ruling Party also must own up its own quota of failure. It is now time for all to sit down and take stock of events. People must

be told bluntly that religion is their private affair and the State stands committed fully to secularism. We have already paid a heavy price in the name of religion. Ayodhya cannot be allowed to be repeated again. This must be the end of it.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister, to the following serious and urgent matter relating to the deployment of the Army personnel in Tamil Nadu.

All of a sudden the Army has been sent to Tamil Nadu. Neither the Chief Secretary was informed nor the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was consulted in this matter. On the 15th morning, at about 1.00 a.m. 500 Army personnel landed at Tiruchy without any information and without any clearance by the Tamil Nadu Government. It is learnt that they belong to 93 Shield Regiment, Hyderabad. After their arrival, they have been contacting the Collectors of Tiruchy, Thanjavur and Quaide Millet Districts without any information to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

On 17th, Army personnel moved to Madurai and they have also contacted the Collector of Madurai. It appears that in these meetings they have been enquiring about the communal situation in these districts of the State. Tamil Nadu has been very peaceful after the Ayodhya incident and compared to the rest of India, it is practically trouble-free and fully under control. There had been only two deaths in Melapalayam in Tirunelveli district due to police firing and not due to any communal clash between Hindus and Muslims. It is surprising and shocking why Army has been sent to Tamil Nadu which is most peaceful even after the Ayodhya incident. As a matter of fact, Tamil Nadu is an oasis of peace in the whole country.

Consequent on the arrival of Army, there has been much agitation and panic in the minds of the people. Army had never been called by any Tamil Nadu Government after 1965 anti-Hindi agitation. It is learnt that there had been wide rumours that the Tamil Nadu Government is going to be dismissed

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and newspapers seem to have prepared editorials. I, therefore, strongly condemn the deployment of Army personnel without the knowledge of the Tamil Nadu Government and their moving about in the State of Tamil Nadu without any approval by the Tamil Nadu Government and their contacting of the officials of the State Government without any permission. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister the motive behind deployment of Army in Tamil Nadu which is the most peaceful State.

Finally, I agree that the Nation is passing through difficult days, but for this, not only the ruling party but the opposition is equally responsible. At this critical juncture, there is absolutely no justification of any No-Confidence Motion. The need of the hour is to restore normalcy, confidence and communal harmony. At this juncture, we do not want to destabilise the Government of India. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the Government will not shirk the responsibility entrusted by the people and make all out efforts to fully satisfy all demands, expectations and needs of the people so that an effective parliamentary democratic system is ushered in.

With these words, I oppose the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers and I request for its rejection.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (Shri B. Shankaranand): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry the mover of the Motion is not here at the moment, because I wanted to say something to him.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he is not well and he sought my permission to leave the House.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I was all the while wondering as to why of all the people, the BJP has brought the No-Confidence Motion. They were not allowing the House to run before they brought this Motion

for a couple of days. If I can understand, perhaps after the calamity on the 6th, in the guilt they were finding themselves isolated in the country. They had no face to show to the nation. They were finding the way as to in what way they should enter this House and beg excuse of this House. There were demands that Mr. Advani should be let off; let him come to the House so that the entire House condemns him. That was the demand. May be, in the heart of hearts, they may be happy that he is not here. Otherwise, you could have seen the whole House condemning him. That must be the reason why this difficult task had been assigned to Vajpayeeji. I could hear his speech entirely from the beginning to the end. He never said a word about his objections to the performance of the Government or he has said as to why he is moving this Motion of NO-Confidence against the Government. As a matter of fact, he gave no reason though he said so many things in his long speech. This difficult task would have been performed only by Mr. Vajpayee and nobody else in the BJP sitting before us. I feel for a senior leader like Mr. Vajpayee because he found it very difficult to express because he found this occasion only to beg excuse of this House for the guilt his Party has committed. That is how, we take it. But one thing he did intelligently, he did try over a long speech to cover up the mistakes, the blunders committed by the BJP both on and after 6th December, 1992. He tried it very intelligently. While trying so, he did try to crack a cleavage in the Cabinet by citing the examples of Duryodhana Dussashan and Dharitrashttra. Perhaps he was speaking about his own Party because he was finding many Durodhanas and Dussashans behind him and that made him to say so. Instead of saying to his Party, he just pointed the finger at us.

Listening to Shri Vajpayee, I should say, the House should know, most of the BJP Members sitting on this side should know, Narashimha is at the helm of affairs and not Dharitrashttra. There is no question of Duryodhana and Dussashan playing with him that much I can say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Leave aside the talk of Duryodhan and Dussashan and tell us about the position of oil Industries.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

Interruptions

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. All these things are not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not correct. This matter will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You follow your own line. You do not have to respond.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: When one is losing the battle, he tries to pick up a quarrel. The subject-matter of the no-confidence motion was not what the Members are raising today. I am prepared to answer this question if it is raised. Keeping the record straight....

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is on record. It need not be replied to.

[*Translation*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am just telling you that who is conspiring to loot is the country.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Mr Speaker, I have risen not to score a debating point on anybody's speech. The

nation is passing through a very serious crisis. I see today in the country, atmosphere which was existing at the time of partition and before partition. All the leaders, all the parties here today are really aware of these things. What is the need of the hour today: should there be communal harmony or not; should there be peace and tranquility in this country or not; should we not do what we should have done to keep this communal harmony, the tranquility which is the most fundamental basis for the nation, for its unity and integrity? Should we not do such things?

What has been done on 6th December is not only a guilt but a crime against the nation. The BJP Members who are sitting before me, I do not know, what labels they have under their garment. Above that, they have the cloth of BJP. How many belong to Vishwa Hindu Perished, how many belong to Bajrang Dal, how many belong to the R.S.S., of course, it is for you to see. Truth you have to speak and I will come to that point. (*Interruptions.*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: What do you mean by mentioning the name of R.S.S. We do not want protection from you. We have already declared our affiliation with R.S.S. I am a member of R.S.S. which is a banned organisation. You may hang me for this affiliation.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If you have done any such thing you will definitely be hanged.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: We are ready for that. We would celebrate it, if we are hanged for the sake of the nation.

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today by these loudmouthed speeches, they are trying to convince this country that they have not committed any

[Sh. B. Shankaranand]

crime. The entire world is now looking at India, whether India had the moral authority to speak to the world. Other leaders are looking at us for direction, help and assistance in solving world problems. That moral authority you have disturbed. You have destroyed the confidence that the nation had kept.

This is the situation today. Will this no-confidence help build up the atmosphere that we want to create? I have heard many people and many leaders asking where is the Government. The need of the hour is a strong Government. It is only when there is a strong and stable Government that protection can be given to the minorities, the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes. But you want to destabilise the Government.

Don't point finger to the Prime Minister. The nation is fortunate that we have Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao as Prime Minister of India. He had started on a philosophy of consensus. He wanted to carry the nation on progressive path carrying everybody with him. Is it a crime or mistake to trust you people? He expected help from you in this building activity. Who betrayed him? You are the betrayers in the entire atmosphere. You betrayed the Prime Minister. You betrayed the nation. You betrayed the Hindu society and the Hindu religion and its philosophy. Not only they attacked the disputed structure. Not only they betrayed the people, They betrayed the judiciary is of this country also.

What the press had done? They made an attack on the press. In the name of kar sevaks, I do not say gangsters, they attacked the press people, who are very important media persons. Many of them went and met the President of India also and they submitted and I quote from the papers:

"We as professional community feel betrayed. The experience of last Sunday was unique and hair-raising. Hundreds of media men and women were kicked, punched, knifed, terrorised and set upon by

frenzied mobs."

Naturally, the President was shocked. It is but natural for the Government that we have set up inquiry in these matters also.

Do you want to weaken the Prime Minister and the Government? What do you expect at this hour of the nation? Naturally, the good of the nation is at our heart. We expect a strong Government and a strong nation. That is what the Prime Minister is doing. Is it his mistake to be a democrat? With the best intention of containing communal harmony, he trusted you and you promised to keep peace and you promised him not to pull the mosque. But what have you done? You have not only betrayed him but you have betrayed the entire nation also.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House. It was done on 6th December. My friend just now said that 6th December was the Parinirvana day of Dr. Ambedkar, the great son of this country, who gave Constitution to this country. I am going to quote him at the end of my speech here.

Now, at the same time, on the morning of 6th, the Prime Minister came to garland the statue of Dr. Ambedkar. Do you know who were the people present there? They were all the people who were the suppressed and the oppressed lot of this country, who have their high expectations from the maintainers of the Constitution and the Government maintains a Constitution. The *Buddh Bikshugan* was there near the statue. All the Buddhists of this country had gathered at the Boat Club and they were agitating there. What was the reason? The reason was that they must be allowed to have their management in *Bodh Gaya*. They have been disturbed by the so-called Hindu religious people. Now, if this is the case, if you want to disturb every other religion and its functioning in this country, perhaps you are doing injustice to this country. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You reply to

my allegations. You reply as to why three legislative Assemblies have been dissolved. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatanam): Mr. speaker, Sir, what is happening? Why are they disturbing us? Are we less in number? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am coming to that.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: What is it that you are talking? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAMBIHARI MISRA (Bilaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all these people are delivering such speeches which would incite communal feelings. Don't make such speeches which would hurt the feelings of the people. Sir, these people have disintegrated the country by delivering such speeches. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What they have done—'they' mean the BJP in the name of God. I do not know whether it appeals the God; whether it appeals Lord Rama. I do not think it so. You must have said that it is done in the name of Lord Rama. Of course. I do not want to go into the history of Ramayana. That is a different matter. The Ramayana is being interpreted by many people in many ways. I do not want to go into those aspects. I do not want to hurt the feelings of any religious community. Everyone should be proud of his religion. There should not be any objection to this. Everyone should be proud of his religion.

Sir, at this moment, may I tell you one thing if I can go into the religious history of this country, during the last many centuries, there has been a Hindu exodus to many other religions right from Christianity to Jainism,

Buddhism etc. The *Lingayats* and other people have left this religion for *Islam* etc. Why have the people left this religion? Have you ever tried to examine this aspect? In the name of religion, you have been committing insults, atrocities and indignities on the large section of the society. Is it the *Hindutva* that you are going to build up in this country? Is it the Hindu *Rashtra* that you want to build up in this country? Why are the people leaving this religion? Have you heard Dr. Ambedkar speaking on the Vijaya Dashmi day of 1956? (*Interruptions*) I am going to tell you. I am not going to yield. I am going to tell you now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: If you can yield for a moment, I will seek a clarification from you. There is likely to be a misunderstanding in our minds. You said that the *lingayats* have left the Hindu religion. Are *lingayats* not Hindus, according to you?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am just telling you. If you know the history of *Veerashaiva*, it will be clear. Lord *Bashava* who established the *Veerashaiva* religion was a Brahmin. When he was a young chap, he was a Brahmin who founded the *Veerashaiva* religion. When he was a young boy, the religious function of given the sacred thread was to be conducted. The elders of the Brahmin community want and told the tender boy like this: "Now you have to get this sacred thread." The Lord young *Basava* asked *Why?* Is it necessary? They said: "Yes, unless you wear the sacred thread, you will not be a Brahmin." Three boys further asked: "Who was my father? They said: "Your father was a Brahmin." The boy asked: Did he have *yajonpaveetam*? They said: "Yes". Then the boy asked: what about my mother? The elders said that it was not given to her. Then, the boy said: "My mother is not a Brahmin. My father is a Brahmin. Why do you want to give it to me?"

MR. SPEAKER: Let us, by words and deeds, try to unite; let us not divide.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You must listen. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: Mr Speaker, Sir, these people are making such speeches which will disintegrate the country. These people have brought the country in such a position by making such communal speeches. (*Interruptions*) They are responsible for it as they have made such statements. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: It is not a part of the Hindu society. It is a social evil. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Social atrocities are committed by the large sections of people in the name of untouchables. Is there any religion in this world which treats its own brothers as untouchables—worse than even animals? Can you tell us? Are you not ashamed of it? Improve your religion. If you want to build up the Hindu Rashtra, you do not forget your religion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): In Australia, the aborigine who are Christians are treated very shabbily, they are discriminated. In America also the black people who are Christians are being discriminated. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Chauhan, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Do you deny that in the field of Hinduism, indignities, atrocities, insults are not committed on the backward classes and untouchables? Do you want to deny that? Do not deny that. Harijans are not only kept outside, they are

out of the caste. They are called out caste. Have you done..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISRA: No cases of atrocities were registered during 17 months regime of B.J.P. in Uttar Pradesh Atrocities were committed in your regime. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not supposed to reply to all the speeches made here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not good for you. It is not necessary. I am not allowing you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding and I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(*Interruption*)*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is disturbing me. I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the BJP MPs that I am not speaking anything against the religion. I am requesting you that instead of going to the Babri Masjid and Ram Mandir, go to the Harijan localities. Go to their hearts and establish your Ram temple in their hearts. Have you ever done that? Please touch your hearts and tell me. Have you gone to these people? What happened in Rajasthan when the Harijans were burnt and killed in large scale? What happened when the temple was not opened in Madhya Pradesh for Harijans, the people who build the temple? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): You should tell that in which part of Madhya Pradesh it happened. Under whose regime was it done? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, I should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. It would not be better to keep it in the record. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that nothing will go on record who will speak without my permission. You need not speak without having any purpose. ...(*Interruptions*)

Virendraji, you please sit down....(*Interruptions*)

17.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a fact that a majority of the Lingayats in Karnataka, today, they belong to the backward class and scheduled castes. It is a fact that all those people who have joined other religions, they were all Hindus before they joined them. That is also a fact. but, why are the people leaving this religion? Can you tell me?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. In spite of your directions to please utter such words which will combine that hearts together and not to utter anything else, it is being done.

MR. SPEAKER: My decision on your point of order is that the Speaker is not entitled to direct anybody to speak in any manner. It is for their judgment and wisdom to say anything which is proper.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: But you have already suggested that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I

appeal to the BJP Members to take up the cause of the weaker sections, to take up the cause of the Scheduled Castes, to take up the cause of the untouchables and other backward classes and not to demolish the structures, and to build temples in the hearts of the weaker sections. Your efforts should be directed to reform religion about which you should be proud of. You should not be ashamed of admitting the guilt and the atrocities committed on the backward classes in the name of religion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it the crime of the people who were within the code of Hindu religion, who were denied all social opportunities and other opportunities for economic development? Is it their mistake? It had all been done in the name of religion. I want to quote a paragraph from the judgement on the Mandal Commission issue delivered by the Supreme Court. The learned Judge said and I quote:

"Though I am not inclined to exhaustively elaborate the untold agony and immeasurable sufferings undergone by the people in the lower strata under the label of their respective caste, I cannot avoid but citing a jarring piece of information appearing in the Report. The noted and renowned Sociologist J.R. Kamble in *Rise & Awakening of Depressed Classes in India* published by National Publishing House, New Delhi had quoted a passage from the issue of 'Hindu date 24.12.1932 as an example of visual pollution existing in Tinneverlli (Tamil Nadu) which the Mandal Commission has extracted in Chapter IV vide para 413 of its report:

In this (Tinnevelly) district there is a class of unseeables called urada vannans. They are not allowed to come out during day time because their sight is considered to be pollution. Some of these people who wash the clothes of other exterior castes working

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between midnight and daybreak, were with difficulty persuaded to leave their houses to interview."...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): Tinnevely comes under my constituency. It is not a fact and there is nothing like that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am quoting from the judgement. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Please tell what happened right from Bofors to oil industry.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Please do not defend the indefensible caste system. Are you going to defend the caste system?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Nobody is defending that caste system.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What are you talking about? You cannot defend the caste system. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Without building fraternity, you cannot build a nation.

I do not want to take the time of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL : You have sucked the blood of the exploited people. People like you have taken advantage of them in the name of the exploited people (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: People enjoying power are talking of disintegrating the society, the country.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is said without permission, will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I once again plead with the Members; let them not defend the indefensible case. Let them not do that. They will be doing tremendous harm to the religion to which we all belong. This country had lost independence; let us not lose it again, in the words of Dr. Ambedkar. I want to quote Dr. Ambedkar when he presented the draft Constitution to the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar said:

"My mind is so full of the future of our country that I feel I ought to take this occasion to give expression to some of my reflections thereon. On 26th January 1950, India will be an independent country. What would happen to her independence?"...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Reddaiah Ji, you are disturbing Shankaranandji.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I want to reiterate the warning given by Dr. Ambedkar. Please, for God's sake listen to the reason... (*Interruptions*)... That shows the guilty mind. I want to continue with the quotation.

"Will she maintain her independence or will she lose it again? This is the first thought that comes to my mind. It is not that India was never an independent country. The point is that she once lost the independence she had. Will she lose it a second

time? It is this thought which makes me most anxious for the future."

Further he says that history has repeated itself:

"It is this thought which fills me with anxiety. This anxiety is deepened by the realisation of the fact that in addition to our old enemies in the form of castes and creeds, we are going to have many political parties with diverse and opposing political creeds."

This he says in 1949.

"Will Indians place the country above their creed or will they place creed above country?"

This is the question Dr. Ambedkar posed. Ultimately he said:

"Let us not forget that this independence has thrown on us great responsibilities. By independence, we have lost the excuse of blaming the British for anything going wrong. If hereafter things go wrong we will have nobody to blame except ourselves. There is great danger of things going wrong. Times are fast changing. People including our own are being moved by new ideologies. They are getting tired of Government by the people. They are prepared to have Government for the people and are indifferent whether it is Government of the people and by the people. If we wish to preserve the Constitution in which we have sought to enshrine the principle of Government of the people, for the people and by the people, let us resolve not to be tardy in the recognition of the evils that lie across. Our path and which induce people to prefer Government for the people to Government by the people, nor to be weak in our initiative to remove them. That is the only way to serve the country. I know of no better."

I quote this because on 6th December, you have brought this country to the crossroads. You are dividing the nation. You are dividing the people on the basis of religion. Please do not do crimes against the nation.

By having brought this no-confidence motion, you have tried to wash your sins. You have expressed your guilt. You have admitted your guilt. Beg excused to the House. Beg excused to the nation. The nation is willing to excuse you. In the interest of the nation, do not treat the people belonging to other religions as aliens. They have the right to live in this country. They have the right to govern this country. They have the right to share political power in this country. Let not religion divide all of us and weaken the nation.

I once again say that BJP has really admitted its guilt. Punishment according to law should proceed. We will take all step-firm steps to punish the guilty. Let not our brothers, who are belonging to the scheduled castes, weaker sections or minorities, feel that they are an unprotected lot. The country is with us. It belongs to us. We will in this country. We will die in this country. We will share the progress of this country and future of this country. It is not your monopoly to rule. We are awakened and we will rule this country.

[Translation]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnai) Mr. Speaker, Sir, today our country is passing through a historic phase and 'No Confidence Motion' has been moved in the House. The people who have thrown secularism and the traditions of the country to the winds, the people who have demolished a place of worship have come to plead their case. I don't know how do they dare to do so. They brought dishonour to the country and how they defend it. It is hypocrisy, who will be impressed by it I fail to understand. Everybody is overwhelmed with grief. My feelings are hurt and I am in a terrible throes. Today I know that I am being attached, I am being made the target for damaging the integrity

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and the secularism in the country. What their intentions are, is yet to be understood. Their intention is not to demolish a mosque. There is not a conspiracy to pull down a place of worship. The conspiracy is that a Hindu nation is established in my country after pulling down the mosque. These conspiracies are being hatched. They cannot be ruled out. We have holy book like the Bible the Quran, the Guru Granth Sahib etc. What do they teach? People living here are not ready to accept us the Muslims, our brothers, the untouchables. the backwards.

[English]

They are not prepared to accept us as citizens of this country. They want to make us second-rate citizens.

[Translation]

At the same time, they want that we lose our identity and are rendered not more than slaves. This would not be allowed to happen. So long as even a single secularist is there in the country, this would not happen. We, the Muslims will favour secular forces. We would fight for justice and secularism and maintain our identity, and if the God's blessings are with us, we would succeed.

Sir, I am speaking with deep anguish today. I will have to make some harsh submissions. Truth is bitter:

"Kar mujhe Ghalib is talakh navai se maaf, Aaj dard mere dil mein siwa hota hai."

Since my heart is filled with pain, I am speaking in this manner and I would urge upon my B.J.P. colleagues to please forgive me. I still consider them as my friends because I think God will take them to right path. They will again change and start loving their nation, they will not ruin it, This is my belief and that is why my submission is that my B.J.P. colleagues may please bear with me. I may please be given a little time to speak so

that I may express my views.

I am still hopeful, the calamity had come upon me. There is no such example in history of the last thousands of years. Islam is as old as one thousand and four hundred years and no such incident occurred during this long period. But still I am hopeful. Because I observe that secular forces have stood up. My pure hearted Hindu brethren have raised their voice in every nook and corner of the country and condemned the act and the entire has condemned it saying that they would not let injustice to be done. They condemned the demolition of the mosque. You spoke not even a single word to condemn this act, rather you pleaded for it. Today I am happy that secular forces are with us.

They are with us because they do realise that it is a big threat to the country. They are with us because they feel that the mosque has not only come down but the hearts of people have been broken. Every citizen's heart has broken. They feel that secularism had been thrown to the winds and (*Interruptions*) law has been violated. It is due to their realisation of these factors that they are with us.

Human unity is talked of. Is it the very human unity of India that blood is shed here. There many others here, should they all be finished? A slogan should be given "Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan." It may be that in a country where there is diversity of religious and languages. (*Interruptions*) Where all have to live unitedly with one another and where all have to maintain their respective identities. Today we talk of "Vande Matram". Why do you oppose it. It is spoken only under compulsion. What is this, they say that if you have to live in India you will have to say 'Vande mataram'. Who has put this condition, it is not in the Constitution. This sort of slogan is raised, it is wrong. At present also such slogans are being raised that in order to live in this nation, one has to say 'Vande Matram'....(*Interruptions*) This is the *Kar Seva*. This type of mentality is not proper. I have seen it in Maharashtra that people

there were saying that quit India, quit Hindustan and it is being said to us that even than if we wish to live here we would have to live under suppression:

"Ae Sakht Jani ki Dad De, Ae Dost
Jiyen Ham Tere Jamane Mein."

We are living at your mercy, your such views need to be praised. Today our image has been tarnished....*(Interruptions)* Today you give your clarifications. Who has sown the seeds of hatred in this country. I am asking this question as to who has created an atmosphere of hatred against us? We muslims are as much patriots as you are but who sowed the seeds of hatred and misunderstanding against us in the name of religion and now you talk of shedding hatred. You say that Muslims have been fighting for the last 500 years but this is untrue. There has been no dispute for the last 500 years it only started in 1949 when some fanatics intruded the mosque, till then there was no dispute, nobody had any claim on that mosque but it all started when some people surreptitiously came there.

