

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol LII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

(Eighth Series, Vol. LII, Fourteenth Session, 1989/1991 (Saka))

No. 18, Thursday August 10, 1989/Sravana 19, 1911 (Saka)

		COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :		
*Starred Questions Nos.	343 to 348	1—38
Short Notice Question No. 1		35—38
Written Answers to Questions :		39—397
Starred Questions Nos.	349 to 363	39—53
Unstarred Questions Nos.	3292 to 3335, 3337 to 3450, 3452 to 3456 and 3457-A	53—386
Papers Laid on the Table		397—406
Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work— <i>Laid</i>		406
Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		406—407
Reports of Study Tours— <i>Laid</i>		
Committee on Government Assurances		407
Twenty-first Report— <i>Laid</i>		
Business Advisory Committee		407—408
Seventy-fourth Report— <i>adopted</i>		
Customs (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>		408
Matters Under Rule 377		408—413
(i) Need to complete the unfinished work at Tibbi railway station		408—409
Shri Birbal		
(ii) Need to take necessary measures to solve the drinking water problem in Kanpur		409
Shri Jagdish Awasthi		
(iii). Need to lay sewers, construct roads and drains in villages of outer Delhi		410
Shri Bharat Singh		

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

(iv) Need to run Indore-Howrah Express daily

410—411

Shri Nandlal Choudhary

(v) Need to modernise the Calicut Airport and extend the runway to facilitate international flights

411

Shri Mullappally Ramachandran

(vi) Need to provide financial assistance to Jammu and Kashmir Government to solve unemployment problem in the State

411—412

Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah

(vii) Need to grant family pension to the widows of ex-serviceman who marry after retirement

412—413

Shrimati Chandresh Kumari

(viii) Need to direct Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments to include 'mor' Tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes

413

Shri Kali Prasad Pandey

Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill
And

414—627

Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill

Motions to consider

Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai

414—420

Shri Kadambur Janarthanan

420—425

Shri Surendra Pal Singh

425—426

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

426—432

Shri B. Shankaranand

432—440

Shri Harish Rawat

440—444

Shri Shankarlal

444—448

Shri Ganga Ram

448—451

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi

451—456

Shri Sribailav Panigrahi

456—458

Shri Motilal Singh	458—459
Dr. Digvijay Singh	459—461
Shri Bhishma Deo Dube	461—463
Shrimati Chandresh Kumari	463—465
Shri Asutosh Law	465—468
Shri Digvijaya Singh	468—469
Shri Bhajan Lal	469—487
Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai	487—498
Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill	498—564
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	512—518
Motion to Pass	
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	547
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	518—523
Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill	564—627
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	579—611
Motion to Pass	
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	611
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	584—588
Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai	591—594
Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill	627—672
Motion to consider	
S. Buta Singh	627—629
Clauses 2 and 1	644
Motion to Pass	
S. Buta Singh	644

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 10, 1989/Sravana 19,
1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Updating of Land Records

*343. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories in which centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of revenue machinery and up-dating of land records is in force;

(b) the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the amount allocated and spent in Goa since the enforcement of the scheme; and

(d) whether any modernisation was effected in the field of revenue records during last survey in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of revenue administration and updating of land records funds have been allocated only to 3 States so far viz. Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The Scheme envisages strengthening of survey and settlement organisation for expeditious preparation and better management of land records, modernisation of land records and revenue administration including use of new technology, setting up training facilities for staff engaged in this work, selective strengthening of coverage machinery etc. The scheme operates on a matching share basis between States and the Centre.

(c) No amount has been allotted to Goa under this scheme.

(d) Land being a State subject, the responsibility for modernisation of land records lies with the State Government. It is gathered from the State Government that no modernisation of Revenue Records was carried out during the last survey operations in Goa.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, land reforms is a key point in the 21-point programme. If land reforms are to be successful, the maintenance of land records and land survey are of vital importance. In many States, the land reforms have not been successful to that extent. It is because of not proper maintenance of land records. If tenants and small landholders are to be benefited and their records are to be made straight, then we have to update and modernise the maintenance machinery of land records. Although we have got a centrally-sponsored scheme and the subject basically lies in the realm of the State Government, yet I would ask the Government whether any scheme

for modernisation of land reforms, especially introduction of computer system in the maintenance of land records, is envisaged by the Central Government or proposed for implementation by the State Government.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, as I stated earlier, this is a State subject. The responsibility of modernisation of the land records lies with the State Government. We have suggested certain measures, including computerisation. Unfortunately, the State Governments have not taken any steps so far as this aspect is concerned. We have seen the poor performance of the States, including that of Goa. The other day, I asked my department to contact them regarding modernisation of land records. But, unfortunately, they did not respond to us. I asked them to give in writing as to what they have done about modernisation. But they were not prepared to send any reply. They have only contacted us over telephone. This is the performance of the State Governments. I share the concern of the hon. Member so far as poor performance of maintenance of land records is concerned.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, Item No. 18 of State List says: "Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization." This item is given under the State List. May I know whether or not the Government proposes to bring this Item No. 18 of the State List under the Concurrent List, as far as the implementation of the land reforms is concerned?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There is no such proposal to bring the land reforms from the State List to the Concurrent List. But we have taken serious note of the performance of the land reforms and also the maintenance of the land records in the States. A provision of about Rs. 20 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan and for the current year, a sum of Rs. 10 crores is

provided only for the purpose of maintaining the land records.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shankarlal Ji, please put a question about Goa, if you so desire.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL: Mr. Speaker, it relates to States and Union Territories. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government does not consider it appropriate to issue directions to the States where land record work has not been completed, as the same is very essential to enable the farmers to get loans and other facilities? It is my submission that work relating to land records should be completed by launching a revenue campaign so as to provide relief to the farmers as also to enable them to get loans and other facilities?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, we have called the Conference of Revenue Secretaries and also the Revenue Ministers. There was also a seminar in respect of this particular subject. The problem of maintaining the land records in the States is very grave. The land records in every State are in a bad shape. In most of the States, they are not upto date. The main reason for this is lack of money. It requires huge resources both financial and manpower. Regarding updating the land records, the States have pointed out that they have no money. So far as this aspect is concerned, we are also seized of the matter and it is true that money is required for this purpose. We have projected that more money is required to be allocated in the Eighth Plan since it is a very important subject where the State Governments have to pay their attention.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister the States which are allocated funds for modernisation of land records including Orissa? Is it a fact that the amount allocated for the purpose includes consolidation of holdings also? If so, the amount allocated is not adequate to meet

the requirement. Have the State Governments asked for more funds for the purpose? Besides this, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the land owners have land records of their own like AP pattern? If not whether these states can not afford to spend more money on this. Because of this the landholders are facing a lot of difficulties in getting ration cards, loans etc. There are so many other things but I will not go into the details. Will the hon. Minister kindly consider it so that every land-owners can have the record of the land holdings possessed by him? If so, what are the programmes?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the Orissa Government. Unfortunately, the Orissa Government is not sending the report of its expenditure in spite of my writing a personal letter to the Chief Minister. This issue is engaging the attention of the Government of India and as I stated earlier, we are really serious about it. There is political will which is required for the implementation of this particular scheme, as mentioned in my main reply.