[English]

The idols were placed surreptitiously by mischievous elements.

[Translation]

It is clear that you placed idols there and the dispute started thereafter. Now they say that they did not want to demolish the mosque. Prior to this they were not even ready to accept the existence of mosque there. It is in the History that Muslims had been offering 'Namaz' there for the last 500 years but they were not ready to accept this fact and had been saying that this is not the mosque. Then they said that a structure is there and expressed their desire to built a temple there. This all happened before demolishing the mosque. Then you went on breaking your number of promises and the Government of Shri Narsimha Rao was so innocent that she kept on believing their promises. We knew their motives but our Prime Minister believed

them like anything. Where Shri Narshimha Rao became the Prime Minister we knew that he is liberal, wise and intelligent person but I am sorry to say that he could not understand the whole conspiracy and promises were broken. It always happens that Muslims are killed and mosques are demolished and we hang our head in shame but nobody comes with a solution. You have broken a number of promises, Shri Buta Singh also said that on 27th September, 1989 some promises were made but they were all broken. Then in N.I.C. Mr. Advani promised that the mosque will not be touched and peace will be maintained there and they will abide by the court ruling. The same thing was repeated by Shri Kalyan Singh that Mosque would not be touched and it would be protected, not only once but tens of times but those people are nowhere today. They tell here that they are not guilty.

Our colleague Shri Gulam Nabi Azad gave a good speech. I support him. He said that an affidavit was filed and they believed it but they were cheated. Why did you not understand it. Always promises were made and always they betrayed us.

Why do they take out this Rath Yatra. What was its aim, its only aim was to demolish the Mosque and construct a temple. Then there are some other friends who proceeded on Ekta-Yatra. Their only intention was to unfurl the national flag in the Kashmir. They said that till now the National flag has not been hoisted in the Kashmir, what is all this. Then, it was announced that Kar Seva would begin from 6th. Who did all this? It was a sudden unilateral declaration. Discussions are going on and they are making efforts to sort out the things. But what happened, an announcement was made on 6th and two valiant persons one Shri Advaniji and other Shri Murl Manohar Joshi proceeded from Bearas and Mathura for Ayodhya. What was their intention? They were mobilising as well as provoking the people. They were instigating them. We were unaware of it. They provoked the feelings of Kar Sewaks and asked them to come to Ayodhya in lakhs and even then they are saying that they did not

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know what was happening. If you did not know then who else knew it? These things are not meant for maintaining peace. You are responsible for it, you have hatched a conspiracy, you asked the Kar Sewaks to gather there. You made announcements to this effect. On the one hand, you say in the Supreme Court that you would not do anything against the law. You would only do symbolic kar seva chant Bhajans and that is all. Then you make an announcement from there. That we would not chant bhajans but construct the temple

"Dorangi Chhor de Ekranga hoja,
Sarasar Mom Ho ja Ya Saang ho
ja."

Do not apply double standards. You cannot do this forever. This type of mentality should not be there. You say one thing in the Supreme Court and the other before the people, how long will this go on? This cannot go on. This duplicity had been unearthed. The biggest tragedy in the history of the World had taken place and with that the traditions of India have been dishonoured, the Law of the land and the Supreme Court have been deceived. I would say:

"Itni Na Badha Tangiye Daman Ki
Hikayat,
Daman ko Jara Dekh, Jara Range
Kuban Dekh."

Vajpayeeji is not here. All these are facts. We know about it. Our heart is burning and weeping. But with that we pity on the innocence of our Government. They do not learn a lesson even after being deceived number of times and in the last the dignity of india is dishonoured and even then your Government does not act.

What Swami Chinmayanand was doing there. Now the truth has surfaced. This is an eye-opener. He was saying that they had given an ultimatum that if the locks were not opened by 8th they would break them because Babri Masjid was locked and prayers

were not being offered there as well as 'Darshan' were not allowed. Who gave this ultimatum? The friends belonging to Sangh gave this ultimatum. Government came under pressure. The court also pressed for it. As a result of it the locks were broken on 1st February, 1986. Then we said that we would go for Shilanyuas, the Government is free to take any action. The permission in this regard was not granted till 9th then we performed Shilanyas. The Government can under pressure. Then what happened that kar seva continued and the Government failed to take any action until the platform was constructed. Our heart weeps, I am saying it with heavy heart, it may pinch you. I said:

"Chaman mein talakh navai meri
gavara kar,
Jahar bhi karta hai kahin katon se
yaari."

this is a fact and one cannot deny it.

You always believed them. You believed them blindly. We had gone near Birla Mandir. It is not such a matter which should be concealed. We said that you have lost the credibility. You said that you have been cheated, but why did you not understand it. You have been unable to recognise these people, we put this allegation on you. You did not take timely action. Had you not been ignorant, evasive then the law of the land, the mosque and the secularism could have been saved and this incident would not have happened. I intend to do some thing and then think about the pros and cons of it and then leave that idea, this has been the tendency of the Government. She did not take any action. When we went to meet the Prime Minister and expressed our confidence in him that he would save the Mosque, the nation and the traditions. We were given full assurance. Then what happened in N.I.C. All the parties jointly supported him in order to save the Mosque, the traditions and the nation. But you did not do anything. It ruined everything and the image of the country was tarnished. You did not take any timely action. You could do it on 26th or 5th Dec. but why

you did not do so. you could even do it on 6th at 12 O' clock. I agree that your central forces could not take any action unless the State Government had asked to do so. But ultimately you were the authority but you could not take a decision. A magistrate was sent there but he was obstructed to go further. Kalyan Singh said that if you wish to go ahead then take arms and do so. The Government continued to remain a mute spectator and the entire force also remained a mute spectator. At 11.30 O'Clock, the demolition of the Masjid begins and the dome collapses and the entire game is over. At 6 p.m. the Cabinet holds its meeting and the Uttar Pardesh Government is dismissed, when Shri Kalyan Singh has already tendered his resignation. These are mind-boggling happenings. Yesterday Shri Vajpayee said that why does the Government say that it will reconstruct the Masjid. This is the promise of the Government and to what extent its image will improve in the world is known to all very well. The image of the Government has been tarnished, the country has been ruined and the Masjid has been demolished, secularism has come to naught and the justice has been murdered. Vajpayee ji says why does it talk of Masjid. Masjid was there and it has to be reconstructed. How can it be said that Masjid was not there... (Interruptions) The Prime Minister had announced from the ramparts of the Red Fort on 15th August that masjid would be protected. It was said in the Parliament also that the masjid will be protected. When it is said, my colleagues get angry. Masjid was there it must be reconstructed there and the confidence which Muslims have lost should be restored. It may probably take some time. It will necessitate dialogue. People will have to be convinced. All sorts of efforts will have to be made. But everything is happening in contrary to it. A platform was raised there and some idols were kept and reports are appearing in newspapers that 'darshan' will also be allowed. The Masjid had been pulled down., platform has been raised and idols kept there which is illegal and is against the directives of the Supreme Court. Therefore, the Government will have to think over it and consult the Supreme Court in this regard.

What is happening today? Babarism reigned supreme continuously for eight days. Why should we talk of far off places. Even what continued to happen in Seelampur is known well to all. If anyone does not know, he may visit Seelampur and see what happened there. Killings continued, houses continued to be blazed, and blood continued to flow in the lanes. Man was killing man and the monster was sucking the blood of the innocent.

The same situation was there in Bombay, Jaipur, Surat, Kanpur, Varanasi, Gulbarga, Calcutta, Bidar and other parts of the country. Everywhere there was the reign of the police. I want to say that it was not a Hindu-Muslim riot, it was atrocity by police. It is quite clear. One may go there and see. Houses were burnt, bullets were fired at foreheads, and chest of people and not at their legs. Houses were looted, burnt and destroyed. The children, who have been orphaned, cannot get back their parents who were killed in riots. The sisters, who have lost their marital bliss, cannot get back the same. The Government should realise all these things. It is the duty of the Government to protect the life and property of every urbanite and the Centre should have controlled the situation immediately which deteriorated in various States ruled by the Opposition which failed to do so. In order to win the confidence of the people once more and restore and maintain peace and harmony, the reconstruction of the masjid is essential. The lost confidence of muslims must be restored.

Moreover, the plice officials who are guilty of dereliction of duty and who did not discharge their duties properly and were involved in killings and lootings, should be suspended, prosecuted and punished, At the same time, riot victims must be given compensation. Besides, the dependents of those killed and shot dead must be paid compensation. It is for the Government to decide whether the compensation amount is Rs. one lakh or two lakh. At the same time, the injured should also be given compensation and he should be completely rehabilitated. If the Government does so, we will

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think that the Government believes in justice and it can there by frustrate communal and secessionist politics. If such decisions are made and implemented by the Government, peace and harmony can be restored in the country to a great extent.

Now the question is as to what arrangements were made by the Government after the 6th December. The Government banned few organisations. I realise that the Government has done the right thing. These are the organisations which have played with law and conventions, these are the organisations which have impinged the secularism in the country, these are the organisations which have set rule of law at naught, and these are the organisations which have pulled down Masjid. It was quite necessary to put a ban on such organisations. Since these organisations are hostile to country's interests, they cannot be allowed to go scot free. The highest casualties were there in Bombay, because the Shiv Sena enjoys full freedom there. The Government should understand this fact and it should not turn a blind eye to this fact. Rather, it is necessary to take remedial steps. So, these are the organisations which have done a heavy damage to the nation and it was quite desirable to impose ban on them.

So far as justice is concerned, the murderer is hanged, The act of murder will be treated as crime, but what sort of justice is this that the Jamat-e-Islami was banned just to strike a balance? I have made a submission to the hon. Prime Minister who has assured me to look into the matter. It is necessary to understand all these things. Moreover, there are two or three more points that need to be understood. Shri Vajpayee has delivered a long speech here ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sulaiman how much time do you want now you have already spoken for 50 minutes....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: So, far as divine laws are concerned, they are

not just common laws Governing marriages. Our hon. Prime Minister understands it very well because he is a very learned man. He knows Urdu, Persian and perhaps Arabic as well. He knows what 'Shariat' is. It is a divine law and every Muslim is supposed to abide by it. It cannot be taken as just a marriage law. It is personal law. So far as Sarjah was referred, millions of Hindus and Muslims live together in Gulf countries happily. They earn their livelihood there; bring money with them here and support their families. A drama was staged there. A statement was made in India which was interpreted to the effect that a contempt was made to the prophet of Muslims. They will have to safeguard the country in which they are living. I am telling all these things because today the no-confidence motion is there before the Government. It is very surprising that on the one hand, there are people, who are responsible for all the killings and lootings and violation of all laws and conventions and who took the lives of Muslims, and on the other hand, there is the Congress Government, dedicated to secularism, which showed laxity in making arrangements to avert these happenings. In such a situation, one lands in trouble, but I can understand that even today there are secular-minded people who love justice. I would like to say that it should not be taken for granted that if the Government does not provide us fair deal and if such unfair treatments continued to be meted out to us, our places of worship continued to be desecrated we will have to review our stand to extend support to the Government. We want to live with secular organisations. The C.P.I., the C.P.M., the Janata, the Congress and we all have to fight communal forces collectively. The Government may tackle this problem judiciously. If the Government does not tackle the problem judiciously and does not take concrete steps with various other parties collectively, then, the history, the posterity, and the country will not forgive it. I am hopeful that the Government will realise its duties and try to make all necessary arrangements to provide justice to all.

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI (Sabrarkantha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to what

the hon. Member has said, I would like to submit that(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. It is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now we have heard the speech of Shri Sait Sahab an hon Member of the House. He said that his heart was bleeding for the nation whereas there were people in the country whose eyes were overflowed with tears out of joy. If a situation like this continues then it would be impossible to maintain peace and harmony in the country. I would like to remind that we have taken the oath of allegiance to uphold the constitution before entering this House. If at all we are sincere and honest to our oath of allegiance, we should not demolish any temple or any mosque. We should rather try to bring peace and harmony in the country.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said something important in the course of his speech. It is very nice on his part that he did not support that incident rather expressed his concern. He also said that the country is passing through a critical phase. Nevertheless, he said that he would speak the truth and nothing else. Mr. Speaker, Sir, while talking of the 'truth' I am incidentally reminded of an anecdote. A disciple asked his Guru Gurudev, what is the difference between Ram and the truth?" The Guru replied that the eternal truth is Ram and Ram is the eternal truth. The disciple further asked as to what was the interrelation among the truth, the Maya and the Brahm. At this the Guruji

explained that during the period when Lord Ram was on exile, he was once passing through a dense jungle. There was a narrow path along which Lord Rama was walking being closely followed by Sita ji who had behind her Sri Lakshmanji. Lakshman did not want to lose sight of Lord Ram even for a second, but the problem was that Sita ji was walking in between Ram and Lakshman which obstructed Lakshman from having a continuous view of Shri Ram Lakshman requested mother Sita to walk bit aside so that he could have a glimpse of Ram while walking. He said that he was feeling restive without the *darshan* of Ram. When the mother Sita heard it, she started bit walking aside. Lakshman was now able to have a continuous *darshan* or glimpse of Shri Ram. The same is position of the truth, *Maya* and *Brahm* now. It means to say that when *Maya* comes in between the truth and the *Brahm* then the *Brahm* is not able to see the truth. Suppose the party of honourable Vajpayee ji is the *Brahm* and the demolished mosque is the truth i.e. Lord Ram, whose idols were placed or installed in the mosque which has been demolished. His party could not see the truth or Lord Ram, because of the allurements of power that came in between them in the form of *Maya*. The structure was a mosque, but it was the abode of Ram. Namaj was not being offered there, but the *Arts* of Lord Ram was of course being performed. No Ajan was used to be given from there rather the bell of the temple used to ring there. Did any one think whether it could be acceptable to Ram, for whom the mosque was demolished? Was it not a temple? What does the structure make the difference? The structure was an excellent example of the amity in the country as both a temple and a mosque were situated on the same site. It was an excellent example which India should have preserved as a national monument. But the people who have a blind faith in a particular religion cannot provide proper guidance to the people of our country. This was the reason why Baba Saheb Ambedkar had to part with Hindu religion with lakhs of his followers and to join Buddhism. This is a fact which we should realise and accept.

[Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil]

The urgent need of the hour is to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and amity. The whole of the nation is shocked at the incident of 6th December. The situation that developed in Ayodhya was watched not only by the whole country but by the whole world with great anxiety and concern. The sad incident has no doubt caused a set back to the prestige of our country and tarnished its image. This Parliament is the highest institution of the people of this country. It is sovereign. The Parliament does not belong to only one Political Party or to the Government, rather it represents the will of the people of the country. It reflects the will of the people at large. It symbolises the hopes and aspirations of all the Indians, whether they are poor or rich, or belong to any caste, creed and religion, or they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians, Buddh, Jains or they are tribals, down troddens or they are men or women. This is the best and highest welfare assembly which thinks for the prosperity of the country and where discussions are held to decide as to which programmes being carried out by the Government in the interest of the people are to be continued or discontinued on the basis of their merits and demerits. This Parliament is thus a temple, a mosque, a Gurudwara or say a vihar for our democracy. In these moments of crisis, I would like to appeal to all to look after the interests of not only their own parties but of the interest of the country as well and try to find some solution to this problem. None of us should hesitate in moving a bit backward or a bit forward if it contributes to the unity and integrity of the country and if it ensures peace and unity in the country. To create stability, unity and integrity in the country is now a matter of paramount importance and essential too. The country will survive when there is stability. And our religion will survive when the country survives. If there is no stability no religion can survive.

The atmosphere of instability and insecurity that has been created in the country is dangerous to one and all. It serves the interest of none. We have all to think with a cool

mind. We need not go into the minute details as to who is guilty and who is not. We have not to think as to what has happened, why has it happened, how has it happened and who has done it. This we have not to do because people are in an agitated mood at present.

I once again appeal to all the hon. Members and leaders of this House to be united in this hour of crisis. The future of the country seems to be dark, our democracy is in peril, our Judiciary is illusioned. There is a threat to public life. We all are equally affected by the crisis. To day the situation is not such that it should be made a prestige issue. If some one thinks that they can form a Government by mobilising Muslims and Dalit brethren then he is under a wrong impression. If anyone thinks that elections can be won and they can come to power by arousing the feelings of Hindus, they are also under the false impression because one can win elections and come to the power but merely gaining power is not enough, it is very difficult to run a Government which comes to power on the basis of communal violence, hatred crime and murder, and it will not last long.

This phase of disharmony and violence is temporary in Indian Culture and in the minds of Indian masses. Indian people always believe in mutual understanding, love, amity and non-violence and that is why Mahatma Gandhi could get success in getting India free from the clutches of British rule without using any violent weapon. He ousted the Britishers from the country after mobilising the people of all castes and religions on the basis of non-violence and secularism. The principle of non-violence and secularism has become the great source of inspiration for the country. It has ousted the powerful Britishers which had enslaved us.

It is my humble request that we should not cut this root I don't say that we should not follow religion. If we follow religion, it should be in our hearts keeping the interests of the country in our mind. Only then the country can be run. We should not convert every

street, lane, by -lane, village or city into a battle field in the name of religion. We should not shed blood. Don't do evil in the name of religion. Today it is the greatest need of the hour.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask as to why this no-confidence motion has been moved against Narasimha Rao Government? It is because he trusted somebody. They say it was unfortunate and the tragedy happened. The people who assured the House, they only have deceived and have created this situation. Now these people are asking us as to why did the Government trust them? Mr. Speaker, Sir, what can be the reply? I try to reply to it. The representatives of the people are present in the house. They should think about the future of the country. I would like to conclude after saying two lines only. I have to say that:

"Desh ke Hit ke Liye,
hal Nikaliye Jaldi,
Band Kijaye Yeh khichav,
Atalji, Raoji, Shahbuddinji Baithiy

Ek Sath Aur Pichhhe Lijiye yeh
Avishwash Prastav."

• 18.00hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is decided in the B.A.C. meeting that we may sit late. We have many hon. Members wishing to speak on this Motion. We are going to sit late in the night and allow the hon. Members to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
Sir, how long should we sit?

MR. SPEAKER: We may sit at least upto 9 p.m. I think the House agrees Shri Mohan Rawale may continue.

18.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHAR-
AYA *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-
South Central): Mr Chairman Sir I rise to

support the No Confidence Motion moved by Sri Atal Behari Vajpayeeji on behalf of Shiv Sena Party. Recently in Ayodhya, the so called Babri Masjid was attacked. It was the result of the policies indulged in by Congress Party for last 45 year to appease Muslims for remaining in Power. The attack on Babari Masjid was a retaliation of that policies. Congress party played this politics without caring for the entitlements of the majority community and just for pleasing the minority. Though this was purely religious issue, yet Congress Party indulged policies in it, and that is why it has resulted in such a tragedy. When this issue was before the Courts, the Government was telling time and again both in Parliament and outside that Babri Moque will not be demolished. When the matter was before the Courts, the Government had no right to say that Babari Masjid would not be demolished. Supposing the Courts had given a verdict? to pull down the Mosque, would the Govt. have accepted such a verdict? In fact, the Govt. has always incited the feelings of Muslims.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is decided in the Business Advisory Committee that we have many members willing to speak on this motion. So we are going to sit late in the night and allow the members to speak. We may continue at least upto nine o' clock.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: In fact, in a way Govt. was pressurising the Court to give decision prohibiting demolishing of the mosque. In fact, the Govt. should have said that it would abide by the decision of the Court even if the decision was to demolish the mosque. Sir, when the Supreme Court had given decision in Shah Bano Case...

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Madam, I am on a point of order. This is nothing but spreading disaffection among the people of this country, following different religions, following different beliefs. This House cannot be misutilised for the purpose of spreading disaffection among the people of this country. (*Interruptions*) No derogatory

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

things can be said. Nothing can be said which will affect the sentiments of any section of the people of this country. therefore, he should not be allowed to proceed further.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, I need your protection.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Madam, I want to speak on this point of order. In this House, every Member has a right to express his views. We have patiently heard the wildest abuses given by Somnathji and Suimainman Saitji. But, he has not abused anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rawale, I ask you to keep yourself confined to the NoConfidence Motion and not to say anything on which you have no concrete evidence. Please conclude quickly.

SHRIRAMNAIK: Why are they disturbing him? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Madam, please look into the records later and decide what is to be done.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMOHRAN RAWALE: Madam Chairperson, when the Supreme Court had given decision in Shah Bano Case regarding maintenance allowance, which is given in Muslim countries, I remember a morcha was organised in Bombay by Mullahas and Maulavis and they were supported by Congress Party for getting their votes and they pressurised the Gove. Rajiv Gandhi who wanted to take the country to 21st Century was saying that he would do justice to muslims in this matter. But, he could not do it. In Parliament, this issue was politicised. For pleasing Muslims,

the same Congress Party changed the verdict of the Supreme Court. At that time where was your respect for the Supreme Court. At that time where was your respect for the Supreme Court? I can count the misdeeds which have been committed by the Congress Party. When Smt. Gandhi was disqualified by the High Court, later on She imposed Emergency in the Country. Where was your respect for the Courts at that time? There were many such verdicts which were not followed. Many orders which were issued by the Govt. in connection with Kar Seva were not implemented by the Mulayam Singh Govt. A District Magistrate in Kerala had issued order to detain Maulana Bukhari. But those orders were not implemented by either Central Govt. or State Govt. because the Govt. needed muslim votes. They wanted to come to power and they knew fully well that they could gain power if they get muslim votes.

Madam, with your permission I want to present some factual evidence. I want to quote some extracts from the interview of Shri Madhu Limaye who was the great Parliamentarian. This is what he has said in his interview to 'Bombay Sakal'. He said that if digging is done at the Central portion of the mosque, it can be ascertained whether Temple existed there or not. When the disputed structure was intact. it was not possible to carry on digging. But now it is possible to carry out excavation. Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. So, I would like to request him not to hurry up in constructing the mosque. But, the Govt. should take this opportunity to carry on excavation there and if it is proved that Temple did not exist there, then you can construct the mosque there. Hindu community should also give willing co-operation in constructing the mosque. But if it is proved that Temple was there, then that piece of land should be handed over to Hindu community for constructing Ram Temple and mosque should be built at some distance from the Temple. But now there would be no doubt in the minds of people about the status of this

disputed structure. In no circumstances Hindus should feel that their feelings are not cared and injustice is done to them. There is an opportunity available to you and I request the Hon. Prime Minister to use this opportunity.