Plan for Women Education in Rural and Tribal Areas

*344. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new plan for education of women in the rural and adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the details of directives issued to the State Governments in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The National Policy on Education lays special emphasis on removal of

disparity in having access to educational opportunities by attending to specific needs of women. Some of the recent strategies initiated to promote women's education throughout the country, with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas, include the following:—

(i) **Mahila Samakhya:** The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of education planning at village level and providing educational inputs like, non-formal education centres for girls both at the primary and upper-primary levels, training of village school teachers and production of educational material. This project has been launched in 10 districts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) **Non-Formal Education:** Ninety per cent assistance is released for running of NFE centres for girls in the 10 educationally backward States. In 10 States having sizeable SC/ST population 10,000 habitations having 200 or more SC/ST population are being identified for being provided a package of benefits which, besides other things include setting up of non-formal education centres with a building if there is no primary school in the vicinity. The process of identification of 10,000 habitations in 10 States is underway. The State Governments have been requested to take expeditious action to ensure that all the components in the package are provided early.

(iii) **Adult Education:** Specific steps taken/being taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:—

- Mobilisation of Women adult learners in large number for ensuring enrollment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;
- appointment of large number of women adult education functionaries such as Instructors, Preraks of Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs) even by relaxing the minimum qualifications;
- making arrangements for Containing Education of such Instructors;
- substantial women's participation under the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy;
- involvement of large number of voluntary agencies especially those working for women;
- more attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;
- special orientation and training of women Instructors as effective agents of promoting women's equality and empowerment;
- designing an adult education programme for women which will be linked with imparting new skills, upgradation of their existing skills and new income generating activities;
- creation and provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and applications of this learning for improving their living conditions;

- involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards with adult education programmes; and
- production of 24 episodes of female literacy and empowerment titled 'Khilti Kaliyan' being telecast from 2nd March, 1989.

The State Governments have been advised to take action accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Education Minister has given a very detailed reply. Many programmes have been formulated by the Central Government for the development and upliftment of the women, especially those belonging to rural and tribal areas and full attention has been paid towards them. However, a doubt has arisen in my mind with regard to the hon. Members reply that habitations or villages with 10,000 population and having 2000 or more SC/ST population are being identified. My submission is that in hilly areas, the size of the villages being very small, it is very difficult to identify such villages because the villages in those areas have very few children. Therefore, I would like to know what action the Government is going to take for the development of women in such villages?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have already stated in my reply that we are identifying the habitations with 10,000 population having 2,000 Harijans or Girijans so that proper non-formal education could be provided to all in a better way. Now, this work is being carried out in all the States and orders have been issued to the effect that they should intimate details about habitations with 10,000 population or more so that they could be entertained. So far as the question of non-formal education is concerned, detailed reply has already been given as to the work being done in connection with non-formal women education. However if you want to ask an-

other supplementary question, I shall reply to that.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: The programme which have been formulated by the present Government were not formulated by any Government hitherto. In Har yana, they propose to snatch away the rights of women. We are not thinking on those lines. So far as the suggestions of the hon. Member regarding the women belonging to backward classes and Adivasis are concerned, the problem with them is that they have to wander in search of livelihood. I want to know whether Government propose to star a crash programme for such women?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It is true that literacy rate is very low among Harijans and Adivasis women. At present the literacy rate is only 21.38 per cent among Harijans. The rate of literacy among Girijan is even lower at 16.35 per cent. But this percentage pertains to Harijans and Girijans. Percentage among women is lower still. It is 10.95 per cent among Harijan women and 8.04 per cent among Girijan women. So far as the question of these classes is concerned, adequate attention is being paid to them, the details in respect of which have already been given in the main reply and it will not be proper to repeat them. Instructions have also been issued to the States to the effect that guidelines issued by the Centre should be fully adhered to and effective steps taken at the earliest. This is all we can tell them. I do not want to repeat the details as to the steps taken by the Centre. All these details are already there in the statement.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister through you that the Hon. Prime Minister had visited an area named Raper in my constituency. The area is predominantly inhabited by Adivasis. Keeping in view the conditions prevailing there and in view of the fact that it is a border area, the Prime Minister promised to give a grant to open a high school and to pay the salaries of the teachers. I want to thank the Prime Minister for this. But the school is still short of teachers. There are