Madam, Shri Limaye has also suggested that the excavation at the disputed site should be done under the supervision of the Supreme Court and T.V. networks all over the world should be allowed to shoot the excavation and televise that film on Doordashan and T.V. networks all over the world. The court also should take a film of the excavation. Some Muslim leaders also have agreed to this suggestion. I request the Hon. Prime Minister to consider this suggestion with all seriousness.

Demolition of the mosque was result of outburst of emotions. Hundreds of temples have been destroyed in this country in past centuries. But is there a single instance when a mosque has been pulled down by Hindus? More than 3000 temples have been demolished in this country. But we are asking for only three temples in the country. i.e. Ayodhya, Mathura and Kashi Temples. We demand that we want to get back these temples.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rawale, I have asked you to keep yourself confined to the No-Confidence Motion.

[Translation]

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am coming to the point. I am speaking on their policy.

Madam, I want to point out that in Babri Masjid 'Namaj' was not offered in several years. According to prophet Mohammad if name is not offered at a place for 60 days, it cannot be called a mosque. Similarly, a disputed structure cannot be called a mosque. This is being mentioned in 'Kuran'.

For the sake of Ram Temple, nearly two lakh people have sacrificed their lives since 15th century. Babar who was born in Ujbekistan had expressed his desire that his tomb should be built in Kabul. In Kabul there is only a tomb of Babar and nothing else exists there to show his memory. He was driven away from Ujbekistan. Finally he came to India where he fought with Rana Sanga. Rana Sanga was defeated because of lack of unity. And in 1528 he demolished the Temple which existed there and built a mosque. I had earlier pointed out in the House that a British officer had written in Lucknow Gazette that in 1528 Babar built the mosque by demolishing the temple. This evidence is by available in Lucknow Gazette. If one looks around the disputed structure one can find that it is surrounded by Laxmanan Temple. Hanuman Temple and Sita Temple. All these evidences must be considered and justice should be done to the people.

As it was the outburst of emotion, this incident took place. This was an out burst of anger by Hindu community. They wanted to avenge the insult which they suffered. In the Second World War when Germany captured Paris, the first thing that the Germany did was to destroy a monument in Paris which was a symbol of insult for them. Babar who was a foreigner here in this country built mosques here, where our temple existed. It is a question of our faith. I do not want to hurt the feelings of any community. But if I tell muslims who believe that prophet Mohammed got the gospel in Mecca and so also Jesus Christ got gospel truth that it was not true then will their feelings not get hurt?

So, it is our faith that Ram Temple existed there. That is why lakhs of people sacrificed their lives. Hindu religion is one which preaches tolerance. We do not want masjid of any body. But we want our Mandir and this is our demand. Kar Sevaks had gone to fulfil this demand. But during Janata Dal regime, Kar Sevaks were brutally killed, their dead bodies were packed in a lorry and later

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[Sh. Mohan Rawale]

on thrown into Saryu river. And all this happened in the country which boasts of democracy. In Pakistan also Hindu Temples have been dempolished .

A lawyer called Pandey had approached the Court in 1986 and pleaded that this disputed structure was Ram Janambhoomi. And after the Court gave the decision there was violence in our country and also in Pakistan. In India more than 40 temples were demolished. Those who call themselves secular should tell us why they kept quiet when 40 temples were demolsished. How many of you had protested at that time against this ? I want to know this from you. The total population of Muslims in India today is more than the population of Pakistan. At the time of partition, there were 1 crore muslims and 1 crore Hindus in Pakistan, but today, there are only 2 lakh Hindus in Pakistan. While in India, there were only 2 crore muslims at the time of partition but today there are 17 crore muslims in India. The largest population of muslims in the whole world today exists in India.

Shri Sulaiman Sait, Member of this House today spoken on secularism. I want to tell him that Hindu, muslim, sikhs, Christains are all brothers in this country. Then why do we have separate laws for Hindus, Christains and Muslims? Arjun Singh said that he is proud to be Hindu. But I feel that one should be Indian first and then a Hindu; Muslim or Christaian. But when we say that we are Indians first, then there should be a common law for everybody. Why there is no common Civil Code in this country?

When Pakistani External Affair Minister Begum Ziza had come to India, she expressed her views and said 'Shariyat'...(Interruptions)

Madam, family planning is opposed in this country in the name of religion. But

there are many muslim countries like Egypt, Malasia, Indonesia.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked you to keep yourself confined to the No-Confidence Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: Madam, Shankranand ji will be allowed to speak on Scheduled Castes and Nitish Kumar ji on Mandal issue. Then why he is not being allowed to speak?

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Madam when Begum Ziza had come to india, She had said the 'Shariyat' is not the last word of Allah. But for tetting the votes of muslims, Congress has played this polities and it has also opposed family planning. Those who call us observantists, fundamentalists and traitors, I want to ask them how is it that they oppose family planning in the name of religion when it is follwed in muslim countries. We are fundamentalists. But you are secular and still you are doing it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It wil not go on record. These things would not be recorded.

SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me tell you. I am correcting yourself. Neither the Congress Party nor the Muslims are against the Family Planning. We are for the family planning. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go by the factual statement where you are sure of that.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am sure. I can give the proof.

(Interruptions)

Vande Mataram means that we bow before our mother. They had said that they would not sing Vande Mataram. Vande Mataram symbolises Sacrifice and valour of thousands of people which include muslims also. At that time, there was no opposition to Vande mataram. Now this opposition is only by Congress Party.

[English]

Just non Sait Saheb was opposing singing of Vande Mataram. He was speaking about worshipping of idols. (Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: It should not be forced. You cannot force anybody.

[Translation].

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Now a word about violence, which took place in Bombay. As this issue was referred to by Saitji and Indrajeet Guptaji, I would like to clarify the position. Sincé there was reference to Shiv Sena. Since the violence started in Bombay from 7th Dec. I was present in Bombay and toured all the areas. (Interruptions)

I want to point out that Police force was inadequate and the Police did not have rifles and other arms. That is why the Police could not protect the places of worship. After the demolition of the mosque the Police force should have been sent. Maharashtra Govt. should have taken care to deploy the Police force. but the State Govt. did not take care to protect places of worships. The Police force ought have been deployed in every area and near all places of worship. But this precaution was not taken. I had taken up this matter with Hon. MInister earlier and requested him that Police force should be supplied necessary arms like high speed revolvers, AK-47 rifles, high speed jeeps etc. But the State Govt. did not take steps which I had suggested. I have seen that Police did not have rifles and they could not give protection.

Those members who are making alle-

gations against Shiv Sena should go and see the situation. There are many areas Like Bhivandi where Police cannot go. I toured many places in my constituency like Nagpada. I met Muslims as well as Hindus and i tried to restore peace there. In certain places. Police personnel were also killed. There dead bodies are missing. I suggest that all places of worships should be searched. let those places be mosues or temples. Six police personnel were killed. Who killed them/ There should be judicial enquiry into the killing of Policemen. We demand that judicial enquiry should be conducted into killing of Policemen. The Govt. should announce as to who are the criminal-sand which community they belong to. The Govt. should announce this first and then taken action against them.

I would like to tell Hon. Prime Minister that today there is a news item in " Indian Express" which says that 12 boxes of arms worth 50 lakh of rupees have been sent from China to kill Kar Sevaks. I want to appeal to the Prime Minister to be very cautious about this. Otherwise, there will be retaliatory out burst again. The name of Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar is chanted so of ten here. He was the framer of the Constitution. But you dismissed foru State Govts. which were constitutionally elected. Of course, Kalyan Singh resigned as Chief Minister. But three State Govts. were dismissed without any consultation with them. Our law is such that it can let off hundred criminals but it does not punish a single innocent person. Even a criminal is given an opportunity to defend himself. But why this opportunity was not given to these State Govts. I would like to tel the Hon. Prime Minister that even now we have respect for him because you took care to see that there was no firing on Kar Sevaks. I appreciate your feelings. But at the same time I want to say that Arjun Singh is bringing you in trouble. His name is Arjun and he is like Arjun in Mahabharata. Though he has shot an arrow towards BJP everybody is aware that it is dircted towards the chair of the Prime Minister. (Interruptions) To day Marmta Banerjee, communist MP has said

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[Sh. Mohan Rawale]

that the Govt. is not in a position to control the situation. There army should be sent. That is why Communists are siding with Congress Govt. so that it does not fall.

(Interruptions)

Unfortunately, there is ban on RSS. But the same RSS had heloed Congress in forming Govt in Jammu & Kashmir. Just now Gulam Nabi Azad said that young persons have taken to guns in Kashmir. I want to tell him that it is because of the Congress Policy. Independence Day is not celebrated there. Our Nationa Flag is burnt there. 14th August which is the Independence Day of Pakistan is observed there. If somebody celebrateds 15th August by lighting lamps terrorists enter their house and kill them. When thousnads of people were rendered homeless their property was looted or they were killed, where were you at that time? Their condition was also like the refugees. Who came to India from Pakistan at the time of Partition? What have you done for them? You could not do anything to protect them. Nearly 2 crore muslims came from Bangla Desh to India after Bangla Desh war. why did you not send them back to their country? You did not do it because you did not want to lose their votes and you did not want to displeas muslims in this country. All this is the result of the policy pursued by the Congress the culmination of which was the Ayodhya tragedy. Hindu-Muslim riots are very unfortunate. We always have sympathy for the victims of communal riots. But these victims are the victims of the policies of Congress Party. With these words, I thank you for giving me an oppoertunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Madam Vice-Chairperson, events of the 6th of December, 1992 have shocked the conscience of this nation. For long we have come to believe that in spite of all our differences over this issue that the promises which had been made that the

Masjid would be protected, would be kept by the Bhartiya Janata Party. Unfortunately in spite of all their promises all their commitments, it is they who have betrayed the faith of the people, betrayed the Prime Minster's confidence that they would stick to their words and betrayed, if I may say, the nation itself. What followed after the 6th December is now a sad chapter in the history of our innocent people have died, blood has been shed and untold destruction has taken place. But more than anything else, I think, it is the commitment of this nation to secularism which is now being questioned all over the world.

Madam, when I heard Shri Atal Behariji speak yesterday, I believed that there had been a kind of a change of heart somewhere. He seemed apologetic for what had happened though he never apologised. But he did say that none of them wanted it happen and it was, perhaps, an act of vandalism. He even went to the extent of saying that those who are responsible should come forward and identify themselves as if the BJP and the RSS did not know who they were. Unfortunately, by this evening, even that seems to have disappeared and the same of old speeches have come. There were some Members who objected to what the hon. Member was just saying. I do believe that this speech should be on record. It should be seen by posterity what they stand for. I think, this country needs to know that in spite of all that has happened, they are still wanting in to stick to what they have been doing over the last few years. There can be no change with people like this, whether in Parliament or outside.

Madam, it is a strange this that thing party which has been responsible for what has happened should come to this House with a vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister and the Government. It is they who repeatedly promised that they would abide by all the promises that they had made. Their leaders, both inside and outside Parliament, were saying that the Mosque would not be touched. They gave assurance even up to the 6th that they were going there

for cleaning up operation, for Bhajans, for religious practices and so on. And what happened. Today we are told that they were not able to control their own people. You were there. The leaders were there. You were sitting right there. How is it that you who were there were not able to stop your own people from what they did? If you really believed your promises that you had made to the Supreme Court, to Parliament, to the NIC as well as to the Prime Minister then you should have acted. It is obvious that you have no control over the BJP, over the VHP or the Bajarang Dal or the others who were involved in this whole incident at Ayodhya. You used them and today you are trying to say that you were helpless, they did it, we were not part of this whole thing. It is your refrain: It is now coming to light gradually that you had decided that you would fool everybody and get what you wanted.

I would like to say that after that what has happened. Today around the country, among Hindus themselves, there is a sense not only of sadness but also a sense of shame that a thing like this could happen in this country. There are those in the BJP and maybe in some other parties who said that the majority's sentiments have to be respected, that the majority sentiments cannot be hurt. Madam, we do agree that the majority community has its own traditions, has got its rights and its sentiments. But I would like to say that among them, the overwhelming majority is secular. The common Hindu in this country is the most secular individual. I see no reason why the BJP should believe that they represent all sections of the Hindu people in this country. The majority of them are against what they are doing. They believe in exploiting religious sentiments which they have done since independence. In the 1950s, it was Hindu Hindi-Hindustani, in the 1960s, it was "Gorakshaa," it was the Ganga Jhal movement, and in the 1980s it became Ram Mandir. Each decade, they come out with a new slogan, with a new programme and believe that they can keep fooling this country permanently.

I think the time has come when we have

to, once and for all, get our directions clear. What does secularism means? Different people are interpreting it differently, may be to suit their own interests. Today, in India, secularism means, as has always been to us, that every religion has a place and has a right to exist. We have never said that there is no place for anyone in this country

I am quote just one slogan which the BJP had raised during the last election campaign.

*" Musalmano Ke Liye Do Hi Sthan-
Pakistan Ya Kabistan "*

These were the slogans which were raised by the BJP cadres during the last elections.

I would like to ask Shri Advani, who is not here today, as to what were his intentions when he said " Why are there no Hindu Muslims and Hindu Christians " as if to be Christians and Muslims, was not to be patriotic or not to be Indian. We are born and bred in this country. Today, though I have never claimed to be a minority.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Nowhere that slogan was there. Would you please tell us where it was mentioned?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have seen the slogans written on the posters and pasted on the walls. I have seen them in Rajasthan.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: I request you to cite them out.

[Translation]

Where has the B.J.P. raised this slogan?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt her.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have myself seen it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): The B.J.P. has not said it. It is the creation of your mind... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: If it was not the slogan of the B.J.P., it might be of the Bajrang Dal or any organisation associated with you. All these organisations belong to your party. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): It is not proper to associate Shri Advaniji with the slogan- '*Hindu Hit Ki Bat Kargea Wahi Desh Per Raj Karega*'. But Advaniji had said that he was not talking in the interest of Hindus only but he talked about the interest of all the people of the country....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow her to have her turn. She has not yielded. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have also gone on election campaign. We have also observed all that what you have written on the walls there. I also know it and I have also seen it. Don't talk much? I have seen it in Rajasthan. (*Interruptions*)

You should also admit that you too have seen it.. (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Don't make a wrong statement? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Yesterday you were talking about speaking truth and today no one is supporting me... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down....

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I will talk about everything. I have listened for two days without disturbing anyone. I never disturbed anyone of you when you spoke, even when you said worst things.

Madam, the court judgements have been ignored, constitutional guarantees have been ignored and I must also say that the commitments which were made by them have been betrayed. Atal ji is not here today. He spoke yesterday. I believe he is not well. I do appreciate that I must say that when he spoke yesterday, he said that he was was also betrayed. We do realise that Atal Bihari ji and men, perhaps, like Jaswant Singh ji, many of them do not really know as to what is happening though in Parliament, they are saying the things which have to be said. But there are others somewhere else about whose activities perhaps half the time they do not know and yet they are here to apologise on that behalf. Yesterday he said that "I seem to be the only liberal on this side". We do realise that men like him who are perhaps liberal on that side are one or two. But the rest of them seem to think that what they believe in has to become national policy. But I would like to say that this slogan of the Ram Mandir may have brought them more seats last time. I was listening to the speeches this afternoon. It was rightly said to them do not think that you are going to multiply your seats by slogans like this. What you have done today will never be forgotten by public because as I have said, the common Indian is secular. I am a Christian. I do not have to apologise to you for being a minority; nor do I require a certificate from you for my patriotism. I am what I am and I will be what I am. But I want to tell you that if you believe that there is no place for others in this country and that only you have a right to live and do what you want, then you are destroying this country. I can tell you that what you have done in Ayodhya is an assault on the secular foundations of this country. Never before did we

believe that this could happen in independent India.

You are talking about re-writing history. How many years are you going to go back to re-write that history? How many centuries back are you going to go back? You will have to go right back to the Aryans who came from Central Asia and settled in this country. That is where your roots go back to. Do not forget where they came from. How many centuries are you going to go back to? We know who came when and where they settled, what they brought with them, what they built and what they constructed.

SHRIMANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mailad-
umturi) Send these Aryans back.. (*Interrup-
tions*)

PROF. RASASINGH RAWAT: You are also an Aryan.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Send people like me. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Madam, I seek your protection. (*Interruptions*)

Do not ask today's generation either of Muslim or of anybody to apologise for what happened five hundred years ago. Do not hold them responsible for what happened five hundred years ago. You cannot go back to that extent.

I would like to ask them, if somebody tells them that the Taj Mahal was built on a temple two thousand years ago, are they going to go and demolish it? Are they going to demolish the Red Fort if they find that something was there long before? Are they going to demolish the Parliament House tomorrow if some archaeologists say that there was some temple here two thousand years ago? What are they talking about?

Let us not go mad in our pursuit for religion. It has been rightly said that those whom the Gods would destroy, He first makes

mad. I believe that this religious madness has gripped the BJP today. You want to cash in on religious feelings of the common, innocent people of this country. You think that you can win your elections and your politics by exploiting the religious sentiments of this nation. Everyone of us are religious people in this country. Do not think that only you believe in something and nobody else has a right to believe.

What may have happened in the past is no fault of those who are living in this country today. If you try to put that blame on them, history is never going to forgive you. Do not repeat the mistakes of the past and remember that we are in a secular free country where we have to live together and we have to work together.

The challenge before us is what is the solution to what has happened in Ayodhya. Various people are saying various things. May be, there is no readymade answer today. But I can tell you one thing that we sit together discuss and find answers; all those of us who are committed to a united India, to a secular India and to an India committed to certain basic ideals; there can be no solution to Ayodhya. You can take another fifty thousand people or another fifty lakhs of people. That is not going to heal the wounds and not going to find a solution. We will have to dedicate ourselves and perhaps dedicate Ayodhya itself to this great commitment of the nation to secularism. Do not think that by building one temple at one time in history you are going to be made heroes for eternity. Remember that your hands today are soiled. Your credentials today as citizens of a secular country are in question.

The very intentions of your party today are being questioned by people who had believed that you were capable of doing something for this country. You today are looked upon as those who cannot be trusted, who betrayed the faith of the Prime Minister, who betrayed the faith of Parliament and betrayed the faith of the secular forces in this country that you would stand by the commitments you had made. If anything, you should

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

have come to this House and apologized. Instead you come and you point a finger at the Prime Minister and say:-

"You have committed a crime and therefore you must resign." How is that possible? That is not the way. If there was anything wrong that the Government did, it was our misplaced trust you we believed that you would stand by what you had said.

The dismissal of the Government has been talked about. Yes, we are not apologising for the dismissal of those four Governments. Those who claimed that they were openly from RSS, that they belonged to this organisations, had no right to run the Governments. They have no right to continue to run democratic Governments in a secular State.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: We are the members of RSS, you get us expelled from the House.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Please leave the House.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He should be arrested.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I want to say one thing. Governments have been dismissed by different Governments sitting here at different times for different reasons. You held up Parliament for eight days because Mr. Advani was arrested. In this very House, you sat as Members of the Janata Party in 1977-78 and watched Shrimati Indira Gandhi expelled from this House and sent to jail. For what crime? You sat here and did this yourself.

[Translation]

SHRI CHOTEY SINGH YADAV (Kannauj): It is a point of order. Our colleague has

repeated twice in the House that:

[English]

"I belong to RSS".

[Translation]

He is giving a threat.

[English]

It should come in the record.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It has been recorded.

SHRI CHOTEY SINGH YADAV: It a person daringly says that he has been behind the demolition of the mosque or hurt the sentiments of people in the country (*Interruptions*)

Those who make laws are silently watching.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please sit down, it has been recorded.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Nobody can question the nationalism of R.S.S.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The fact that your Chief Minister resigned, the fact that Shri Advani resigned - that you took responsibility and said, yes, something has happened for which we have to pay the price", means, you had accepted that something had gone wrong and that you had to step down. So, those State Government which were also a part of the entire conspiracy, had to go down. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: If I am appointed as the Minister of Home Affairs I will arrest you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mani Shankar ji, how will the proceedings of the House be conducted in this manner, you please sit down.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Let the Hon. Prime Minister appoint him as a Minister. He wants to arrest us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak, you please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: If what Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said yesterday that they did not know who they were, that they were sorry for what the *kar sevaks* did, that they had no control over them, that they had nothing to do with them. I would like to ask: Why were the big receptions arranged and organised by your party and by your leaders for the *kar sevaks* returning home? Why was your party so involved in taking them in processions and in making such big heroes out of them after they had come back from Ayodhya, after this act of 'vandalism', as Mr., Atal Bihari Vajpayee called it yesterday? And yet you say:

[*Translation*]

We were not aware of anything. We were busy in singing Bhajans. A group indulged in this Act. We are not aware of it.

[*English*]

How can you say that when today you show openly that you are taking them back as if they are coming back from a war front having fought a battle for this country and its security? Madam, I would only say this that today there is a sense of insecurity in this country. Those in different parts of the country who have suffered and who have paid a price for this act of betrayal of yours are asking what their future is. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad spoke about the great challenge which faces the Muslim community. Yesterday, Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked, "How is it that none of the Christians have spoken in this House? Why are they quiet?" Perhaps, they have not

been heard because we are a very disciplined community who have never gone to the streets and have never protested. I have got reports here with me. No debate took place in the House during the last so many months of your rule on what was happening in Madhya Pradesh. Our convents have been attacked. If I mention names then you will say not to mention names of people who are not in the House. Members of your party have been mentioned in national newspapers, the names of Members who entered the convents and who dragged women by their hair and who had molested nuns and destroyed furniture.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: (Mandsaur): What did your party workers do in Madhya Pradesh?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Army was deployed in Nagaland and Mizoram to tackle them....

[*English*]

Did your elected Governments in Madhya Pradesh ever apologize for this? Did you ever pay any price for all these acts? Here are the petitions from Christian associations of MP. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Poor people have been exploited and forced to change their religion....

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Madam, they do not have sole right to propagate religion and faith. People of all religion are there....

[*English*]

Convents have been attacked and I am very sorry to say that in two BJP-ruled States, nuns have been raped.... (*Interruptions*) If it were to happen to your sanyasins would you have remained

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

quiet?...*(Interruptions)*... It has happened in Maharashtra and I am condemning that also.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. ANNA. JOSHI: What happened in Maharashtra?

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: What did the Union Ministers say in Madhya Pradesh? I would point out here that communal riots broke out because the feelings of people were incited...

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I would like to ask you whether you have gone through the Press reports on this issue. A petition was filed in this regard, have you ever gone through it? Did the Government of Madhya Pradesh do anything? Did they apologise for it? Nothing of the sort took place. It is on records. Even police complaint was not filed.

[English]

They are refusing to file the cases. You are refusing because the BJP youth wing is involved.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The names of BJP youth activities have been published in the newspapers, but no FIR has been filed till today...

[English]

Therefore, I am telling you not to justify it saying that they are individual cases. For that matter, even the mosque is an individual case. What are you talking about? Please remember that for all that you do, there is a reaction also among the common people. They cannot go and create riots and they cannot go and attack like some others might but there is a sense of hurt and a sense of insecurity which you have created in this

country. Therefore, I am saying that today perhaps even more than what happened on the 6th December, what hurts many many people in the country is the fact that Parliament failed to discuss this issue. For almost ten days, you were stalling the Parliament not allowing a debate or a discussion or even a condemnation of what happened in Ayodhya. What were you trying to hide and what were you trying to stop in this House? You were speaking as if an individual of your party was more important than the debate which was to give a message to this nation that this Parliament, this nation and this Government headed by our Prime Minister is committed to secularism and to keeping protecting the interests of the minorities. I would therefore say that the time has come that there has got to be a movement of not only political parties but also secular political like minded people in this country to protect the rights and give a sense of security to all people. I am not saying only for minorities. I say once again that the common people of this country are secular and committed and they are not going to tolerate these acts of vandals. Do not equate yourselves with the terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir or anywhere else! If you are a terrorist, then say you are a terrorist party. Otherwise, accept the secular demands of this country and learn to be a part and parcel of it by respecting the constitutional commitments which have been made to the people....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: (South Delhi): Hon. Speaker, had announced that the next turn was of BJP. Only one person from our side spoke yesterday as we were told that it was now the turn of BJP..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only following the list which has been left by the hon. Speaker.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You should give at least this much justice to us. You are in the chair. The Debates continued for eight hours yesterday and seven hours today but only two speakers from our side have spoken so far. What is this? Are we sitting here just to be condemned? Will we not be listened sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, please sit down.

SHIR MADAN LAL KHURANA: If you do not allow us, we would walk out. Only one member from our party has spoken since morning today. Yesterday only Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee spoke. He had moved the motion. The hon. Speaker had announced in the morning that 5-6 members will be given chance to speak. We have been sitting here since morning waiting for our turn...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Khuranaji, you please sit down. Let Shri Satya Pal Singh speak first. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: We are also not being heard. This is not the way. you want to suppress our voice....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told you that you will also given a chance after him.

(*Interruptions*)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

18.54 hrs

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, only today in the morning you said that four members of our party will be given chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana ji, your members are our members. All will be given a chance to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, permission to speak should be given in accordance with the ratio.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let there not be any misunderstanding.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No member should have any misunderstanding. Two members of your party have already spoken.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: No one of them were a mover.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is a member of the Party. He would be replaying also, I suppose. I have already told some of the hon. Members that we will try to adjust as many Members as we can and at least one Member from each affected State will certainly be given and something more also. But, there are so many Members who want to speak. Please don't get agitated. We will give you time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, two members of the Party which has a strength of 20 members in the House have spoken whereas only one member of our Party having 119 members in the House has been given the opportunity to speak...

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not the case. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us understand this thing that in this House, the time given to the Members is in proportion to their number in the House. As far as possible, we try to stick to it you will be finding that the parties having less number of Members generally get more time than they should get. We will see to that and you request assured that we will give you time.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I had gone with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me, I was going to call you, although Mr. Jaswant Singhji's name was also there but I had been informed that you were to be called. You had gone out for some work. I could not find you here so I asked Mr. Jaswant Singh. I shall give you time, you had gone with my permission for half an hour and had told me that you would come here but when I could give you time I asked Mr. Jaswant Singh but he said that Mr. Khurana would speak. Therefore do not get agitated. I would give you time. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I had enquired about you from your party colleagues. Mr. Jaswant Singh ji said that Mr. Khurana would speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First of all Shri Yadav would speak thereafter Shri Mani Shanakar and then I would give you time to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, Shri Khurana would speak after Shri Yadav and then Shri Mani Shankar would speak.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: We are not disputing. You kindly see how many Congress Members have spoken today and in proportion to

that how many BJP Members have spoken.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you the account of the time tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanur) : Yesterday Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee initiated the discussion on this no-confidence motion. He had said at that time that if Shri Advani ji would have been called here and had given a speech here then it would not have unleashed a storm....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not waste your time on it today, come to your point.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: I am talking about my point only. I intend to say that if Mr. Advani could not come and make a speak here....

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot give you time for such things, considering the paucity of time, come to your point. I know that you are a good orator and last time also you spoke very well, therefore do not mention irrelevant things and come to the point.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: I know Sir, and I am coming to my point Sir, if he did not come.....

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on repeating this point then I will not allow it to go on record and also not give you time. you come to the point.

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: I want to submit that the B.J.P. Members wanted to show that how much worried was their leadership due to happenings in Ayodhya on 6th December. Many Members from ruling side including Ghulam, Nabi Azad and Rajesh Pilot Saheb gave emotional speeches and reiterated that they are having many video cassettes which shows that what they did there on 6th December. We neither belong to ruling nor we have any cassette but we have seen only one photograph of 6th December. which shows that the way san-

yasini Uma Bharti is sitting on the shoulders of President of B.J.P. Shri Joshi and they are expressing their happiness on demolition of the Mosque and their happiness over it shows that how they planned all these things and acted in a destructive manner. I would like to submit that they have not only demolished a Mosque there Sir. It was not only a mosque or a structure. Sr, it has hurt the feelings of crores of people. An atmosphere of tension is prevailing among them.

Sir, Mr. Advani was arrested and there was nothing new in it. Many others were arrested before this, Kalyan Singh Ji arrested Mulayam Singh Yadav, V.P. Singh was also arrested by Kalyan Singj. Even Mrs. Indira Gandhi was arrested. It is not a big thing to be arrested. It is not a strange thing. Sir, when one does any crime then one is bound to get punishment for that. With that a ban has been put on the communal organisations, this also has been put on the communal organisations, this also has been a practise in the past also. this is also not a strange thing if the Governments have fallen or have been dismissed or have not completed their full term. his has not happened first time, it has happened in the pat also on number of occassions. What is special in it? B.J.P. people cannot say that something strange has happened, or they have been attacked but I want to submit that today the Central Government and V.P. Government both the Government maligned the image of our country. Both the Government remained as silent spectators when the structure was demolished.

Sir, you might remember that in order to avert this national tragedy there was a discussion in the House on 3rd of this month. I had submitted that by issuing order in this regard the Supreme Court was doing its duty and the people of R.S.S. B.J.P and *Kar Sevaks* were reaching Ayodhya and the setting out from Kashi and Mathura Shri Advani and Shri Joshi were doing their duties but our Central Government was sitting idle. That day hon. Prime Minister was not here but hon. Home Minister was present here, I had asked the Home Minister that as

per the statement of Shri V.P. Singh if Kalyan Singh gives resignation then what would he do? Hon. Sir, I had raised this question that suppose lakhs of *Kar Sevks* arrive in Ayodhya and if the U.P. Government tenders its resignation then what would you do? Sir, when in order to protect the constitution Mulayam Singh ordered firing, then 16 persons were killed but today 1600 persons have been killed. At that time I had asked hon. Home Minister that what arrangement would you make for 6th December and it is in the records that Home Minister had said-

[*English*]

I have made all the arrangement. At this state, I do not want to open my cards.

[*Translation*]

I do not want to open my card. I have made all the arrangements and I also asked that who would give orders, directions to the 200 odd companies of C.R.P.F. despatched by you as it was under the control of U.P. Government but you did not answer to it. I wish to submit that the Government of Shri Kalyan Singh had presented 5 affidavits and as Prime Minister has told, he wrote 12 letters. It is allright that it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister and he may believe those affidavits and letters but with that it was their utmost duty to make alternative arrangements to control the situation. But Sir, by remaining in active the Government has created such an atmosphere in the country that it has not only hurt the secular forces but also forced the minorities to live in atmosphere of fear. The Government should have made some arrangements in this regard which she did not do and on this some of our colleagues are talking about the resignation of the Prime Minister. I would like to say that this is not the time to ask the Prime Minister to tender his resignation. At this time we should let this Government to be stable. We should not intervene in its working. If we try to create any unstability then the whole of the Nation would come under its grip. I would like to ask the people who frequently quote

[Sh. Satva Pal Singh Yadav]

Maryada Purushottam Ram's name and even clam to be his followers but they must remember that Lord Rama, was such a great person who went into exile for 14 years leaving his throne just to fulfil the wish of his brother but these are the people who are instigating brothers to cut each other's throat for the last of the power. Is it the dignity of the nation. These B.J.P. people today say here as our younger brother Virendra Singh says that we belong to R.S.S. you may hang us. I feel that the law of any country do not permit to hang us. I feel that the law of any country do not permit to hang somebody to death. It may be you facism that you may hang anybody without trying him legally.. You have said twice here..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: I have said that R.S.S. is a nationalist organisation and I am proud to be a member of it. I still say it in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: It is not a matter of pride. I am telling this because he said that he should be hanged....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: If it is baned and if the Government permits me to hang, I am ready..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: There is no such provision of hanging a man of R.S.S. under our law. The question of hanging, therefore, does not arise.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA S'INGH YADAV: There is only one big mistake that the Government has committed. As it is said: " Raghukul Rit Sada Chali Aayee, Pran Jayee Per Vachan Na Jayee ". On the one hand, Dashrath made a promise of Kekayee. It was an oral promise. In order to keep that very promise, he asked Ram to go in exile and he did so. On the other hand, we had a written promise and that too was made to the Supreme Court that they will not allow the disputed structure to be demolished under any circumstances.

But those who appeal in the name of Ram all the time could not protect the structure.

They committed at the N.I.C. meeting that they would never allow the demolition of the disputed structure under any circumstances. Such a situation developed because the hon. Prime Minister said that all the issues relating to it would be referred to the Supreme Court. At that time their leader who is also the leader of the Opposition said that the issues of Kashi and Mathura should also be referred to the Supreme Court. Was it a way to solve the disputed?

I would like to make only one point. The hon. Prime Minister declared that the Government would reconstruct the Masjid at the disputed site. Here I would like to submit that no decision in this regard to be taken under article 138 or 143 of the Constitution or by the Supreme Court. Blood-shed also does not serve any purpose. I say, no action should be taken in haste. If actions are taken in haste, then it would again be dangerous for the country. Through this House I would, there fore like to submit that for the sake of our secularism, there should not be any blood shed and whatever we have to do, we should do it density.

I would also like to submit one more thing. The leaders the B.J.P. throw a challenge again and again to fight a battle of ballot. So, they claim to misguide some people.

[*English*]

They can befool some persons for sometime but they cannot befool all the persons all the time.

[*Translation*]

This just can't materialise. We have been fighting the battle of ballots earlier and we will do so even in future. We have had a long history of elections being fought in Constituencies. I would at least like to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and this Government that the Government may not ban the

B.J.P. or the Muslim League or any other Communal Party like them that fan communalism but the Government should make certain laws preventing those parties from playing vote-politics out of religious issues. They have used religion for catching votes and they have got the benefit thereof. They have become used to such politics and that is why they are bent upon exploiting religion to the best of their capacity. It is, therefore very essential to bar it.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views. Yesterday when our leader moved the No-Confidence Motion in the House and the language and manner in which he expressed his views about the incident of the 6th of December gave me an impression that he had given a new direction to this House and there would be, I thought, a purposive discussion to solve the issue. But what I see during these discussions is that this House has been made a platform; the B.J.P. has been put into dock being declared the greatest offender. We have been declared communalist and traitor.

I would not like to repeat what Vajpayee ji has said. He, Advani ji and all other members of our party have already said that whatever has happened was unfortunate. We are sorry for that. I would, however, like to remind that the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh immediately resigned following the incident as an act of repentance. He took no time in tendering his resignation and the dismissal of the State Government followed only thereafter. Moreover, Shri Advaniji also resigned as the leader of the Opposition in the House and this is how he expressed his repentance. At this juncture when allegations were made against used and a discussion about that is going on. I would like to ask as to why double standards is maintained. I would like to ask as to why there was no discussion here when a damage was done to the Akal Takhat in Amritsar and when more than three thousand innocent people were killed in Delhi itself. Why the leaders of the Congress Party who were three in the

Government were silent then? The hon Prime Minister was the Home Minister at that time. Why did the question of resignation not come up then? The Indian history is replete with incidents when outsiders massacred the Indian people but the Government of India never massacred its people. Why did the Government keep mum in 1984 for the incidents that occurred at that a period? I ask, did any one come forward for repentance? Was any motion brought? On that day V.P. Singhji stood to shed crocodile tears. But why did he not take any action while he was in power 16 months back now? He was in power at that time he had the Speaker of his own choice he could therefore, have done something at that time. No action was taken against any Minister. It is already 8 years since a commission was set up to investigate into the matter. A committee was also set up. The inquiry Commission submitted its report giving a list of guilt persons. F.I.R. was also lodged against those persons. But 8 years have passed without any action being taken against anybody. The Congress Party is in power, it can take action but why this double standard? I am not saying that what happened in Ayodhya is good. What I want to say is that when a disputed structure is demolished in Ayodhya there is a hue and cry in the country and abroad as well, but when the Akal Takhat is pulled down...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUCHARAN SINGH GALIB (Ludhiana): Is the hon. Member aware as to how men had assembled inside the Akal Takhat. Arms were collected there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Who declared that terrorist to be a great Saint of the country? Who gave chance to the terrorist to go inside the Akal Takhat?

When every person was shocked at the incident of the 6th of December, the hon. Prime Minister, being the leader of country, could have given a call to all to find out a possible solution to face the situation...(*Interruptions*)

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

It is an irony that the party like Muslim League dare say that we are communalists. If it had been said by some other party, well, it could then be understandable, but the irony is that the Muslim League is saying like those. I agree that a mistake, a blunder was committed on the 6th December but the Government, instead of sensibly controlling the situation, is committing one mistake after the other. The way Shri Advaniji was arrested, the way the R.S.S. and other Hindu organisations were banned and the way the three State Governments, ruled by the B.J.P., were dismissed are some of the mistakes that the Government has committed. This has, however, gone only in our newspapers, who had all condemned our party on the 7th of December have now put the Congress Government into the dock. How the three State Governments were dismissed. An hon. Minister Shri Arjun Singh makes a statement in the morning on the 15th, the meeting of the congress working committee is held the same day. Reports from the Governor is obtained the same day and in the evening it is dismissed. I read an interview of the Governor of Himachal Pradesh in the issue of the *Hindustan Times* of the next day. He says:-

[English]

"Mr. Verma said that the Centre had not asked him for any report and that he was nowhere in the picture".

[Translation]

He said it, he admitted it after some time.

MR. SPEAKER: Refer it.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is clear in his interview published in this newspaper that the Government of Himachal Pradesh was functioning very well. What I want to say is that allegations were made against the Madhya Pradesh Government

that riots took place there and against the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: (Shimla): They also resorted to firing. There was the Government of RSS in Himachal Pradesh. We know that, if any Member rises to speak anything about there, he is interrupted by 20 members of their party. The injustice done by them in Himachal Pradesh is known to all.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have been allotted time. Please let me speak. At other places curfew had been imposed but in Himachal Pradesh neither section 144 imposed nor there had been any riots, why when the Himachal Pradesh Government was dismissed.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY (Ambala): Mr. Khurana, our colleagues tell us about the atrocities committed on them. What do you talk about?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am sorry to state that Prime Minister has dismissed these Governments in Panic under the pressure of internal politics when he was being challenged by Shri Arjun Singh. This action has been taken in a State of panic. (Interruptions) Prime Minister himself would answer it. Why are you getting involved in it. (Interruptions)

Are they working under preasure or not. I am using the word pressure because West Bengal Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution in this regard and another legislative Assembly is passing a resolution that it should be dismissed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): No, no such resolution has been passed.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It has been passed in that house. This I have come to know from Doordarshan News that a unanimous resolution has been passed both by Congress and these people.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the West Bengal Assembly never passed a Resolution for State Government of U.P. While replying to the debate, the chief Minister has said that Article 356 can be imposed. But the West Bengal Assembly has not adopted any resolution recommending imposition of Article 356. This should be corrected.

MR. SPEAKER: While exonerating one, you do not implicate others. Please sit down now. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr., Speaker, Sir, we have been told that RSS is very communal. I would request you to recall the history. *(Interruptions)*

AN. HON. MEMBER: You are wrong....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: A debate should be held the discuss who is communal in this country—*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you are looking towards them.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am addressing you only.

MR. SPEAKER: They will derail you.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: As far as the question of FSS is concerned, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, he called a meeting of National Intergration Council after the Chinese aggression and had invited the RSS to participate in the Republic Day Celebration and RSS took part in Republic Day Parade with

its full dress on 26 January, 1963. After the Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister of the country and he too entrusted the responsibility of regulating the traffic in Delhi to RSS during the Indo-Pak War. We still remember that Swayamsevaks of RSS worked with full dedication wearing their uniforms. At that time Jan Sangh Party was there. The Muslim league which had been responsible for the formation of Pakistan should not teach us the lesson of patriotism. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not responsible.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Yes, it is.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: In a democratic country we are being told to learn the lessons of patriotism and communalism from Muslim League. We don't have to learn from them.

Mr. Speaker Sir, one more thing I would like to know from my friends from that Congress Party that in the year 1989 when elections were held in Mizoram. I presenting the photostat copy of your manifesto. Your party's election symbol is also in it. The heading on the first page is 'kristan Government'. You have said it. I would like to know that is this the secularism you preach and is it not the Communalism *(Interruptions)* This is the heading you have given *(Interruptions)* This heading is given in their language. What do you mean by laughing on it. I would like to submit it to you. Language is their's *(Interruptions)* What do you think making fun of it. I would like to present it to you. This is their language....*(Interruptions)* The Heading is KRISTAN SORKAR. Please tell me whether it is Kristan Sorkar or not. If it is not so then what is it? We have not written it—*(Interruptions)* I want to submit that the Government which promises to give a Kristan Government to a state during 1989 elections today the same Government is telling about the Hindu nation. BJP has never talked about Hindu nation. You want to put words into our mouths. We have never talked about Hindu nations. Please tell me whether this Kristan

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Government is the promise of Congress Government or not? Even today you are having a pact with Muslim League or not in Kerala and running the Government there. If you are running the Kerala Government then please accept this before the nation as you have announced that a mosque would be constructed and do clarify as to whether Muslim League is a communal party or not.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, it is not.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You please say. You say these two things that this the same Muslim League or not which was responsible for the formation of Pakistan by propagating two nation theory...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing which is said without my permission would go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You were responsible for misleading Shri Rajiv Gandhi, so much was his fate. *(Interruptions)*.....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAMAN SAIT (Ponnani): You do not present the facts. All India Muslim League has its own constitution, aims and objectives..... *(Interruptions)*.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddiah, if you want to speak then you should see the time.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I submit that those who sit in glass houses should not throw stones on others. The members of Janata Dal are not present in the House. They were talking too much about temple-mosque dis-

pute. During the last elections you were responsible for getting a 'Fatwa' from the Imam of Delhi? Janata Dal had been responsible for that. Today, if on the one hand Janata Dal says that they do not get involved in the matters of religion and on the other hand they get 'Fatwa' from the Shahi Imam even then they are secular? If they talk of Christian Government even then they are secular? If they sign a pact with Muslim League in order to rule a state they call themselves secular and when BJP talks of three things only food, God and 'Insaf' and speaks about Ram, they are called communal....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: What do you mean by 'Insaf'.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: 'Insaf' mean justice....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: None of these people who are interrupting will get the unit to speak because they have taken their time.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir it is being said that BJP has cheated and betrayed the nation and mislead the people. Shri Atal has already said about that. But one thing I have to say that who has not mislead the nation in respect of this temple from 1949? Which Prime Minister did not make promises in this regard? Is it not a fact that a former Prime Minister had made promises in this regard and even then Mandir has not been constructed. Is it not true that an ex-Prime Minister made a promise in this regard and even an ordinance was promulgated which was later withdrawn. Is it not a breach of trust?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHOTE SINGH YADAV (Kanauj): Please tell us the name of that Prime Minister.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: During the rule of a Prime Minister., the Foundation-

stone was laid, a history had been created during the regime of another and an Ordinance was promulgated which was withdrawn within twenty four hours. Then the third Prime Minister had made promises. He had promised to fulfill the task within two or three months....(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): You do not have the patience to wait even for four months....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would again make a submission. I would reiterate that I do not lay full blame on you....(Interruptions) Please listen to me first.

I am confident that had the Hon. Prime Minister agreed and joined the hands with the Governmtn of Uttar Pradesh to make an appeal to Allahabad High Court to deliver its verdict on the case of 2.77 acres of land before 6th then such a situation would not have arisen....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must be aware that it was declared 6 days in advance that the decision would be delivered on 11th....(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: This made the people feel that on one side the judges hold the court even at 10.00 P.M. on Sundays at their residences to decide the sensitive issues while on the other hand these are the judges who have with held the judgement on the case on which entire country was agitated. I am making this submission hearing already had ended 34-35 days back and on which just to point out the reasons behind the communal incidents....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the riots were mose unfortunate....(Interruptions) I am coming to the pont of the demolition of the structure also. I do not consider these riots as communal. If judicial enquiry is held in regard to the riots that took place after 6th, it will be clear that these riots were not communal. These

were the riots in which the fundamentalists having a large quantity of arms and ammunition were involved. They attacked the police and Government establishments, and the Police in turn opened firing killing a large number of the persons. Majority of those killed belonged to this category. I would like to quote an instance that took place in Delhi. What happened in Seelampur in trans-Yamuna area? How the policemen were attacked, how the two policemen were killed? Bullets were being fired from the top of the houses in return to the firing being made by police. Rifles were also snatched from them. What happened in Bombay? One of the Minister went to Bombay and issued a statement - I do not know whether it is correct or wrong - that the police picked up the people of minorities made them their targets. Then the hon. Minister of Home Affairs went there and issued a statement commending the action of the police. Such contradictory statements are being issued by the people in Government. Is it the way to improve the atmospere in the country?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I was reading a news-item, I would like to draw your attention to it. The Indian Express dated 18.12.92 has published a news item that an 80 years old BJP worker along with his wife save the lives of many Muslims. This could have taken their own lines. Similarly in Cuttack....