girls, boys and the primary school but the next instalment of grant has not yet reached there. This area has been categorised as a border area. I ant to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is sanctioning the second instalment of the grant so as to enable the school to pay the salaries of the teachers and continue the education of the children?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: A separate plan has been formulated for the development of border areas for which a separate allocation has been earmarked to provide them assistance. A lot of funds are being spent there on the development of children and teachers. There is a separate component plan for the border area.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some hilly and forest areas like Mirzapur. There are no primary schools upto a distance of 10 Kms. in these areas. State Government has not been able to make arrangements for the schools. The areas where Scheduled Tribes, Harijans and poor people live are without any schools. On the other hand, the prosperous sections of the people have managed to open private schools, high schools and intermediate colleges in their respective areas. Will the hon. Minister arrange to open Central Schools in such areas? Education facilities even upto the 4th standard are not available there while there is sufficient number of boys and girls of school going age in those areas. As such I would submit that the Government should consider opening Central school in the areas inhabited by Adivasis and Harijans where the people are not in a position to open schools of their own.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to adult education. So far as Central schools are concerned, it is a separate question. There are more than 700 Central Schools in the country at present. The Central schools were started initially in view of the problems faced by the defence personnel who are frequently transferred to different places. Thereafter Central Government employees with transferable

posts were also included in it. Thus the number of Central School was increased. If a local board State Government or a voluntary organisation recommends opening of a Central School in view of the local problems the same can also be considered.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Adult Education Programme

*345. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the adult education programme during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the amount spent for adult education programme in Gujarat so far;

(c) the total number of persons covered under the programme during the period;

(d) the target fixed under the National Literacy Mission Programme for the Eighth

Plan; and

(e) the amount likely to be allocated for the purpose for Gujarat and the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The total budget allocation for the Adult Education Programme during VII Five Year Plan is Rs. 549.04 crores i.e. Rs. 353.17 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 195.87 crores in the State Sector.

(b) The amount released by the Central Government to the State Government and various agencies engaged in adult education in the State of Gujarat during the first four years of the VII Five Year Plan was Rs. 14.81 crores.

(c) The total number of persons enrolled in the adult education programme by various agencies during the first four years of the VII Five Year Plan was as under:—

Enrollment in Adult Education

Sl. No.	Year	India	Gujarat
1.	1985-86	66,53,375	3,33,352
2.	1986-87	81,59,348	4,31,134
3.	1987-88	83,10,495	4,13,289
4.	1988-89	87,53,688	7,19,738
Total :		318,76,906	18,97,513

(d) Subject to availability of funds, it is proposed to cover approximately 65.50 million adult illiterates under National Literacy Mission Programme during the VIII Five Year Plan. This includes backlog of about 15.50 million adult illiterates of the current Five

Year Plan.

(e) The amount which will become available for the programme would be known only after the VIII Five Year Plan has been finalised.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Is it a fact that funds allocated for adult literacy programmes were used by certain States for other measures; if so, which are the States that have used these funds for other works; and what steps has the Government taken?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: It is a very general question that has been put to me, about the funds having been misused by the States. (Interruptions) I would have certainly concentrated on it, if the question were directed with reference to a particular State or a particular organization. But I must submit that with reference to the money that has been granted for the promotion of the adult education programme; I cannot say with confidence that every paisa has been used in the proper form. I am aware that in some respects, the money has been misused. I am also aware that in some respects, there are organizations which were misusing that money. I do not deny that factor; but the fact remains that the Central Government, through the State Government officers and our own officers—apart from requesting certain social workers and also the responsible persons in the voluntary organizations—have been requesting for the monitoring of the working of adult education centres, be they run by the voluntary organizations or some special boards or even on behalf of the governmental authorities. So, while I can make a general observation, it is not possible for me to specifically refer to a particular State or to a particular organization, in the context of the question that has been asked.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: My second supplementary: After a general survey, it is found that this programme has not been proving very popular with the beneficiaries, especially the women beneficiaries, due to the lack of job opportunities involved in this programme. If this is so, and if the Government has made a survey, is the Government taking any steps to further popularise this programme by giving some new incentives to the beneficiaries?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I do not think it is possible for us to provide the incentives