[English]

80 year old Saroj Kumar Ghose, a staunch BJP supporter from Cuttack, and his wife Suama

[Translation]

both of them saved the lives of people who were being burnt alive.

Mr. Speaker, Sir that is why I would like that an enquiry should be conducted into it..

As I submitted in the beginning that life is equally valuable for all and it does not matter who belongs to which community. Life of every Indian is valuable. Therefore,

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

we must feel concern for the blood of citizens of every community, whether he belongs to Sikh, Muslim or Hindu community. It is not right on the part of the Government to be a silent spectator if temples are demolished in Kashmir or Gurudwaras are damaged in Amritsar. We should not react to such incidents by saying that the earth is bound to be shaken when a big tree falls. I would submit one thing more before I conclude. What role was played by TV and radio? They brought a bad name to the entire country and created a problem, through out the world. It was publicised as if a very big and important mosque was demolished and 6th December and Muslims were being slaughtered. It was not made clear that the structure was disputed and it consisted a temple also where puja was also being performed and 'Namaz' was not performed there since 1936. Had it been made clear through TV and radio that it was a disputed structure, the problem would not have taken such a turn. But it was publicised as if that the mosques were being demolished on a large scale in India, and that Muslims were being slaughtered. There was a sharp reaction to it. On the other side, BBC reported that a Hanuman Mandir was burnt down in Lahore. But since the Government claims itself to be a secular so it did not think it necessary highlight the other side.. It published the photograph of the disputed structure being pulled down but not of the temple, Gurudwaras being burnt in other countries.

Therefore, my submissions is that TV and radio did not lag behind in inciting the feelings of people and creating communal tension. I would like to make another appeal. Yesterday it was declared that the mosque will certainly be reconstructed there. We do not have any objection on the construction of mosque. We are ready to participate in *Kar Seva* for the purpose, provided, it is not constructed within the complex of temple. If the Government wants to be more sure about the original structure that it was a temple or not it may verify it from the remains that have been recovered from there during

the excavation on 6th December. If it is proved that the original structure was that of temple, then only it should construct the temple there, and thus the dispute will be over for ever. This dispute has become the cause of concern for a common man in the country today. Everybody is agitated. The Government has declared that the mosque will be reconstructed at the same but it should see to it that it may not become a matter of dispute for future as this mosque built perhaps in 1527 had come a bone of contention. Therefore, temple should be constructed there to avoid such a dispute.

Members of ruling party said that our number would reduce from 119 to 19, newspapers also published that BJP has been isolated in the meeting of National Integration Council. But the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu rightly pointed out that we may be isolated in this House, but we do represent the feelings of the people of the country. If the ruling party wants to reduce our strength from 119 to 19 and prove that the common man is not with us but with them they should dissolve the House and face the election. They have been a total failure. The BJP Governments have been dismissed in complete violation of Constitution it is virtually a murder of democracy. Therefore, my submission to the hon. Prime Minister is that as he always boasts of moral values, he should resign and face the elections distinguish. This would truth from untruth. This is my submission.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our friend Shri Madan Lal Khurana - as per his habit has put a question to us while looking at the press gallery. I would like to give reply to that question in the very beginning. I do admit that we committed a mistake by demolishing Akal Takhat, and by reconstructing it. I would like to ask the BJP members who are Shri Khurana's friends, whether they are ready to get the Babri Masjid rebuilt if it has been demolished by mistake.

Our senior member Shri Indrajit Gupta alleged that it was our fault that we believed

the Sangh Pariwar. They betrayed us. The Prime Minister himself has said that they had been betrayed. But this is not the first instance that Sangh Pariwar has betrayed—

The history of betrayal dates back to 1977. This Sangh Pariwar betrayed Shri Jaiprakash Narain, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Buta Singh, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar and now they have betrayed the hon. Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimharao. I would like to submit that they had betrayed even me. I was undertaking journey of 5000 Km. from Rameshwaram, to Ayodhya. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Shri Jai Prakash Narain was the first to betrayed an you are the last. You want to get your name associated with Shri Jai Prakash Narain....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: You want to get your name linked with Shri Jai Prakash Narain....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. (*Interruptions*) *

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I covered the distance of 5000 km. from Rameshwaram to Faizabad. There was no communal tension any where. I had no message except that of love and harmony to convey. But it was alleged that I may violate section 144, so I was arrested? I welcomed my arrest. I told the Sangh Pariwar that if they arrest me they would also arrest the Kar Sevaks when they come. I am not giving this statement just because I want to get my name associated with Shri Jai Prakash Narain, or I consider myself equal to him. Rather I am a small creature in the political field of this country. It was only me who was stopped and at that time not the Kar Sevaks.

That is why I say that Sangh Pariwar has played foul with me. Now Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that the Sangh Pariwar has created a biggest example by betraying BJP. It is immaterial whether their number was five thousand or five hundred, but it is certain that they were kar sevaks and related to Sangh Pariwar; they demolished the Babri Masjid- (*Interruptions*) My submission to Shri Indrajit Gupta who had said that these persons wanted to take a rise on a tiger. I would like to say that actually it is not a tiger but it is a donkey. Nobody can ride on a tiger. In this case neither a ride was made on the tiger not it was made on the donkey, roter the donkey took a ride on a tiger. I do not know whether he can be compared to a tiger or a donkey, but certainly to a crocodile....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: We would like to use civilized language (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANISHANKAR AIYAR: That is why I used the words crocodile tears, because the person concerned is not ready to condemn the unfortunate incident, he merely says that it was a tragedy. Rather, he should not only express grief over the incident but also condemn the act of the people associated with the Sangh Pariwar. He should clearly state that the act was entirely an unwanted one. He should also give assurance to reconstruct the structure demolished by them. If the hon. Member does not agree, we would take it as they are neither tiger nor donkey, and they shed only crocodile tears.

Here, through their impressive speeches they are teaching us a lesson of secularism. I would like to submit that whatever way they may define secularism, B.J.P. is a party which is not at all secular. What can we teach them, we have to learn a lot today. Many forces among the number 119 have entered Parliament which do not consider this institution as a supreme one. They consider another institution as supreme, and the Sangh Pariwar has given this institution the name of ' Dharm Sansad.'

[Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee talked of discipline, he had assured to maintain discipline. If this party had a limited number of members such as two or five or ten, it would have been easier to maintain discipline in it. But when the number has increased to such an extent, it requires capability to maintain discipline in the Party and the hon. Member is not capable to that extent either inside the House or outside the House. Even the saints and sanyasis have been elected as B.J.P. members and they are here in the House, Sadhwiji has also been elected....(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: The slogan of 'Jai Shri Ram' is raised in our Parliament, I am worried what will be the fate of the country if such religious slogans as 'Allah O' Akbar' are also raised in the House. I would like slogan like Jai Bharat and Jai Hind to be raised and not a single religion or a single man oriented slogans to be raised.

What lesson we should learn from this experience. We should learn a lesson neither to support nor to take support from these communal forces at any cost or condition. I can say it with pride that Congress is a party which has never sought the support of B.J.P. in any State or at centre. We did keep faith in them but not sought their support. Shri Chandrashekhar is not here at the moment, however his companions are present. They should remember that Shri Chandra Shekhar was the leader of that party which merged these forces into itself, Shri Chandra Shekhar was the President of that party and as a President he never took an individual stand against the dual membership. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is also there, he first cheated Shri Chandra Shekhar and then

sought the cooperation of the same communal forces to become Prime Minister despite his open declaration that he would not stand with these forces on the same stage. Only a month ago just remember the behaviour of that person who was not ready even to stand at the same stage, what did he do? Only due to his seat adjustment policy made by him in February, 1990, we have handed over the power in four States to these forces, And today we are compelled to snatch power from them to save the country. I would like to submit to Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Indrajit Gupta and their associates that they supported these forces in 1977. When these forces boycotted the membership of the house in 1989 you followed them. In 1990, too, when the Rath Yatra of Shri Advaniji arrived at Samastipur from Somnath the Communists were with the yatra throughout the entire way...

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Maolhobani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should explain what he has said in regard to the communists....

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: When Shri Advani started his Rath Yatra, they did not condemn the act and never said that they did not want their cooperation. It was only on 7th November that they condemned it....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): Sir, realising that the country is facing a grave crisis. I am not joining issue with Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: However, I would like to give an assurance. You may enquire from Shri Indrajit Gupta he had asked to seek their support...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Every point need not be rebutted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I was speaking in regard to the economic policies, I would like to repeat that when Shri Jaswant Singh offered their support last year, I had suggested to the hon. Minister of Finance at that time not to accept it. Because

[*English*]

" It is a kiss of death ".

[*Translation*]

In the end I would make three requests before I conclude. My first request is to the Hon. Prime Minister that a trust should be set up and it should be known as the ' Ram Rahim Trust '. It should be entrusted the responsibility to construct both the temple and the mosque. Neither the Hindus nor the Muslims should know where their contribution is being utilised. The Supreme Court should decide the only matter whether there was a temple or not and this should be decided under Section 138. If the Supreme Court gives the verdict that the original structure was a temple which was demolished later on by Mir Baqui we and AIBMC will agree that the temple be constructed at the same site and mosque somewhere near it. But if the Supreme Court decides that there was no temple, the mosque should be reconstructed at the site and a temple somewhere near that structure.

At the same time I would submit to the Hon. Prime Minister that we should set up a goodwill force so that a movement can be launched against the Communalism and in this process, I would like to request our colleagues from the left front and the National front that they should join hands with us to enable us to challenge the communal forces.

Above all, the members of leftist parties and National Front should take a pledge in this House that they would never support these communal forces. Lastly I would like

to urge Atal Bihari Vajpayee to take the leadership of B.J.P. again, because the leadership of Shri Advani has benefited Pakistan was sent to Kashmir, that is why Kashmir was separated. Similarly, it was due to Shri Joshi that I.S.S. was formed in Kerala. This trend should be stopped and the patriots who are in a few number in the party should take over the leadership of the party.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, please decide whether reference to Mr. Jagmohan forms part of the record or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Maliniji, I need not request you to keep the availability of time in mind.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Many people have had their say in this House and since very few women have spoken I request you that let the Parliament spare some time to listen women voicing their views. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you as much time as you need provided you are making a new point. About old points I will just point out that point has been made.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Certainly.

Sir, 36 hours after the demolition of the mosque, the Central forces were entering and taking control of the Ram-Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid site. At that time, I was in Calcutta and I kept on hearing how this flushing out operation was being done absolutely peacefully, not a bullet had to be used, no blood shed, nothing. And a very senior Muslim citizen who was standing next to me at the peace rally in Calcutta said that they have done this in only 45 minutes; it only these 45 minutes had been spent earlier before the demolition of the mosque...

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya]

Sir., this question has been in our minds all the time: Why not earlier? The situation that we have been plunged into today, does not just involve the destruction of a mosque, of a religious structure but it also means wide-spread riots, terror, armed gangsterism in the name of religion, wide-spread sense of insecurity in the minds of the minorities. The seriousness of the situation is something that we can hardly gague. If one thing that now that the mosque has been demolished now we are rid of that ghost of communalism, they are wrong. We have unleashed, these people have unleashed an unholy force through the demolition of this structure. The seriousness of the situation is also reflected. I think, in the way, in which these two sides Cong (I) and B.J.P. are now trading charges against each other.

Only a few days back before the 6th of December, the situation had been different. I have the Rajya Sabha proceedings here of November 4 when the Home Minister himself had said very definitely that Mr. Advani had not made any statement saying the *kar sewa* will not be confined to Bhajans and *Kirtans*. How did he know? Had Mr. Advani contradicted himself? The statement of the Home Minister says that even without that contradiction, he was sure that Mr. Advani had not said it. Even if Mr. Advani had not said it, for a responsible opposition leader, would it not have been right to contradict that statement which came out in the newspapers because when such an eminent leader is supposed to make such a statement even that has a reaction all over the country. He did not contradict that statement that was attributed to him in the newspapers, but was exonerated by the Home Minister.

Then subsequently we found that when the mosque had been demolished, Vajpayeeji has said. " why was not the President's rule imposed after 1230 hours on that day? Why did the Central force not move in? Well, does Sri Vajpayee not know very well why the central forces did not move in when there was still time? Does he not know that the

President's rule was not imposed because his party had managed to pressurise the Government into not taking any action whatsoever on this point? We also found that the Prime Minister was very much disturbed after the demolition of the mosque. He said: It was a betrayal. He said that it is like a child stabbing the father.

20.00 hrs.

I must say that this is a very curious statement an acknowledgement of paternity. I must say that when parents have such children who can stab them on their backs, then the parents also must bear the onus for having such children and for nurturing such children. Even Dhristashtra had to pay.

[Translation]

The price for all deeds committed by his children like Duryodham and Dushashan.

[English]

Sir, I am not going back to 1986, I am not going back to the period before that and all that has been said at that time. I am only talking of the mysterious inaction of the Government from the beginning of his year when, again and again, in this House and outside, we have tried to point out the way in which the court orders were being violated, the way in which an atmosphere of poisonous communalism was being created in the country, the way in which minorities were being terrorised into a situation of fear psychosis, where fanaticism from both sides might emerge. And, yet, no one heard us.

After the event, Vajpayeeji said: " Why did not the Government take action after 12.30 p.m.?" Vajpayeeji if you had an inkling of the fact that among those people in the Babri-Masjid area, there were hoolligans, who might take over, who might do something, that is, to destroy the mosque, then why did you not join your voice our voices with at that time? The government did not listen to us. If the BJP had joined their voices with others, at that time, maybe the Government would have heard us.

[*Translation*]

Sir, we felt that. ...such an old man can never do't and it is not only...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you like this word very much?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: We cannot believe that this was a failure of undertaking. We believe rather that there was connivance.

MR. SPEAKER: That word will not go on record.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, this word was used by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself. I do not know whether it is unparliamentary. He should know.

MR. SPEAKER: It is ungentle womanly.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: In spite of all this, in spite of our often repeated warning as to what was going to happen....

MR. SPEAKER: Is that a new point that you are making? That point has been made by everybody. Also, I have to consider the letters that I have received here.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Ararabagh): She is pinpointing the point.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I am only trying to point out, why in spite of....

MR. SPEAKER: The only request that I

am making is that your speech should not disappoint us.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, I do not know whether what I am saying is going to disappoint some people or hurt some people. But whatever I am saying, I am saying it from my heart. That is all.

I was saying that in spite of our criticism of the Government's inaction, their possible connivance, in spite of that, we are not with this No-Confidence Motion, brought by our BJP friends. Why? Once before, they had brought by our BJP friends. Why? Once before, they had brought a No-Confidence Motion against the V.P. Singh Government. We all know that the V.P. Singh Government may have many shortcomings but it was not on account of those shortcomings that the No-Confidence Motion was brought. That Motion was brought exactly at a time when the V.P. Singh Government was about to take some very firm action against the spread of communal forces. Now what is the moment that the BJP chooses for bringing a No-Confidence Motion? It seems as if everything was all right until the arrest of people who were involved in the demolition of the mosque. It is as if this business of No Confidence started only when the Government finally emerging out of its paralytic state started to take some strong action. It is at this very point that they brought this Confidence Motion. That is why we are not with this Motion.

We also feel that by bringing this No confidence Motion what the BJP is actually doing is to divert our attention from the real disease that affects this Government. On the 25th November, everyone will remember, it is an event to be remembered; at the Boat Club there was a rally of lakhs of people; peasants, workers, middle-class people, women had gathered there to protest against the economic and the industrial policies of the Government, against massive retrenchment, against unemployment, against price. But rise, against capitulation to the IMF and the world Bank. But after that we find that this

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya]

massive upsurge of popular opinion was sought to be selected by the changed force of events that followed after that an everything else took a back seat while Ayodhya came to the forefront. So, we feel that this No Confidence Motion is not the right kind of No Confidence Motion at all; it is meant to cover up the real defects of the Government and it pinpoints an area where we believe that the Government may still salvage the situation, a very difficult situation that we are in.

The BJP has spoken; they have said that they have brought this No Confidence Motion because their leaders were arrested. It is of course a very sad thing if the Leader of the Opposition in this highest House of India in democracy is arrested. However, neither the Leader of the Opposition nor the Prime Minister nor even the first citizen of this country; no one is exempt from the constitution obligations. Those leaders who, instead of restraining the *kar sevaks*, incited them with speeches have lost their immunity as leaders of the people. As such their arrest is something that should have been done before, when the demolition of the mosque started. That was the time. Before that, that process should have started. It came late; but nonetheless it was something which has to be done.

Time and again we have heard even today one of our BJP friends said what is the character of a Ram Bhakt.

MR. SPEAKER: These things are ingrained in our understanding.

There are many many members. This is 8.10 p.m. now. I have a list of about 20-25 Members who want to speak, which I cannot accommodate. Some of them I will accommodate today and some of them afterwards. Please leave that.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I only want to say that they would have proved themselves as better Ram Bhaktas, as true Ram Bhaktas if on that day they had

stood between that surging violent mob and the structure and they had protected that structure even at the risk of their lives. Then I would have said: They have proved their faith in the saying, "Pran Jayam Par Vachana Jayeen".

We are not fond of Article 356.

MR. SPEAKER: That point has been made very clear by our leader, I believe.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: All right, Sir., I will leave it.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, allow her to conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, she knows the pangs of sitting in this Chair.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: At least you should some what recompense me for the time for which I have waited.

When we find that in the States concerned, the State machinery is allowed to be used in such a way that dangerous things happened in the country, that people are deliberately sent from the States to demolish mosques, that communal organisations are allowed to acquire very large properties, I think, that is when the constitutional breakdown occurs. Therefore, although we are opposed to Article 356, this time, we have not opposed it.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Madam.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: It is not fair. I am coming to my final point. When we say that we are opposed to this no-confidence motion, that does not mean that we are opposed to this no-confidence motion because we support what the Government has done in Ayodhya. But it is for the sake of national unity. We have said this again and again. This is nothing new that if the Government acts like a Government, if the Government acts firmly to stem this tide of communalism, then however much we

are opposed to them, on every other issue we are going to stand by them on this issue. We have said it before and we are saying it now.

Finally, I would say that we cannot support this motion. We have to oppose it because it is only a pretext for enforcing an implicit sanction for what is not only unlawful but also criminal.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others have virtually denounced the destruction of minorities places of worship in other countries - in Pakistan and Bangladesh. But now they are proceeding to justify it here. If it happens in India and if these people do it, that is justified. You cannot right a wrong by a second wrong.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: They have done two hundred wrongs, Madam.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Yes, I am sure you have done more than that. They have said again and again. They have spoken against and again about the possibility of a said again and again. They have temple being there. Now if a temple had been there four hundred years before even if it was demolished, is it either to replace that by demolishing a mosque? Is it right to go back to any barbaric act that happened 400 years before or 1,000 years before or 2,000 years before. Majority fanaticism of this kind finds its mirror image also in minority fundamentalism and both kinds of fundamentalism must be fought. Therefore, we felt that to support this no-confidence motion would mean acquiring implicitly with all these unsavoury under-hand games that B.J.P. have been playing with the conscience of the people, with the sentiments of the people.

I will end with this. Only day before yesterday a memorandum came to your officer signed by 30,000 women from Delhi who had said that they do not want the demolition of the mosque, they had not wanted the demolition of the mosque - Hindu

women, many of them - they had not wanted these riots, they had not wanted spread of this poisonous communalism.

MR. SPEAKER: That is really a new point which you have made.

Please conclude.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The voice of reason that has spoken through that memorandum should be heard and amends must be made both by that side and by the other side also for all the damage that has been done.

20.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-fourth Report

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): Sir, I beg to present the twenty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

20.15 hrs

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS- CONTD.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): The Government had announced that a white Paper would be laid. It will be proper to have a discussion on it after the issue of White Paper: Otherwise it would be a great mess if there is no white Paper.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: White Paper should be a correct paper also.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say something.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would give you a chance to speak. Please do not speak just now.

[*English*]

I am not going to allow this kind of a thing. I do not want these things. Please understand. I will give you time later on.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: I want to take leave (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: I have to go by Bhopal bound train (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Parliament does not work for train or Members.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: I am not seeking time. I want to speak on Monday (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot guarantee you for Monday.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: Then should I miss the train (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for you to decide. Such matters are not discussed in the Parlia-

ment. You may catch the train or miss it, don't discuss it in Parliament. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time when the Ayodhya issue was being discussed, I had requested the House and the people of the country through this House that the crisis of Ayodhya should be taken as an opportunity to create an atmosphere of good will among the people and the mosque should be protected. But whatever took place, I do feel that majority of the countrymen did not like the demolition of the mosque and they really felt sorry for it. I feel that this incident which was happened on 6th December, was inevitable. Despite the utmost efforts of the government to prevent the incident and the support of all the political parties in this regard the incident took place. So I feel that something which has to take place it takes place in all the condition, I also feel that there is always a creation after a destruction. I think that such a vast destructive incident has created a constructive aspect that this is the high time to eliminate the feelings of discriminatory attitude from the hearts of the people for ever because an attempt was going on to create discrimination between the two communities for a long time. How is it possible it is possible only if we stick to a few concepts. Since the debate was initiated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and he suggested the other Members to stick to facts only, I would also speak of the facts only. I hope that the Members would accept it. A point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members is that a propaganda is being made throughout the country for the last 4-5 years that the Muslims in this country are against Lord Ram and the building of the temple of Lord Ram. I strongly condemn this act. There is no such feelings among the Muslims. No Muslim did oppose the building of temple there. I read out two couplets of Iqbal to express the feelings of Muslims in regard to Lord Ram, it will make many revelations to the House.

"Hai Ram ke wajood par hindostan ko naaz,
Ahle nazar samajhte hain, usko Imame
Hind."

Apart from this, the next couplet needs your special attention:-

"Aizaz us charge hidayat ka hai yahi,
Roshantarash lehar hai, jamane mein
shama-e-Hind."

I feel, this not only represents the feelings of Iqbal but also the feelings of all the Muslims living in India. Now, if we try to find out why it all started then we shall come to this conclusion that in our country history of communalism goes parallel with the history of freedom struggle. The very day, the struggle for attaining freedom started in this country, the propaganda for communalism also started. We cannot forget that how the British Empire, while retreating, divided this country into two parts and till now Britishers interfere in our matters, which compels me to read out this couplet:

"Kisne kaha ki toot gaya khanjare pharang,

Seene pe jakhme nau bhi hain, dage
kohan ke saath".

Even today they are active. They transmit the news of the demolition of a Mosque in Pakistan and demolition of a temple in India, likewise and try to make us quarrel. I would like you to consider all these points.

Now, there are some facts which we should keep in our minds. As our nation is multi religious, multi lingual and multi cultural, we should make efforts to maintain its synthesis. If there is an attempt to sabotage it and if we reduce its fabric to shreds then the people of this country will not tolerate it. A long discussion is needed in this regard. Yesterday, Vajpayee ji was referring to the Shahbano case and the personal laws also and I feel that these issues were well tackled by my some colleagues. I can also add to it but it is not of that much importance. I would like to submit that the way it all happened,

shows a possibility of involvement of a fascist element in it. Now where and how this element will lead us to. Whether this fascism would convert into terrorism or terrorism would lead to fascism. I would like the House to consider all such points and take a note of them.

One more thing which I would like to submit that we have our own religions which is a matter of one's faith. But the issue being faced by the nation is much more important as my colleagues have referred to the economic situation, unemployment, poverty, health and family planning. If we lead cat and dog life then I feel that our nation will become the most backward nation in the Asia, which we are becoming gradually. And it would be an unfortunate thing that a national having a population of 90 crore becomes backward due to its own conflicts and contradictions.

One more point, I would like to submit to the Prime Minister that we should not even use the word "minority" in the House. Because with minority comes the point of religious identity and there is no need of religious identity here. There are fifteen crore Muslims in the country, they are not minority. Our population is much more than the total population of Middle-East and all Arab nations. Our population is even more than the population of Pakistan and Bangladesh. We are second to Indonesia only in this regard. Our population is more than all the nations of Western Asia who claim to be 100 per cent Muslims. Every sixth person is Muslim here. If you call this population a minority then you are creating a religious identity. This country does not need this type of religious identity. I want that everybody should be given an equal treatment. Nobody should be asked about his religion, his caste, his language and his area. The day we end up with such type of mentality, we shall be able to unite and integrate the country. This is such an opportunity, which should be availed of. The true sense of National integration should be brought in the House. Then only we can make progress in true sense.

So far as the no confidence motion of

[Sh. Kamaluddin Ahmed]

Shri Vajpayee ji is concerned it is like one who is not ashamed of one's wrong doings. Shri Vajpayee is not here, otherwise I could have asked him to withdraw this motion and replace it with my proposal and create a goodwill in the country. This chapter which has caused damage, should be removed from the history and a new history rewritten free of all sort of quarrels and discriminations. We should work in this direction.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the mishappenings in Ayodhya on 6th December. The Ayodhya, where Luv and Kush...

MR. SPEAKER: We know Ramayana.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You may listen to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not tell us. There is a time limit. Please do not tell us Ramayana.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): This is Uttar Ramayana.

AN. HON. MEMBER: This is Kanshiram Ramayana.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I shall speak as per your permission but if I abuse anybody that is also not going to serve the purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a good orator. You tackle an issue perfectly but sometimes it becomes lengthy. That is why, I am asking you to confine to the issue only.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have to catch a train that is why, I shall be brief.

MR. SPEAKER: You speak very well but it is very lengthy.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: After recognising their father, Luv and Kush freed Ram. Ram asked them to accompany him to the Ayodhya.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making it lengthy like the tail of Hanuman.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: At that time it was not called Avadh or Ayodhya. When Luv and Kush came to know about Sita's exile through Valmiki ji they vowed in Avadh to take revenge in Ayodhya. But as it was their father's birth place they did not take any revenge. Therefore, both the brothers did not go to Ayodhya. Today, our colleagues made that Ayodhya a battle ground. I am saying this because being the Janambhoomi they refused to go there. Today they have turned it into a battle ground. I think, all my colleagues should give it a serious thought.

So far as this dispute is concerned the no-confidence was presented by Shri Vajpayee and I feel that by doing this he has helped the Government. Because, today country is facing the problems of price rise, a new economic policy and foreign infiltration. We, ourselves, were going to present a no-confidence motion but the act of B.J.P. became a shield to cover the faults and errors of the Government. So far as the background of this no-confidence motion is concerned, I would like to say that many points have been mentioned by other people in this regard like breaking a promise with Supreme Court. A commitment with the nation was broken. The Government violated the constitution. In my opinion those, who broke their promise, should be punished accordingly as every promise is not given in writing. They have not only broken the verbal promise but also the written one. We feel sorry for it because they are out M.Ps as well as the citizen of the country and they also have faith in Rama. Valmiki and Vashishta jointly decided this as Sita-Ram, first Sita and then Ram. 26 hundred years ago Panini had written in the first grammar of this world-first Sita then Ram, first Radha then Krishna, first mother then father. Today, I do not know why my colleagues gave banishment to Sita. During exile, when Ravana abducted Sita, and there was a war and why my colleagues removed her from Sita Ram, they know it better.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying it out of pain, I am not levelling any allegation. You must consider it. Probably, Azad Saheb has rightly said that communalism is the order of the day in the country. Nehruji had said that every communalist is dangerous, the majority communalism is more dangerous and we people who were involved in the freedom struggle from their childhood have seen it once. The partition of 1947, which we could not dream about, have had it and people like me who were released from jail on 15th August did not take any food that day. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Saheb, has addressed Pakistan as an enemy, number of times. But I do not want to call her an enemy because some of the relics of oldest Indian civilization are still in Pakistan. Rigveda was written there. Even the complete independence was pledged there. I do not want to call her an enemy. But so far as the tendency of communalism is concerned on which basis a slogan was tossed in the air before 1947 regarding a Muslim Nation and a Hindu Nation, the Britishers got a chance to divide us.

My friend Mr. Sulaiman Sait has rightly said that at that time it was All India Muslim League, now it is Indian Muslim league. India was not a union before 1950, then how it could be added to the Muslim league and we have committed a mistake by forging an alliance with Muslim league in Kerala. In that committee I had told my friends that by inviting R.S.S. and Jan sangh to Kerala, we were not doing a good thing because both of them are communal. Then first of all they befriended Muslim League to topple the Government of Chief Minister comrade Namboodaripad...*(Interruptions)* I admit that we have also committed the same mistake. I am still saying that.

Now, kindly listen to me patiently. Just now, Azad Saheb mentioned rightly that Kashmir is the region where people, in order to remain in India had fought with swords against the intruders. In the beginning Maharaja Hari Singh did not agree to the accession, of his state to Indian Union. He fled from Srinagar to Jammu. Sheikh Abdullah and his

followers engaged the invaders in a battle with swords as the only weapon.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEKAER: Today our subject of discussion is Ayodhya. What happened there is also to be discussed. We have to discuss the President's rule also. Now, what can be done, is also to be discussed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that riots have not taken place as yet. Two and a half lakh people have been rendered homeless and whenever somebody leaves his native place he does not do so with slight pain. Therefore, they have fled in anguish and as such the entire House and the entire nation are worried. Its responsibility rests on the Government and on ourselves. So, some solution is to be found out. Yet, Hindu-Muslim riots have not taken place there. The misdeeds of the terrorists have not taken the shape of riots. It is a matter of pride for Kashmir and ourselves as well. I would not like to go into other mistakes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister to reply to my point. If the past happenings are to be trusted, I do not understand how could they have perceived it by intuition. Had they dissolved it much earlier, perhaps, we would have alleged that democracy has been attacked. It is very difficult for anyone to perceive by intuition and make prediction. But I want to know whether our intelligence agency had given any report or not before the attack on the Masjid which started from 12 a.m. and continued till 6 p.m. I would like to know this also whether the Government knew that thousands of people had gone there with arms to demolish the Masjid on their own without conceding to any request either from this side or from that side? If the Government did not have any information, the fact that our intelligence agency has proved meaningless, at least in respect of Ayodhya incidents, should be

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

brought before this august House and the country. If the Government did have the information and yet it did not take any action, it is not only a serious lapse but it amounts to commission of a national crime and the Government cannot free itself from its responsibility. Was the Government paralysed during that period of 5 or 6 hours? This must be made clear before the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would go into the post-Ayodhya incidents at this juncture. I have also had to hear the slogans, "Murdabad" in my constituency from both sides. I know that people were agitated at that time, so, it was quite natural for them both to express their resentment. But I do not know exactly the news broadcast by the B.B.C. frequently up to 8th had veracity about the demolition of temples at several places but as one of my colleagues has said it rightly that it added fuel to the fire. People preferred to listen in the B.B.C. to A.I.R. and they used to come to tell me about the developments in the country. Under these circumstances, a number of crimes took place in the country. We have to take remedial steps for the families of those killed because all the victims were innocent, they were out and out innocent. We have to find out solution for all the temples and mosques that have been pulled down. But the issue I would like to emphasise most is the President's rule. In Uttar Pradesh no other way out was left because the Chief Minister had resigned, but about the remaining three states I have doubts. Yet, I am afraid, had these States done the same thing as happened on the 6th December, the country would have been in great peril. So, we are not in a position to oppose it. At the same time, we are not in a position to say that the act of their dismissal was right.

At present, I would not reply to the statement of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar because in childhood, one of our mates promised to score two goals in a football match but he could not. So, he scored two goals on his own side. In the same way, Shri Aiyar de-

cidied to score goal on his own side. I would not like to go into it this time, but the present condition of the country manifests its failure on all fronts. But it is our duty to oppose the no-confidence motion moved by the B.J.P. because the issue on which the B.J.P. has moved the motion is not agreeable to us. What Vajpayee ji has said, I admit, he has said so honestly. Let others speak as well. They should be bold enough to condemn the incident of the 6th December, though the earlier situation cannot be brought back yet, improvement can be made for the coming times. I would like to tell my hon. colleagues one more thing about the disputed site of the Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi. I have with me photographs of 1500-year-old 14 columns taken in the year 1990. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you allow me, I can show these photographs. I want to know whether these columns have also been demolished by those people. If they did so, they have demolished the history and culture of the country. It is not a matter of Hindus and Muslims alone but the faith, the history and the culture of 90 crore people of the country have been attacked. I want that such an attack should be condemned and I oppose this no-confidence motion from my own and on behalf of my party.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Vajpayee has moved one-line motion which expresses its want of confidence in the council of Ministers. Whatever has been said here is in the context of Ayodhya. I am sorry to say that my colleagues who were criticising the economic policies of the government till yesterday and which they criticise even today and who were opposing the Dunkel proposal and the privatisation policy of the Government, are speaking against this motion today. The motion runs only in one line "That the House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers". It has nothing to do with Ayodhya. They do not face the truth, because their only intention is to call the B.J.P. by bad names. I do not talk of the intention and policy of the Government, because neither the intention of the Government is good nor its policies. That is why,

they are not producing good results. I am sorry for it.

I wished our hon. colleagues of the Left Front or of the National Front or from other Parties would have said that is really the result of the failure of the Government. Why this situation was not viewed in that context? What was the need for viewing it from the Ayodhya angle? Honourable Atalji has expressed here that the economic policies of the Government have failed. Atalji had also said that the Government has done something unconstitutional by dismissing the three B.J.P. ruled States. It has been a murder of the democracy. No significant discussion took place in this context. It was not considered necessary to speak in the context. It was not considered necessary to speak in the context as to why the patriotic organisations like the R.S.S., the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Bajrang Dal were banned. I have examples to cite here. The Central Governments obeyed it. The officers of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh were sealed and their workers were apprehended. But the Madhya Pradesh High Court gave decision against the declaration of the Central Government and held that the seal be broken. It held that the Government had no power to do so as and it was illegal. I want to know what was the need to take such steps in such a hurry?

I would like to speak, particularly in the context of Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Government was dissolved. All the three State Governments were dissolved. Even the Himachal Pradesh Government was dissolved. Even section 144 was not imposed in Himachal Pradesh and there was no riot nor was there any danger to life and property, nor was there any disturbance. If the government has any ill will only because there was the rule of the Bharatiya Janata Party, it is a different matter. In the context of Madhya Pradesh I would like to say that there was no such incident in Madhya Pradesh. The Central Ministers visit Bhopal violating security arrangements and without

giving prior notice to the Chief Minister. They go there violating the Centre's security arrangements and provoke the people where riots were taking place or being incited by some persons. Are these acts on the part of responsible persons of the centre not against their conduct and policy and are they not unconstitutional? And yet they ask for the dismissal of the Government. I know it very well that after the Government was formed in Madhya Pradesh. Our Congress-Colleagues were greatly pained because the Madhya Pradesh Government was functioning very well. It fulfilled its commitment to waive loans. It fulfilled its commitment to solve housing problem by providing housing facility. It had promised to give jobs to unemployed persons. The government was doing good work. As regards the law and order situation the Government which preceded it as well as the present government have aside that the law and order situation is satisfied. The law and order situation in Rajasthan is also considered to be satisfactory. It never happened that Central Ministers visited that state on a single day and made inciting speeches. They went to Jabalpur and made instigating speeches. They also made speeches in Ujjain and Indore and instigated riots there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that the way these Governments have been dismissed by the Central government is nothing but ill-intention and ill-will. It is also unconstitutional. It is nothing but the murder of democracy. I want to know, after all what is the justification of dismissing the Government. The then Chief Minister Shri Sunder Lal Patwa was informed that the Central Government has issued notification under unlawful activities which he must follow. He implemented it instantly. A number of senior members of the Sangh were arrested. The members of the Vishwa Hindu parishad and the Bajrang Dal were also arrested. No order was disobeyed or violated. The Chief Minister had said that he would follow the orders in toto. I am sorry to say that 6 months back, the central Ministers used to say that Madhya Pradesh Government should be dismissed and that the Madhya Pradesh Government would not last.

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

This incident occurred on the 6th. Six months back it was said. It means they were waiting for an opportune moment so that the Government may be dismissed on one pretext or the other. What was the fault of the Rajasthan Government? I do not want to go into the details of these incidents. So, you got ready to take action against them. Action was taken against the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments. There were some persons from the ruling party whose names I can mention if I am asked to do so, who visited the places which were incident-free and which were peaceful. They went to my constituency and instigated the people and asked them to take revenge. The Government did not take any action against them. The Government did not take any action against them, nor could it take any action against them, nor it wanted to taken action. A news-item has appeared that a member of the Babri Masjid Action Committee Shri Zilani has sought help from the U.N.O. Is it not treason? Is it not a challenge to the sovereignty of the country? What action has been taken against him? An hon. Member has said that the person who is seeking assistance from the U.N.O. is not working well. This news has appeared in the issue of the Janasatta on the 16th December.

Recently 32 temples were demolished in Kashmir after these incidents. Not a single member has said that the temples were pulled down. This is not the right way. Kashmir is also a part of this country. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has said that he is a nationalist. He is showing us path. How can Shri Azad show us path? What was done to the hon. Leader of the Jana Sangh Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee? All of you know about the three Chief Ministers of that State. At that time he was got murdered there. The murder was committed in Kashmir. But it is still a secret. Today our leaders are detained. What is the reason behind it? Is hon. Advaniji such a criminal that he should be taken from one place to the other and at a time when the government so wishes. What crime has he committed? He was standing in

Ayodhya and making appeals to all to get down and to keep peace. The leader of the other House Dr. Joshi was also saying the same thing. These leaders are patriots and he wants to show him the path of nationalism. We believe in nationalism and we are the people who are out and out patriots. There is nothing to doubt our patriotism. And, Azad Saheb, you need not teach us any lesson.

I would like to submit that Madhya Pradesh High Court had given stay order in Jabalpur on a writ petition regarding the arrest of a few RSS activists holding that their arrest is wrong and the action being taken against them under unlawful activity should be stopped. The court held that they should not be arrested and law should be properly implemented. That law was challenged. I am sorry to say that Government is taking steps in haste without giving it a proper thought. On what basis did government ban VHP and RSS? What incidents took place after 6th in the country and whether the sangh is responsible for eruption of any communal riots and incidents of loot and arson? Hon. Member demanded an inquiry into it. In my constituency some men from the ruling party instigated attacks on people and firing was also resorted to and a policeman was stabbed. Other areas were remained undisturbed. Who are the people who create disturbance. It should be investigated. While dismissing three B.J.P. - ruled states, the Government did not think of dismissing Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments. If it is viewed in the context of death toll or inability to handle law and order situation or violation of Government orders, then Maharashtra witnessed the worst situation. who is guilty for it, why then Government is stepping back in dismissing it? In Gujarat many incidents took place, people were burnt alive but Government is hesitating in dismissing that State Government because it is their own Government. Some people are blaming the police but it is not proper to demoralise the police. What happened in West Bengal? What happened in other Congress-ruled States. Why then Government is not dismissing those State Govern-

ments? I would like to know if that is the basic reason, then the Government should have dismissed the Maharashtra Government first where incidents are taking place, law is not complied with and murders are being committed and where the number of killings is the highest. I asked one of my Congress friends as to why did they dismiss our governments. He replied that they had dismissed eleven. I replied that those State Governments were crossing the period of even six years. And in the present case, even the reports of the Governments were favourable, despite the pressure exerted by the Centre, the situation did not warrant their dismissal. The Central Government has murdered democracy by dismissing three State Governments. I would like to raise an objection to it.

In view of the circumstances under which this no-confidence motion has been brought, I wish all may support it. I would not like to go into evidence. A lot had already been said about Ayodhya and I don't want to repeat them. A former Member of Parliament has written a letter to our hon. Prime Minister. Yesterday, Rasheed Masoodji was making a speech about which Rajveerji and I have given notice. While making his speech he went to the extent to say that lest Atalji should meet the same fate Mahatma Gandhi had met. "In our country the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi was a true and staunch patriot. He gave the country the message of unity, brotherhood, love and of fighting against tyranny and atrocity. It was a message of a faith. Two or three days back I went through the statement made by Shri Vajpayeeji. That statement carried the same message. But I know that there are such organisations in the country whose record shows that they kill a true and honest Hindu who talk of humanity and the Father of the nation mahatma Gandhi is testimony to it. Shri D.D. Upadhyaya is also testimony to it because when he began to keep aside from his policies, he too met the same fate the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi had met. Now Shri Vajpayeeji has begun to make statement keeping aside from his policies, so he should be cautious. His life is a must for us. We wish he should give the message of

humanity. Since fascists know no religion, they don't allow a true and staunch Hindu of this country to remain alive. Those who talk of humanity are not allowed to remain alive by them." I am sorry such statement has been made here. I would like to submit that this statement should be expunged. A former Member of Parliament, Rameshwar Singh has written a letter to the Prime Minister. he has demanded decision on the basis of the motion. I have drawn your attention to it that what Shri Rasheed Masud has said yesterday is not in good taste. That is why I have quoted it. As my colleague has said, I don't take much time and conclude.

So far as that structure is concerned, it is proved that it is a part of Ram-Janambhoomi on the basis of archeological proofs, old documents and historical discoveries and I have got a copy of an old Gazetteer which I quote and conclude:

[English]

"North Western Provinces and Oudh Described and Arranged" published by Indological Book House from Delhi in 1897:- "It is locally affirmed that at the Musalman conquest there were three important Hindu temples at Ayodhya these were the Janamasthanam, the Svargadvaram and the Treta-ka-Thakur. On the first of these Mis Khan built a masjid during the reign of Babar, which still bears his name. This old temple must have been a very fine one, for many of its columns have been utilized by the Musalmans in the construction of Babr's Masjid."

[Translation]

I am saying all this because this is an old Gazetteer and not a recent one. These archeological proofs are many and they prove that temple was there and the temple should be there. Worship has been continuing there. So, to say that it was a mosque is to mislead the people. It has been said again and again that it is a disputed structure and even in courts it has been termed a disputed structure. To call it a masjid is to mislead the people. Even outside the House, the word

- [Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

Masjid should not be used and wrong direction should not be issued. It should be called a disputed structure.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): There was a mosque, we have seen it,

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: There was a temple.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Aarambagh): He has himself said that there is a mosque.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: I have submitted that mosque had been constructed there after demolishing a temple.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pandeya, you need not convince.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: That is why I was submitting that the context in which this motion has been brought is different from that of Ayodhya alone. It has been brought in the context of ban on organisations, wrong policies of the Government leading to chaos in the country, deteriorating law and order situation, poverty in the country, shaking of people's confidence in government which has murdered democracy by dismissing State Governments and its oppressing policies. I wish my friends would view this motion in the context of all this, as they have been opposing Government policies in their statements and speeches, and would vote in favour of this motion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think many Members are sitting here for a long time. We should respect their wishes and we should continue to work here.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Today!

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, today itself. Otherwise you would not get any opportunity to speak Chitta Basu ji.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We can continue on Monday.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it would not be possible on Monday. If you really want, you can speak today, otherwise I would not be able to give you time on Monday. Now you can speak. Ten minutes for you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I will be very much brief because I am quite well aware of the constraint of the time. Instead of arguing, instead explaining, instead of clarifying my position, I simply want to put on record my party's position regarding the issue. I do not like that you should unnecessarily stop me. I shall not argue.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me decide whether you are arguing properly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I shall not argue with you, I shall state my position. Just give me time. And that is quite fair and proper also.

Sir, at the outset, I rise to oppose the Motion moved by hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The reason is very simple. The reason is that the country demands today that there would be united efforts of all democratic and secular forces to fight the demon of communalism. The secular and democratic forces of our country are united today in order to preserve, maintain, protect the secular and democratic values which we have inherited during the course of the freedom movement of our country.

The demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya is not merely a demolition of a temple or a masjid but the demolition of the entire rich heritage that we have inherited during ages and decades. The demolition of the masjid by the rabid communal forces - the BJP, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal and the combine - is a crime against the Constitution of our country. It is a crime against secularism and it is also a crime against national unity. It is in defiance of the judicial orders. It is in gross abuse of the

solemn assurances given to this House, outside and to the court. It is a challenge to the ethos of the Indianness which is based on composite culture, composite tradition and by intermingling of different streams of cultures in the country.

21.00 hrs.

The perpetrators of this crime should not go unpunished and this punishment should be given by this highest representative body of the country.

Some of the leaders of the temple movement claim that they are for democracy. I want to make it very much clear that secularism and democracy in the Indian context are inseparable. If you want democracy you must protect secularism. If you destroy secularism you destroy democracy. Therefore, democracy and secularism, in Indian context, are inter-twined. They cannot be separated. Therefore, I appeal to the Members of this House that this very concept, the perception of the nexus between democracy and secularism should not be lost sight of.

This is the lesson Ayodhya has taught us. If we ignore this lesson the country will be in peril.

Some leaders of the movement have already proudly claimed that demolition of the masjid is a part of temple movement and wider ideological issues.

Sir, as I promised, I shall not argue nor I shall enter into debate.