to the beneficiaries. It is unfortunate, but it is a matter of reality that it is only 36% of the country's population which is literate. That means 64% of the population still remains illiterate. If it is a question of providing incentives to the beneficiaries, who would be 64%, then it would be highly difficult. But the point that has been raised by the hon. Member is with reference to the non-popularity of the scheme, having regard to the nexus with the employment opportunities which we have made; I would like to tell him that we have been making efforts to see that wherever the Preraks, Project Officers and the Assistant Project Officers are appointed, the *Preraks* were getting practically nothing. That position has been improved a little, by our providing them with Rs. 200—this being a matter where a *Prerak* has got to take care of a Centre, and has got to work there for about 2 to 3 hours. Within the resource constraints... (Interruptions)

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: May I interrupt? There is a suggestion that along with the literacy classes, there are certain project laid down for teaching some crafts to men and women. There are some suggestions that if both of these are clubbed together, more categories of people would be willing to come to the literacy classes.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I appreciate that point. I think, apart from the literacy classes, if literacy classes could be meshed with some crafts, with local crafts, training to the beneficiaries of the programme itself, these are also under consideration. We are working out the details. But I was concentrating for the present on the adult literacy programme itself thrust of the question. The suggestion has been engaging the mind of the Government; and in some places, with the association and cooperation of certain local organisation, be Governmental or otherwise, we have been trying to give a fillip to the entire adult literacy programme in this respect also. But the larger question with respect to employability of the persons, as I was trying to say, has certain difficulties for the obvious reason that the Department has been facing the resource constraint. Within

the resources available, whatever best could be done, the Department is trying to make efforts.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

The hon. Minister has accepted that the percentage of literacy is still very low. There are two schemes: one is universalisation of elementary education; and the second is adult education, which the Government has introduced. They are thinking very seriously to popularise them so that the percentage of the literate persons may be increased. But I understand that the hon. Minister might be aware of the fact that in spite of extending financial assistance, cooperation, guidelines to the various State Government, in spite of importing paper exclusively and specifically for preparing the material for adult education, the State Governments are not making those papers. This scheme is being hampered, is not getting a momentum because of the lack of material required for teaching, particularly for adult education. What steps is the Government contemplating to see that the paper shortage is not coming as an impediment in the way?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I appreciate that this scheme has been facing quite a lot of difficulties. While efforts on the part of the Government of India have been to give a thrust to this scheme, we are convinced that if the population of this country is not a constraint, many an evil that persist in the society will vanish. We have been trying to impress upon the different State Governments that these programmes must be taken up not only on a priority basis but as *sine qua non* for the very progress itself. I would not like to blame a particular Government in this regard, but, on the part of the Central Government, we have been monitoring with each and every State in the sense to goad them, to guide them, to push them for the purpose of seeing through the success of the programme. Well, the hon. Member has referred to paper shortage being made a cause for affecting the programme itself. In fact, it has not really come to my notice. Actually, I must plainly confess about it. I would be very grateful to the hon. Member if he is referring

to a particular State so that I could take it up. But this has not come specifically to my notice that in a particular State because of the paper shortage this programme is running into troubled water. I would really appreciate if the hon. Member conveys to me which State and where this is happening so that I can certainly take it up.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Through you, I would like to know the grant for adult education given to West Bengal and the number of people covered, particularly women of the State.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I am really sorry because, this question was a general one, but confined to Gujarat. I see the point of the hon. member from West Bengal that she would like to know as to how much money has been given to that State and the beneficiaries under it. I do not have the specific details at this moment. I would lay it on the Table of the House, or will write to her giving the information, separately.