This very statement admits the pre-planned nature of the assault on the masjid. It was a well-orchestrated and diabolical plan to unleash torrents of communal hatred and violence which have consumed and engulfed some parts of the country.

What is the temple movement and what are the wider issues involved in this destruction of the masjid? To be very brief, the aim and perception of this temple movement is

the establishment of *Hindu Rashtra* and theocracy, a fascist system based on revivalism, obscurantism and ostracism. It aims at denying equal rights and opportunities to the minorities of all religious beliefs and faiths. The inevitable result of this would be the further vivisection of the nation and the country, the danger of which parliament cannot afford to ignore.

Lastly, while I oppose the No-Confidence Motion, that does not mean I have, or my party has, confidence in this Government, unalloyed and uninhibited. I want to make it clear. This Government is also not above criticism and deserves no less condemnation for the policies it pursues. Its policy was not to fight ideologically and politically the communal virus, the communal policies. As a matter of fact, in the past-pampered these communal forces in order to achieve partisan ends. Therefore, the Government has got no comprehensive and integrated policy to fight against communalism, to combat against the danger of communalism in our country.

If today the Government's attitude is hesitant and half-hearted, it is reflected by the manner in which the ban order has been handled. As all matter of fact, let me tell you that, some of the judicial pronouncements have already been made for not implementing the ban orders by certain High Courts of the country.

We have been opposed to the very idea of arbitrary invocation of Article 356 to bring down an elected Government. In this case, I would say, although the situation was very critical, but the Government might have been much more prudent, had other constitutional provisions to protect the Constitution were resorted to before the invocation of Article 356 in the three B.J.P. ruled States.

Lastly, in conclusion I say, Sir, that let me make it clear that our Party is opposed to the No-Confidence Motion of the B.J.P., but it does not repose unalloyed and uninhibited confidence in the Government. We shall continue our battles against this discredited Government and its anti-people's policies.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the honourable mover for giving us this opportunity to discuss threadbare and also I congratulate him for his customary eloquence and melodrama while defending the indefensible. He has spoken like a statesman, but he has also given us the chance to see the two faces of the B.J.P. and the communal elements in this country. So, what was his aim and what was his aim plus? If his aim was to castigate the Government for dismissing three of the B.J.P. State Governments, that was the one to which he made a passing reference, but the aim plus is more sinister. The aim plus was not to receive the flak from the entire House, but to drag in the Government also to face the flak because immediately after the 6th, the black Sunday, the man-made catastrophe and calamity of monumental proportions, monumental shame and shock and horror to this nation and to the 5000 years of Indian culture took place. For two days this House was hijacked, nobody could discuss anything and the House had to be adjourned for about a week giving the impression that Parliament has become irrelevant and people should take to the streets. I am glad that this discussion has also given the chance to hear the eloquent speeches of not only the leaders of various political parties represented here, but also to get to know their perceptions and this debate has also given an opportunity for those parties to also highlight the philosophy for which they stand. This was an admirable opportunity because every one thinks that mid-term election is round the corner and therefore.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): There is no need to see the newspapers for this, everything is on record.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I am telling my views and not asking your views, I am not airing your views. I did not disturb you when you were speaking. That is my perception.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): They are your supporters. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, some of

the eloquent speakers before me have referred to what happened in 1990. That was one of the aim plus — once again in the name of Ram the Government will collapse, then all my friends sitting on that side would get a chance to come to this side. Anyway, my friend Mr. Anil Basu may not admit it, but in his heart of hearts, he also wanted to control the Government, as evidenced by the newspaper reports where his leaders have been gloating over the fact that the banning of these communal organisations and also dismissing the State Governments have been done at their behest and on their advice. Please read the papers, *The Hindustan Times and The Times of India* of yesterday. (*Interruptions*). Sir, this has been a breach of faith. If 60 crores had faith that the 450-year old structure by whatever name you call it, whether it is Babri Masjid or Ram Lalla Mandir — if 60 crores had faith that it was a mandir, then 15 crores people had faith that it was a masjid. Nobody can deny and nobody does deny in this House that that structure, by whatever name you call it, Babri Masjid or Ram Lala Mandir, was 450 years old and more. So, to destroy the cultural heritage is nothing short of barbarism. I thought the days of barbarism was dead and we are living in a civilised society. The people who broke the temple as well as the mosque are now crying that the temples are being destroyed elsewhere outside India. Every action has an opposite and equal reaction and it was to be expected that there would be civil war, there would be violence. But I would like to congratulate the Indian people for their tolerance and sagacity that notwithstanding the fact that tempers, feelings and sentiments were running high, only 1,200 people were victims in this monumental catastrophe. I do admit that the State Governments have also played their part and the hon. Defence Minister has also said that the Armed Forces were alerted and they were kept in readiness. Some of the State Governments did not seek the help of the Army. I do not know whether there was any ego problem or whether there was a diabolical reason behind it or whether there was any sinister move behind it. But, since we have not been having the sittings to parlia-

ment and we do not have access to what had happened - newspapers cannot give us everything - I would like the Government or the Government's spokesman to take the House into confidence and tell us what happened in those fateful hours and fateful days.

Sir, the BJP is very proud of its discipline, culture and the high principles. When the leaders of the BJP, leaders of R.S.S. the VHP, leader of the Bajrang Dal were present only a hundred yards away, how is it that about 500 well-trained, motivated people who had been having a clandestine training just like any operation - if the photographs are to be believed which came in the newspapers - could destroy this 450 years old structure or the mosque or the temple? How is it that about five lakhs of *kar sevaks* led by their leaders were mute spectators? Is it not convincing that 500 people could destroy our cultural heritage which they had promised in Parliament, in the National Integration Council and to the Prime Minister, to uphold and protect. Is this the track record of a party which boasts of its discipline, its *adarsh*, its *anushashan*, its *sidhant* and its cultural heritage? I do not know who is going to answer this question.

Sir, I believe that an inquiry is on by the CBI. I would suggest that apart from the CBI, all the Intelligence agencies should be set into motion, because we must get to the bottom of this. This entire operation of conceit, deceit, perfidy and falsehood and all these perverted actions should have to be gone into and we should find out as to whose hand is behind all this, whose hand is behind the instability in this country and whose hand is behind the insecurity in this country, at a time when the country is about to overcome its economic difficulties and it was going into a path of economic development.

Sir, similar things had happened immediately after the Non-Aligned Meet in 1983. You are also in the know of the things as to how Mrs. Gandhi had to pay the supreme sacrifice, because India was on top of the world after 1983. The same cruel hadns took

away Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, another former Prime Minister, at a time when we were cementing the country together. So, we must get to the bottom of it, as to who stands to gain from this, our insecurity and our division. After 'Operation Blue Star' the Hindus and the Sikhs were divided. After this Babri Masjid issue, the Hindus and the Muslims were sought to be divided. Who stands to gain by this? We must get to the bottom. I am glad that the Government and the Prime Minister have announced that there is going to be a White Paper. I do hope that the White Paper on the Babri Masjid will be prepared soon and put up in Parliament so that we would know what is happening.

In this regard, it reminds me of Julius Caesar in his funeral ceremony in which the funeral speech was made by Mark Anthony: He said, Friends, Romans, countrymen. I would like to say here: Friends, Indians, countrymen: Lend me your ears I have to bury Caesar and not to praise him. Instead of Caesar I will say, bury the culture heritage and not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with the bones. So, let it be with them.

The evil that has happened will remain with us for a long time to come and it will be a scar which will be very difficult to remove. So, we must put our heads and hearts together and to see that Parliament has to be relevant. We cannot allow Parliament to be hijacked like that. Parliament is the highest legislative forum where we must debate and discuss in a cool manner, in a collective manner, in a statesman like manner and not allow things to be taken to the streets or to break the law or violate the Constitution. Strong action is necessary.

Sir, you had been a former Rajya Raksha Mantri. You know very well that every cadet in the National Defence Academy when he joins is given a little poem by Rudyard Kipling. With your permission, I would like to quote only the portion of it which is relevant:

"If you can keep your head when all about you

[Sh. K.P. Singh Deo]

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;

If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting too;

If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,

Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,

Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, not talk too wise;

If you can dream - and not make dreams your master;

If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim,

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And treat those two impostors just the same;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken

Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,

And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings

And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,

And lose, and start again at your beginnings

And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone,

And so hold on when there is nothing in you

Except the will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,

Or walk with Kings - nor lose the common touch,

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,

If all men count with you, but none too much;

If you can fill the unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds! 'worth of distance run,

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,

And - which is more - you'll be a Man, my leader!"

He will be a Man, my leader.

Thank you, Sir.

I oppose the Motion of No-Confidence.

[Translation]

PROF. PREMDHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing the no-confidence motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. At the same time, all the speakers have expressed their hope that the debate would help in restoring the confidence of the nation. The way the Central Government dismissed three BJP Governments, which enjoyed more than two-thirds majority, misusing Article 356 and the way the State Assemblies were dissolved is a heavy blow to the Constitution. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there was a need to dismiss any State Government in view of the law and order situation, Maharashtra was at number one and then it was the number of the Gujarat Government, the Karnataka Government, the West Bengal Government. If statistics in respect of

killings and riots are collected, then the number of such incidents in the BJP - ruled States was the lowest. Our pain is still greater. In Himachal Pradesh not even a single incident took place after the incident of 6 December and you will be surprised to hear that on 14 December, just two days before 16 December, a news was broadcast on All India Radio in the evening that a Union Minister had paid a visit to Himachal Pradesh and he said that law and order situation in Himachal Pradesh was quite satisfactory. It is on the record.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Who was that Minister?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: You know it. Do not get involved in group disputes. I have already said that the All India Radio had broadcast the news first of all that the situation is satisfactory. While speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, the hon. Prime Minister said that the Himachal Pradesh Government had done tremendous job in the field of education. He had praised the contribution of Himachal Pradesh. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had said repeatedly that excellent work is being done in Himachal Pradesh. You would be surprised to know that the adviser to the Governor, appointed by the Centre, had said that the policies initiated by Shanta Kumar Government would be implemented and no change would be made in them because they were right. What was the justification then? When the law and order situation was normal and policies were right, why was the Government dismissed then. Has it not been done with a feeling of revenge? Is it not a fact that as soon as a statement was issued by an M.L.A. to the effect that he had gone to perform Kar Seva, Shanta Kumar Government arrested him then and there.

The way the Government has misused Article 356 is a serious blow to the federal structure. That is why, we have moved the No-Confidence Motion. When the framers of the Constitution had envisaged the federal structure in the country, they had envisaged

that there might be Governments in States and at the Centre of different parties. In case the State Governments did not function well, what would be the rights of the Centre in that case. State Governments are dismissed only when they do not abide by the Centre's orders and they do not implement policies properly and they do not implement the bans imposed by the Centre, as hon. Members have said, that is the reason. But I would like to submit that all of a sudden the Governor has been asked to sign another report as the first report was not correct. What emergency had arisen. There was no riot, no accident, everything was going on smoothly, the State Government was implementing the policies which were being supported by all, including the Union Minister and the Union Government. Shri Arjun Singh asked since when the Bhartiya Janata Party represents the Hindu Community. In the same breath he said that the country and the national forces would not accept that kind of Hinduism. I would like to ask, if the Bhartiya Janata Party does not represent the sentiments of the Hindus then who says that Arjun Singh has become a representative of the whole of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to two statistical facts. In the last election the Congress Party had obtained 9 crore and 82 lakh votes from throughout the country whereas the Bhartiya Janata Party obtained 5 crore and 43 lakhs votes. So by virtue of obtaining 9 crore 82 lakh votes the Congress Party claims to represent the whole of the country and the Bhartiya Janata Party which is in the second place and has obtained 5 crore 43 lakh votes is considered to have no base. Things have gone wrong because of the pressure group operating within the ruling party and also due to internal bickerings going which led to hasty decisions and it is perhaps for such a situation that poet has said-

"Mana ki Tabahi me kucch Hath Hai
Dushman ka,
Per kucch kayamat ki chal Apne Bhi to
Chalte Hain".

The Union Ministers behave in a strange

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

manner. When one of the hon. Ministers visited Bombay recently, he said that the people belonging to the minority class have been killed by the police and when the hon. Minister of Home Affairs paid a visit there he refused this and justified the steps taken by the police. Then what message does the Government want to send through these contradictory statements. Moreover, varying reports about the conduct of the Senior Ministers are pouring in. But History will bear testimony to the happenings of Ayodhya.

The hon. Prime Minister has a videocassette which he should display. Shri Sharad Pawar says that he too has got a video cassette that he would also like to show it. The question is how can Shri Pawar and the hon. Prime Minister have separate cassettes? The C.B.I. must have prepared this video cassette which, I think, should be played here to report about the happenings of Ayodhya.

Our colleagues here belonging to the left parties emphasised that there has been no condemnation. Here I would like to ask from them whether they are ready for condemnation for the role played by the Communist Party during 1942.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): They supported the Britishers at that time.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Again at the time of Chinese aggression in 1962 what was the role played by these left parties. Are they ready to condemn that?

(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: They were supporting China during 1962.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: It means the role played by the Communists during the year 1962 is still being justified by them. Some hon. Members have asserted that the Communists are the only wellwishers of the people belonging to the minority class. We

need not go to a distant past, let us just recollect the incident that occurred at Turkman Gate during emergency. let us recollect who ordered the demolition of the houses and whose were these houses. I was informed by several friends that three sikh youths had come to Delhi from my constituency during 1984 when violence broke out here. All of them were brunt alive by putting tyres around their necks. I would like to know from the Government whether anyone has been punished for that or whether any F.I.R. has been lodged or whether any legal process has been started. if not, then why this dual yardstick is adopted by the Government. If this is a time of introspection for the B.J.P., then it is also the time of introspection for all other Political Parties. Everyone should look within themselves to find out the mistakes committed by them. You know, preaching is easier. We saw that when an hon. Minister rose and said that the Bhartiya Janata Party has committed a great mistake there was thumping of desks. The whole of his political career was incidently reeling before my eyes. I was reminded when did he betray which Chief Minister and when and where he left a party or a leader. He should try to consider his own personal conduct. All through his political career, he has been playing politics of betrayal and yet he dare preach us that we have betrayed. Our leaders have already regretted that they could not keep up the promise they made. Nobody is ready to listen to it. What moral right they have got to ask us to apologise?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now foreign countries are also trying to put pressure on our policies. The hon. prime Minister of Bangla Desh is trying to dictate us. We know that Bangla Desh could get freedom only with the help of India. This country which had promised to remain a secular State has now become an Islamic Republic. Several mandirs have been demolished there but instead of making mention of that it is trying to dictate India. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ban that has been imposed...

In the end, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that you cannot suppress any political

views by imposing ban. The organisations that have been banned, I do not want to refer to only three Hindu organisations and for the sake of maintaining a balance these organisations should be freed from all the ban. I appeal that all ban should be removed. It is a wrong decision. Views cannot be suppressed like that. The organisations that are banned become all the more stronger. In 1948, the then Prime Minister had imposed a ban on the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, but later it had to be withdrawn. Similarly it was reimposed in 1975 but only to be withdrawn again. That is why it has been said about such organisations-

"Chirago ki Hifazat Karte-Karte Hawa ka Rukh Badalna Aa Gaya Hai,

Kahan Tak Aag Barsaoge Suraj, Hame Sholon Per Chaina Aa Gaya Hai".

These organisations will survive. If the Government has a difference of opinion with the views of these organisations then it should try to face them on the political ground. By imposing ban and by putting the man behind the bars the Government cannot gain anything. views cannot be arrested, you can only arrest persons, views spread faster when suppressed. If you think this is causing any damage to the country, then you should go to the people with your own views and you should try to seek fresh mandate. You say that the B.J.P. is left isolated. I dare say that if you all are united then you should seek fresh mandate from the electorate on one by one basis with the B.J.P. Let there be an election, we are ready for electoral battles. We will welcome it.

With these words I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Recent happenings at Ayodhya have really pained me. The happenings there the other day can never be forgiven and forgotten. It is a criminal, abominable and shameful act. India do not belong to Hindus alone. Apart from Hindus, people from so many other sects live in India. Not

merely Hindus but also Christians, Islamic brethren Sikh fraternity, Jains and people of various other sects and religious live in India.

Our country India is like a beehive. In the same way like Honey-bees collect honey from every flower, Indian people from various religions and parties gather the best principles held dearer to them to establish a Secular India. It is only to preserve the secularism and thereby the unity and integrity of this country our leaders have preserved a lot.

Today, we find the party-men of Bharatiya Janata Party go about with a narrow but look as though India belongs only to the Hindus and this really pains us. They also said that the act that was perpetrated the other day was an unexpected turn of even on that fateful day of the sixth of December. I am not prepared to accept the excuse offered by them. I strongly feel that it was a preplanned one and they carried on a well devised scheme already pre-conceived. Deliberately they have resorted to the act of desecrating the mosque. This is quite evident from the happenings that took place there that day.

The Supreme Court permitted them to have only a "Symbolic Kar Seva". But I would like to ask a pertinent question. Is it necessary to mobilise so many hundreds and thousands of people to carry out a mere "Symbolic Kar Seva"? Is it fair to go on Rath Yatra and whip up passions of the people? Is it fair on the part of Shri Advani to go round several towns and woo the sentiments of the people to perform a symbolic puja? I request you to weigh these questions dispassionately.

Shri Advani has also stated that the demolition of the mosque shocked him. Had he considered it to be unfortunate and shocking a thing, he thought to have intervened immediately and should have asked the Kar Sevaks to stop desecrating further the mosque. Did Shri Advani tried to control the mob? No. Did the President of BJP Shri Murli Manohar Joshi took any step to contain the

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act of vandalism? No. Even our colleague Kum. Uma Bharathi did not do anything to stop them from attacking further. Instead we find only the photographs of smiling Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi alongwith Kum. Uma Bharathi. It has appeared in several dailies. I request you to think it over. Is it not shameful?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu Era, you wanted to speak for this purpose?

[Translation]

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA: It is definitely shameful.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. Did you want to speak for this purpose?

[Translation]

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA: It is for you to see how shameful it is to be seen smiling together at a time when they should have rushed to stop the abominable act of desecrating the mosque. Hence I feel their warrants a severe condemnation. I do not think that the intentions of those who belong to BJP is to save Hinduism or to serve its cause. Construction of Ram Temple is not their real motto. They only want to capture power and occupy the treasury benches on this side of the House. They are interested in capturing power somehow, by any means, by hock or crook.

Those who belong to this party have demolished Gopal Temple and Hanuman Temple. Having demolished these temples, they claim they will construct Ram Temple. What is this duality? Why they have not condemned it? Another temple was also demolished. Why did they ignore it? That way they had demolished temples also and finally desecrated the mosque. Now it be-

comes quite clear that their real concern is not to construct a Ram Temple or to save Hinduism. It only proves that their real intention is to politicise the issue and capture power at any cost. Now the general public have seen exposed the real intentions of these people. They also went to the level of challenging us. They asked us whether we are prepared to go in for a Mid Term Poll. Why should we go in for a Mid Term Elections at this juncture? The present crisis has been raked up by vested interests and it does not involve the entire country. Let me throw a challenge to you. If you feel there should be an election now, are you all prepared to resign block? All the 119 of you may do well to resign on your own and face the By Elections instead of a Mid Term Poll. If all of you can stage a comeback from those four states then I am prepared to tender my resignation.

Hence I would like to stress on my point that this really does not concern all our country men. So you can come forward to resign in bloc if you want elections. If need be we can hold by-elections not a Mid Term Poll. We want by-elections for the BJP members. If you are ready, if you are courageous enough resign all of you.

I am really happy to your moving the No-Confidence Motion. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. He has not said anything against her. I would like to appreciate the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She had condemned the desecration of the mosque. As soon as she heard about the demolition of the mosque, she had unequivocally condemned it and I welcome it and appreciate her for that. She had truly reflected the right thinking. But before that she also pleaded for allowing Kar Seva. It was a derailed act on her part then.

[Translation]

*SHRIM. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunneveli): But she gave her opinion

that nothing untoward should happen.

*SHRI ASOKA PAJ (Peranbalur): She never said that the mosque be demolished.

*SHRIM. R. KADAMBURJANARDHANAN: When we have come forward to support you, your talking like this is unfair.

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA: So I heartily appreciate the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and I congratulate Shri Vajpayee the moves of this No Confidence Motion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Only one more minute, Sir. Because of this opportunity they will be unmasked and they will be exposed. Public will come to know what this BJP men are up to. Whether we want to have a Secular India or witness another Nava Kali caused by the communal divide. They were finding fault with the Prime Minister. They likened the Treasury Benches to DURİYODHANA and his men. They said the Prime Minister acted belatedly and charged him with inaction. But, I would like to say that our Prime Minister stood like DHARMRAJ, the YUDHISHTRA. He was calm and cool, an embodiment of tolerance. He trusted you. He relied on your words till the end. He wanted a negotiated settlement and he had sent so many of his emissaries to continue dialogue. Defence Minister checked with you whether you need the help of forces and on the Home Minister asked you whether you would be in need of security forces. When the Security forces were finally sent, a magistrate over there, Srivastava by name, sent back the advancing unit. They were blocked and hurdles were put on their way. At one point of time, Shri Kalyan Singh asks for Security Forces.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, now conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Just one minute sir. When the units were progressing the very same Kalyan Singh must burdles on their way and blocks them from moving further and says no at the end. Is it not dubious? It like Goebels. They surpassed him. BJP friends are here like Goebels.

[English]

SPEAKER: Everything is known to us. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, I place my demand. Much damage has been caused. Hence, I plead that we need not have a Ram Temple or a mosque over there. Instead we can have a National Monument at that very spot. A mosque can be constructed in a different place. We can construct a Ram Temple at some other place. Likewise I request that the 6th December shall be observed as National Secularism Day. This I insist. The Prime Minister should consider my request. So I express my sorrow at the happenings on that day and I strongly condemn it.

Shri Vajpayee said he was sorry for whatever that had happened.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Right. Your last two three sentences are the best. Please conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Sir, I thank you and with these words I conclude.