[Translation]

Restrictions Imposed by Nepal on Trade in Indian Currency

*346. **SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:**
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has proposed in their 1989-90 Budget presented to their Rashtriya Panchayat to introduce restrictions in trade with India in Indian Currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a follow up of the budgetary provisions, circulars dated July 10, 1989 and July 26, 1989 were issued by the Nepal Rashtra Bank which cover the details of these new procedures for exchange of Indian Rupees. An unofficial translation of the circular is given in the statement I and II below.

(c) At present, from the Indian side, there are practically no restrictions on currency movement across the Indo-Nepal border, largely in order not to inconvenience the people living on either side of the border. Since these restrictions have now been imposed by the Government of Nepal, Government will observe their impact and assess their implications.

STATEMENT I

NEPAL RASHTRA BANK

Central Office

Foreign Exchange Department

Dated 46.3.26 (10.7.1989)

No. E. Pra. Circular No.8

(DIRECTIVE)

Shri _____

REGULARISATION

Subject : In connection with the improvement in the system of exchange of Indian Rupees.

Sir,

The HMGN's recently published policy for the regularisation/improvement in the exchange of Indian currency for commercial purposes, the following revised procedure may be adopted for this purpose for which this circular is being issued. It is requested that all concerned in your office may be apprised of these instructions. This procedure is to be implemented with immediate

effect.

1. SALE OF CASH INDIAN CURRENCY

- a) Banks and authorised exchange counters can issue Indian Currency to the maximum extent of Rs. 5000/- (IC) for the purpose of imports and such other purposes per person.
- b) The persons who are invariably crossing the Indo-Nepal Border can be given an exchange of Rs. 2000/- (IC) per person by the exchange counter at Customs.
(Please read here the amendment of 11.7.1989).

For the above purposes the Exchange counters will be required to get a form India Rupee Form No. 1 filled in by the applicant.

2. Persons going to India for studies, medical treatment, tourism or during the official tours or for other unknown imports if not covered by the above Rs. 5000/- (IC) in cash may be given more exchange as required by Bank Drafts Telegraphic Transfers, Money Orders or Traveller Cheques. For this the following procedure will be followed by the exchanges:

- a) *Students going for studies in India or the Nepalese students already studying in India-exchange arrangement*

Over and above the Rs. 5000/- (IC), if more exchange is required by the above category of students, they will have to approach their Educational Institutions and the extra exchange can be transferred by Bank Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Money Orders or Traveller Cheques etc. on their recommendations. Any amount of money can be transferred as much is necessary.

- (b) *Persons going for medical treatment*

Persons going for medical treatment to India may be paid a sum of Rs. 5000/-

(IC) in cash and can be paid more by Bank Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Money Orders and Traveller Cheques on the recommendation of the Nepalese Hospitals or Doctors.

- c) Persons going to India on pilgrimage can be paid a sum of Rs. 5000/- in cash and another Rs. 5000/- by Bank Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Money Orders or by Traveller Cheques.
- d) Persons going to India for business purposes can be paid a sum of Rs. 5000/- in cash as mentioned above and more amount can be released in the shape of Bank Drafts, Traveller Cheques, Telegraphic Transfers or Money Orders to a reasonable extent on production of documents.
- e) Officials visiting India on official duty or for some organisational work may be paid the exchange on the specific recommendation of the Government or their Organisation.
- f) Persons visiting India on social trips or on personal trips can be paid an exchange of Rs. 5000/- to the maximum extent.
- g) Indians working in Nepal who have to remit money to India out of their earnings in Nepal will apply for the release of exchange along with sufficient proof of their monthly earnings or the earnings during the specific period. They will be paid Rs. 5000/- (IC) in cash and more in the shape of Bank Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Money Orders or Traveller Cheques.
- h) *Royalty, Technical Fees, share of profits/Dividends*

Indian investing in Nepal earning of Royalty, Technical fees or share of profits or the amount of interest can be paid the exchange on production of sufficient proof.

Persons obtaining Bank Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Money Order or Traveller Cheques will have to apply on the requisite for Indian Rupees Form No. 2 (I.R. Form No. 2)

- 3. *Arrangement for the payments for the Imports from India.*
- a) The exchange can be paid on the production of Invoice or Letters of Credit and papers related thereto.
- b) The advance payments can be made for the specific items for specific purposes can be made by Bank Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers, Money Orders on production of the details of items being imported. The details of the items for which the advance payment has been made will have to be furnished within two months of the payment has been made compulsorily.

For obtaining the advance payment drafts etc. the requisite form Indian Rupees Form No. 3 (I.R. Form No. 3) has to be filled in by the applicant.

The items for which the advance payment has been obtained, the detailed list of the imports will have to be submitted to Nepal Rashtira Bank or to its nearest Branch or any Bank associated to it, if the goods do not reach Nepal Customs within the stipulated time.

- c) The transportation charges, cooliage charges, loading charges insurance charges can be paid in Indian Rupees on production of the sufficient proof and the amount is to be paid to that extent.

(See addendum also)

- 4. The earnings by export or by other means of income in Indian Rupees will be exchanged at the Bank or at the Exchange Counters, as usual.
- 5. All transactions in India Rupees made

by the Banks or Exchange Counters will be furnished weekly in the Form for control of Indian Currency V.V. Ni. Bha. Ru. Form No. 11 may be meaning Vividh Vinimay Niyantran Indian Rupees Form No. 1.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Controller

STATEMENT II

NEPAL RASHTRA BANK CENTRAL OFFICE FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Circular No. 11/046

Dated : 2046-4-11
26-7-1989

Sir,

Some points have been raised about the new agreements for the sale and purchase of Indian currency through banks. This circular is being issued to clarify these points. We hope that you will intimate us about any problems faced by you in your daily transactions.

1) Remittance of IC will not be allowed against cheques drawn on Nepalese banks by Indian banks for the collection of Indian currency.

2) Any individual presenting upto Rs. 5000 IC in a bank will be given equivalent exchange either by draft or in cash.

3) Indian rupee drafts will not be issued against cash payments of Indian rupees.

4) Indian tourists returning to India and wanting to convert NC to IC, will, after production of proof of conversion of IC to NC, be permitted to convert NC to IC in an amount 20% less than the amount that had originally been converted from IC to NC.

5) Indian Insurance companies and Airlines wishing to send remittances from Nepal to India will require permission from

the Nepal Rashtra Bank.

6) (a) After introduction of this scheme traders importing goods from India on credit will be permitted to make remittances of the amounts concerned to India by bank draft/ TT or Mail transfer on production of the following documents:

i) Customs clearance papers

ii) Indian seller's invoice

iii) Proof showing that goods were given on credit

iv) Proof of transportation

After remittance is permitted all these papers will be affixed with the stamp of the bank to show that remittance has been permitted against them.

6) (b) In respect of goods that had been imported upto 45 days before the present scheme, and for which payments are outstanding, the aforesaid papers will have to be submitted to the Nepal Rashtra Bank and remittance will be allowed only after permission has been given by Nepal Rashtra Bank.

6) (c) In the event of a difference between the value of goods as shown in the Indian seller's invoice, and in the Nepalese Customs clearance papers, remittances of the lower of the two amounts only will be allowed. If the invoice shows a higher value than the customs clearance papers, then it will have to be clarified whether the additional amounts represent transportation, clearance or demurrage charges. If it is established after scrutinizing relevant papers that the additional amounts represent transportation, clearing or demurrage charges then remittance of the additional amount will be allowed subject to the condition that the total amount remitted shall not exceed the invoice value.

6) (d) If the invoice of the Indian seller represent only the face value of the goods

and does not include transport, and clearing charges and the Indian sellers wishes to separately recover these charges from the Nepalese buyer, remittance of these amounts will be allowed after verifying that separate remittance was not taken for transport and clearing charges. When remittance is allowed, all the aforesaid papers will be initialised and stamped by the bank.