SHRI SHIBU SOREN (Dumka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this motion of No-Confidence has been moved by the B.J.P. which is itself responsible for the events of the 6th of December, I oppose it. There are numer-

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ous problems being faced by the country, but the greatest challenge we face is how to save the country from his integration. The rest of the demands are of secondary importance. I, therefore, oppose this No-Confidence Motion on behalf of our Party the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bhartiya Janata has achieved its motive. We raised voices but all went in vain. This has been a tradition of the country and we have also been raising the slogan that Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Christian are all brethren. We consider that we are the four sons of the same mother. We, the forest dwellers do also raise the same slogan irrespective of our party affiliations. Yet such an event has occurred in this country. There are followers of the Bhartiya Janata Party in those areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where Scheduled Tribes live. The candidates of the Bhartiya Janata Party have also been elected from many such constituencies. In spite of that 6th of December is being condemned in all those areas and their leaders are humiliated. There are people who hold that they will not tolerate only because their forefathers tolerated it in the past. It is this very Hindu-religion which allowed the practice of putting bells around the neck of the downtrodden. They talk of the Ramayan and the Ram Raj. I would like to remind that the same Rama had to take the help of the Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, this is the country where Ram and Ravan are both worshipped. It is a matter of the distant past. Times change and so does history. We liberated India after the sacrifice of lakhs of people in fighting out the Britishers. Hindu-Muslims, Christians, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have all made equal sacrifice. Where will they live then? Today a masjid has been demolished, tomorrow a church will be demolished. We, the Scheduled Tribes do not have any mandir or masjid, we offer prayer beneath trees or bushes. We do not have the concept of a mandir or a masjid. We are in a fix.

When our country was under the British

rule, the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes accepted Christianity. But the Hindus had an objection to it. But what is wrong in accepting Christianity? They are also human-beings. I am not a Christian. I am a non-Christian. But I am ably providing leadership to the people of our community in our areas. The Christians at least did something for us. They provided medicines to the people living in remote jungles and who were dying for want of medicines. They were also provided with the facility of education. But on the contrary, there are leaders in India whose only concern is to construct a temple. what an irony? Do we know to which age we are leading towards? Do we know what we are doing?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the details so I will not take much time. I would like to repeat that the B.J.P. has got its motive fulfilled. They say that they had no imagination about the consequence. We know, this No-Confidence Motion has been introduced by the famous leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He stated two things. In the first instance he told that the B.J.P. was already defamed so it thought it better to do something like that. I ask, what is this? We all have heard it. Secondly, he referred to Shri Shahabuddin and said that if Muslims can make Islamic States then what is wrong in making a Hindu State. But the point is, if some one is thinking in wrong direction why should we follow him. It is wrong. We should not allow such things. Now this issue has become much complicated. It was stated in the House today that it would not be in the interest of this country to call the Muslims a minority class. When we all are one then why a particular community should have a separate identity. This is done only for playing vote politics. This is bad. Muslims are so big a community that their leaders are engaged in serving their own vested interests. On the other hand, the number of the Scheduled Tribes is so less that their language and culture is getting extinct. But nothing is being done for them. We are committing a mistake. We are insulting them declaring them minority in their own country. Those poor people do not understand all these things. We poli-

icians also do not understand that this is vote politics. To nominate some one as the leader of Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes is nothing but making them fool. That is to say, a Shibu Soren can befool the tribals very easily. This is worth considering.

Moreover, the Government had to play the most important role. The Government enjoyed all the powers. Except the B.J.P. all the parties participated in the N.I.C. meeting. I too participated. In the meeting the hon. Prime Minister was given full responsibility and a freehand by all the political parties to handle the situation as he wishes. Besides, he had several crores of people behind him to support.

We people organise small agitations. (Interruptions)

If thousands of years old built image of the country is destroyed, we will not be able to raise our heads before any body. Can we construct the temple or the mosque? We have been left nowhere. We are running in the same condition, as some one has died in the family and if they have any illintension, they shed crocodiles tears. It is a matter of concern when all these things have not been there, then how can this country be protected. Every person is playing his politics. Some people want that the Muslim votes should come in their favour. The country is completely ruined and it has become too weak to face all these challenges. My wife is not educated. She says if other is so much controversy on this issue why a hospital or a school is not opened there. She is not an educated lady. Who is Hindu or Muslim. There is no difference between the blood of a Hindu and that of a Muslim. Hindus and Muslims jointly fought or the freedom of the country and they jointly faced the bullets for the British on their chest. Today even after 45 years of Independence we are unable to achieve self-reliance. My other submission is that if a person has committed any mistake, he is not supposed to be an enemy. I was a Member of Lok Sabha 1980 and still I am a Member of it is House. Members of Treasury benches never listen to the Oppo-

sition benches. The Government is only responsible for all these happenings whether the issue relates to Punjab, Kashmir, Bodoland in Assam, Jharkhand, Telugu Desham or Nexalite problem in Andhra Pradesh. In view of all these facts, it appears that there is something wrong some where. If any problem arises in any part of the country, suppression does not solve the problem. Those problems will have to be looked into. People like me are either adviasis or harijans. This is the highest House. We all should sit here and discuss the matter together, if we fail, then we shall quit the House. We should build another House because it is built by the Britishers, therefore, no purpose is being served. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken too much time, now kindly conclude.

SHRI SHIBU SOREN: I thank you and do not support it. And to protect the country I am with the House. Jai Hind.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH(Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion has been going since yesterday on the 'No Confidence Motion' moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I thought that some reply would be given. On behalf of our party our leader has pointed out some issues but the Congress Prty has failed to give any convincing reply. We hoped that some logical reply would be given but nothing has come out. No Minister has stated as to why the State Governments have been dismissed. Barring a few Members, the Ministers have given reply. The replies given by the Ministers belie their status because such in relevant replies are not be expected from the Ministers. I am very much disappointed after hearing the debate. At least they should have stated some facts in their replies. I am very much disappointed hearing Shri Arjun Singh, about whom my colleagues of Congress were saying that it did not appear from his face as to what he is going to say. It is true. He said that we wanted to achieve some political gain. I would like to ask him about his allegation levelled against BJP in his speech that Mahatma Gandhi had been assassinated by

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the activists like that of Bharatiya Janata Party. The question under discussion relates to the destruction of the temple, the disputed structure and the dismissal of the State governments but the answer given by him was about the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to convey my news to the Government whether the Congress had not hatched a conspiracy to take power through blaming RSS holding it responsible for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a false allegation levelled against RSS Atma Ram was district judge at that time and his court had decided this case. He had stated in his verdict that RSS was not involved in this case. Kapoor Commission was appointed, the commission had also stated in its report that RSS was not involved in it. But to narrate such an old incident for achieving political gain....

SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Was Godse not an RSS activist?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Bansalji false allegations should not be levelled. Allegations are being levelled against us that we want to take political benefit. By levelling this charge against us. The Congress encashed the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and I thought that he would say some thing against Patwaji in his statement but he has not referred to any thing against Patwaji but contrary to all these things, he has been narrating the story of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. I condemn the allegation levelled against us. I wondered hearing such cheap things from his mouth. It did not appear to me that the Minister of Human Resource Development is actually speaking. It did also not appear to me that he is one of the aspirants of the Prime Ministership.

He has also levelled one more allegation against the Governments of the four States that these four State Governments were working against the interests of poor

people. These Governments harassed the exploited and poor people. If he thinks so, and there was such a situation going on, the provisions of Article 356 were very much existing in the Constitution even before the 6th December. If the B.J.P. Governments were so incompetent and were working against the interests of poor people then who stopped the government to use this Article before 6th December. By dismissing the four State Governments after the Ayodhya incident the Government has proved that it is acting as per the common phrase that a thrashed army resorts to rampage. Whatever he has said in his speech regarding the dismissal of the four Governments was the repetition of the story of a lion and the lamb. The lion was drinking water, and a lamb was also drinking water downstream. The lion asked the lamb that she was defiling his water. The lamb replied that she was drinking his defiled water. He was drinking water upstream and she was taking water downstream. On this the lion said that she once abused him. When the lamb denied this charge also, the lion said that her mother had abused him. On this the lamb said if he wanted to eat her, he could do so without levelling false charges. Similar is the case with the Government. Actually the Government was much worried by the popularity of the BJP Governments and it was looking for some pretext or the other to dismiss them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of Kar-Seva and Ram-Janam -Bhoomi is concerned several colleagues have expressed sorrow. The leader of my party has also expressed sorrow on it. It is very common that when anything is destroyed, the people express sorrow. I would like to ask as to why people did not feel sorrow when Ram temple was destroyed four hundred and fifty year ago. That time also people were sad and it is today too. We are also sad. We were also sad at that time as well as today.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Then you were not born.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I was not born but history was there.

22.00 hrs

When the country got freedom on 15th August 1947 you might have been playing in the lap of your mother. You were not present at so many places but history was there. It may be possible that I was not there at that time. But where were you at that time? You were also not there. It is not proper to speak like this. Speaking in this fashion is indeed playing with the history.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again the charges of betrayal have been levelled against BJP and whosoever stands to speak, he says that BJP has betrayed I would like to say that I was not pinched at all by hearing this charge of betrayal from other Members, but when Shri Sharad Pawar levels this charge against BJP, I am shocked over it. Now I feel that he has been playing politics of betrayal for long; because he became the chief Minister of Maharashtra with our support....(Interruptions)*

No, Sir, Shri Sharad Pawar had been the Chief Minister of Maharashtra with our support. Uma Bharati can't sit on my shoulder. We made him the Chief Minister. He had betrayed late Yashwantrao Chavan as well as late Basantdada Patil. He has been playing politics of betrayal. Just now the hon. Minister was showing the photographs. Today he had shown these photographs 50 times. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that such things if said by those who do not play politics of betrayal but when such persons use this language it looks very odd. Or colleagues belonging to Janata Dal have made lengthy speeches. I have not risen here to reply them, as our hon. leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will reply them. They will understand the language of Shri Atal Bihari only. I don't understand the points made by the Leftists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, right from the day the 10th Lok Sabha was constituted and the Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao and the Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh assumed office they are repeatedly making allegations that India is being sold and is

being shackled. I don't understand whether the leftists have got their share in this deal made entered into with the Congress. Perhaps it is the only reason that they have started praising them or some under-hand politics is going on. Recently Kumari Mamta Banerjee, who has been known as 'Bengal Ka Mard' organised a rally there and delivered an elaborative speech in that rally. The news of the rally was covered by T.V., which has also been criticised by the communists in the House. Our communist colleagues criticised it bitterly that their rally had not been covered by T.V., then Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has shown their rally thrice on T.V., so the communists are pleased by this favour shown by the Government towards them. In that rally Kumari Mamta Banerjee said that foe to a foe is a friend, we shall uproot the communists with the support of BJP. Due to this, the communists were puzzled and they came here and fell at the feet of Shri Narasimha Rao and requested him to save their Government - 'Narasimha Rao sharanam garchchhami. There is no possibility of any coalition of our party with the Congress and the communists and now the communist opposition to the Government has varnished. Is India not being enslaved now? Is India not being sold? On this issue the leader of our party emphatically said that nobody could sell India. India can't be sold but my colleagues were saying so. Will the communists colleagues clarify whether they have also entered into a deal. It is unfortunate. One should think twice before levelling false charges. Our Communists friends could not be able to foresee the situation to emerge. That is why they did not think before levelling such false allegations. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not make any lengthy speech but I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity at least in the end. I would like to submit that tomorrow again we shall put forth our views. I would like that the Government should reply all the points raised by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee during the course of his speech. Don't make us to read the back on Law like Shri Shankaranand. We, ourselves can read it, we have also a little knowledge how to read anything. We want reply as to why three BJP ruled state Gov-

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ernments have been dismissed. I would like to raise another point that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had resigned before the dismissal of his Government. But where was the Action Plan framed by the hon. Home Minister. As per that Emergency Action Plan, the Government has to control the area of entire structure within 45 minutes. Where was your 45 minutes plan? We were incompetent. We could not control the situation, we did not want to open fire at the people, we did not want to use force against the public but what was the problem before you that your 45 minutes are completed in 36 hours.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask as to how many hours are there in a minute for the Government. The statement of the hon. Home Minister had also been publicised that the Rapid Action Force would save the structure in 45 minutes. Where had gone this force for 6 hours? The most unfortunate part of the thing is that the situation was not handled properly. The Government has tried to play politics even in this sensitive matter. The Government did not keep in mind the peace and tranquility in the country. Here also it was guided by politics of votes. Had the votes not been kept in mind the hon. Prime Minister would have not made the statement that he would construct the mosque there. He should not have given a statement that he will construct a Masjid there. The question is that it is a disputed case. We are being charged with the non-observance of the court orders. Did the Prime Minister follow the court's orders? Mr. Speaker, the demolition of this structure was a result of provocative statements delivered by the Prime Minister. At the time of discussing the case of Ram Janambhoomi, the Hon. Prime Minister referred to Babri Masjid. You can see the records. At that time I had raised a Point of Order and said, Gentlemen, the court is yet to give its ruling, then, how can the Hon. Prime Minister call it Babri Masjid? It should be called Ram Janam Bhoomi, Babri Masjid disputed structure. The Hon. Prime Minister did not even clarify and it was more unfortunate that he delivered the same speech from

the ramparts of Red Fort. Is it not contempt of court? the court has not yet decided whether it is Ram Janambhoomi or Babri Masjid. If the person occupying the highest position says a petty thing like that, what message would it convey?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that if the problems were to be resolved, then the policy of appeasement would not provide solutions. Justice would have to be done. Everybody's sentiments would have to be honoured. The sentiments of the people belonging to minority as well as majority group would have to be respected. The present situation is the result of your respecting the sentiments of one side and showing disrespect to the other for the sake of votes.

Time again a challenge is being thrown that if elections are held the strength of BJP be reduced to 19 from the existing 119 members. What can be better than that. Our crisis will be over. Our hundred members will be removed, and the crowd will thin down and it will result in your coming to power with a thumping victory, so why don't you announce the elections. What better way would there be for you to get rid of us? You used to say that we would not have had any issue after the construction of the temple and we would have lost votes. What better issue would you have had than removing us? You dislike us and wish to see our strength is reduced from 119 members to 19. Alright, let's go in for polls. We will bow to the mandate of the people and you should also be ready to accept it. Your problem will be over once for all, so, let's have the elections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to demand, through you, to let those people, dissolve the Lok Sabha and hold the elections. We accept their challenge. Let us see whether we will be more than 119 or less than that.

Mr. Speaker, through you, I would like to say one more thing that I had given you notice. My veteran colleague hon. Laxminarayan Pandeya had quoted that. Yesterday speeches were delivered here. Shri

Rashid Masood had made a couple of illogical allegations and I had replied to one of them at that very moment, and I have given you in writing about it and a photostatic copy of his speech in which he said that some fascist people of Bharatiya Janata Party could kill Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It was his speech. Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I would like to say, through you, that he should come tomorrow and withdraw his statement. If he does not withdraw it then, it is my request to you to get it expunged from the records. It has created a very unfortunate situation. I would urge the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also to read it. I would also tell you the page number of the speech. His speech is on page number 8095 and Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to read it aloud here.

AN HON. MEMBER: It has already been read here aloud.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I would like it to be expunged from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: You please, leave it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I would go by your orders. I am a disciplined soldier and I would never go against your orders. If you ask me to read it, I will do so otherwise not.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it and seen it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: If you have seen it, you must have come to know how objectionable it is. According to it, we have been charged with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, we have been charged with the assassination of Pandit Deen Dayal. Now, it's being said that we will assassinate Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also. How ridiculous! Don't they have any other logic with them. Earlier he had said that we were responsible for the outbreak of violence in Meerut. I had challenged him there and then, and I had done it before you Mr. Speaker, I had said that if at all BJP was found responsible for the eruption of riots, then I would resign from the membership of

Lok Sabha and if that is not the case, then he should resign from the membership of Lok Sabha, but later he changed his tone and said. That a couple of Bharatiya Janata Party workers had been arrested. What does it mean? A couple of Congress Party workers had also been arrested, a rioter has no conscience, a rioter has no religion, a rioter is a rioter. I have said umpteen times that a bullet is a bullet which is out to shoot a person and it does not recognise a person as a Hindu or a Muslim. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel sad that people differentiate between a Hindu and a Muslim, it was repeatedly said here that Muslims were massacred - who did it, where did it take place? I would like to ask, through you, whether Muslims, I would not mention a particular community, they were all rioters. Did not these rioters attack the police in Delhi. Were the police not attacked in Bombay? Were the police not attacked in Kanpur? Have we constituted the police force to lick the dust? If a house is set on fire, will the police act merely as onlooker?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of one or two constables. If an institution is demoralised in the country if the police comes to know that they are being criticised for maintaining law and order, then they will stop firing in future even if conditions deteriorate. They will sit idle. And if they sit idle, then, all extremists and terrorists, who want to disintegrate the country, will have a field day in carrying out their nefarious activities and then neither this Lok Sabha nor anyone else will remain safe. Therefore, we should not demoralise the police. Do not demoralise any institution. There can be exception. We should not blame the entire institution for the misdeeds of an individual.

Now, I would conclude my last point in half a minute. Mr. Wasnik, please listen to me. You try to dramatise, yesterday also you dramatised well. Today also you indulged in that. We were in anguish and our heart was bleeding. We speak from our hearts and we do not dramatise. We are not like those who say in the lobby that it's good but say here that it's bad. Forgive me, I don't want to name anyone. Most of the MPs here had

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

gone to Ayodhya last time and they told me that it was a temple, and therefore the structure should be demolished. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you ask me, I can furnish their names I will give it in writing and give you proof to show that it had been said in front of so many people.

There are people who protest here but tell us in the Central Hall and the lobby that whatever happened was good. What should we do about them? These double standards would not be tolerated anymore now. If something good has taken place, they should admit it here and outside as well. And if something bad has happened, then they should stick to it here as well as outside. It won't do if you say in private that the temple should be constructed but while in Parliament you say that the temple should not be constructed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this dramatisation should be put to an end. Please stop this drama and speak the reality.

Mr. Pawan Kumar said that after a few days our strength would be reduced from 119 to 19. I challenge them that after a few days, we will be 320. I often tell him, "It is not certain whether we will meet in the 11th Lok Sabha or not, so let's have tea together." I have told him so often that he might not be there.

Mr. Speaker, with these words, I submit that stop playing politics and reply to the issues raised by my leader while replying to the debate. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Hon. Speaker, Sir, BJP colleagues said that the ruling congress party does not see eye to eye with any party. They oppose and criticise everyone but how is it that they are united on this issue. I want to say here that all parties have united in the past in the face of a national crisis. Today, a similar situation has been created. India is not united today because there is conflict in different religions. It is high time that we got united to ensure that due to discrimination on the basis of religion

our country does not disintegrate, and there is no bickering among the brethren of our country and people don't behave in an uncivilized manner as in other countries.

Mr. Speaker, BJP had christened Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Had it meant formation of world Government, it would have been a good thing but it is not right on your part to introduce a policy of discrimination based on religion and vote-politics. You cannot deny that this situation is the result of your vote politics. You have divided people on the basis of religion - Hindu, Muslim, Christian and sikh-provoked the people of the country calculatedly and have brought the situation to this impasse. This is all due to this policy. Today every party is ready to maintain the unity and a feeling of brotherhood in the country. We rise above party politics and we maintain that we will stay united and that's why we have opposed your No-Confidence Motion. We are against Congress Party and will remain so. We are against their certain policies and will continue to remain so, but we are mainly against your policy which has brought the country and all of us to this crisis. We want to keep the country united. I would like to submit to you that it is a matter of great pride that you talk of Vishwa Hindu Parishad but let the people live in peace in the country and let our brethren abroad also live in peace. By following this policy you are creating anxiety, worry and panic for our brethren living abroad. Today, they are uncertain as to whether they would be able to safeguard their lives and properties and would be able to come back to this country. According to you, with the demolition of Babri Masjid you have mobilised a strength which would enable you to swell your number to even 550 in this House. But I would like to point out that whenever India has been in trouble India has stood united. Just as the country has got united forgetting discrimination on the basis of caste, language and creed similarly we have forgot all our differences and got united to safeguard our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hinduism is not a religion, it is a big culture. We all belong to that culture, be he a Muslim or a Christian.

They are not aliens who have come from some foreign land. These Muslims are also a part of our culture. They are called 'Kafir' abroad because these Muslims belong to Hindu culture. They do not belong to English culture. We will have to unite for the protection of the country and this culture. We don't support the steps taken by the Government. Our party does not support it. We do not think it is proper to level allegations and counter allegations and also impose section 356. We gave opposed it all along and we are opposing it today as well. Who is guilty. It won't do to punish the son if the father is guilty. The person who has committed a crime should be punished. If the father has committed a crime should be punished. If the father has committed a crime, then, the son should not be sent to the gallows. That's why we oppose the policy wherein Governments were dismissed in three States under Section 356. No step should be taken in haste. Even the Cabinet Ministers don't have their own views, they only do it if some pressure is exercised on them. Both the parties have followed the politics of vote.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would give an example to elucidate these situation. A man was riding a donkey and his young son was walking along. People said, "Aren't you ashamed? Your son is walking while you are sitting on that donkey." The man, got down and asked his son to ride on the donkey and he himself started walking. The son was criticised by people that wasn't he ashamed of himself that he was sitting on the donkey while his old father was walking. Both the Congress and BJP have made Ramjanam Bhoomi Babri Masjid Issue a donkey on which each of them ride by turn. They are using it as a trump card.... (Interruptions) Is it not politics that they first unlocked the doors of the temple and then celebrated the Shilanyas. On the other hand the BJP thought that mere court verdict was not enough, so now they launched a 'Rath Yatra'. They rode in a Ram-Rath. We have many gods in this country. What will happen if everyone will ride a different Rath. What if now Shri Chitta Basu rides a 'Durga Rath' (Durga Chariot).... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: If Shri Chitta Basu plans to ride a Durga Rath we all are with him.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY. Now since there isn't any 'ism' left they are holding on to one god or other. Suppose a 'Durga Rath' starts from West Bengal, you have already started the 'Ram Rath'. Who will make a decision as to which Hindu god is held in highest esteem or superior and which god is inferior. You are making the gods fight each other and the bone of contention among the people could lead to serious consequences. This policy is not going to justify in India. If you plan to continue with this policy then we will also start a Rath in the name of some god and hoist a flag.

We are prod of India. I would appeal here that Hindus are in every corner of the world and let than live in peace. Do not incite their sentiments and force them to be orthodox fundamentalists and narrow minded Hindus. Human religion is a universal religion and you cannot ride a Rath by slaying it.

That is why my party opposes this No-confidence motion. I oppose it and appeal to all the countrymen to stand united and march forward by forgetting all differences and ensure that the same feeling of fraternity is established once again which prevailed here in good old days.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Well, I would like to thank all the Members who are sitting here and who are not sitting here. Prof. Raza Singh Ji, there is no chance for you on Monday.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 21st December, 1992 at 11 a.m.

22.25 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 21st December, 1992/Agrahayana 30, 1914 (Saka)

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