6) (e) Government and semi Government organizations such as Janakpur Cigarette Factory, Agricultural Tools Factory, Salt Trading Corporation, National Trading Limited etc. can be given Indian rupees in cash on the basis of Railway chalans produced by them, to get their goods released from the Indian Railways. Such organizations will be required to produce the receipt of payment from the Indian Railways within 15 days of taking such cash advance.

6) (f) In case of goods imported from India by trucks and where the return fare has also to be paid, this can be permitted only if the importer produces the relevant documents showing that the goods had actually been imported by him by the said truck.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not dwell upon the historic ties on the border relations between India and Nepal. Instead, I shall draw the Government's attention towards clause 7 of the Friendship Treaty between India and Nepal signed in 1950. Under the provision of this treaty, any Indian citizen had the right to work in Nepal and a citizen of Nepal could work in India. Similarly, easy exchange of their respective currencies was also possible. After the expiry of the Treaty, the Nepalese Government, has been taking certain steps that have created tension in the relations between the two countries. Recently, a proposal was passed in the Nepalese Panchayat that imposed restrictions on Indian currency and certain new conditions were also added. After that the Nepal Rashtra Bank issued circulars also. In my question, I had asked the hon. Minister as to the

Government's reaction to the second circular issued by the Bank. The hon. Minister did not clarify the Government's reaction but only said that the Government would assess its implications and absence its impact in border areas. The circular placed on the Table of the House makes it quite clear that restrictions have been imposed on Indians living in Nepal bringing Nepalese currency into India. Students going for studies in India or Nepalese students already studying in India get an allowance of Rs. 5,000/- only. The Nepal Rashtra Bank has issued a notification making it mandatory for Indian businessmen in Nepal to give a fresh declaration if they are bringing large amounts of money to India. Similarly, Nepalese students and businessmen in India, particularly in Bihar.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't deliver a lecture. Put your question.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: That is what I am doing, Sir. The second circular issued by the Nepal Rashtra Bank on 26.7.89 raises some points about the new agreements for the sale and purchase of Indian currency through banks. This circular has been issued to clarify these points.

MR. SPEAKER: This is no question. Please put your question.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the details of the new agreements, if any, signed between the Government of India and the Nepalese Government for the sale and purchase of Indian currency as referred to in the second circular?

SHRI K. NATWARSINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points raised by the hon. Member are before the Government as are the two circulars issued by the Nepalese Government which I am prepared to lay on the Table of the House.

The hon. Member has asked for the Government's reaction to these circulars. Firstly, we are finding out why these new

rules and regulations have been introduced. The past 8-10 days have shown an increase in the value of Indian currency in Nepal. Before these new rules were enforced the equivalent of one Indian Rupee was 1.68 Nepali rupees and now one Indian rupee is equal to 2.2. Nepali rupees. This has given rise to black marketing. The reason given for the introduction of this law is that capital flows into India. But there is no demand for Nepalese capital in India. On the contrary, it is Indian currency which is in great demand there. The Government has monitored the situation for the last 7-8 days and the Department of Economic Affairs is watching the situation closely. This will lead to two things. One is that it will cause in-convenience to the people. Imposing limits on bringing the Nepalese currency on students, businessmen and the people coming for medical treatment, will not benefit them in any way.

Secondly, the last six months have seen nearly Rs. 300 crores flowing into India from Nepal. This has resulted in big inflation over there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want representatives from both countries to have discussion and arrive at a decision. This is always the better approach and we have been favouring it for the last 50 years. We do not want to take any step that could have an adverse effect on the people of Nepal or that may strain Indo-Nepal relations.

The hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Narsimha Rao has written a letter to the Nepalese Foreign Minister. We hope that a meeting will be arranged and this aspect would be discussed. But their decision is not a bilateral one. This was their own decision and we were not even informed about it. We learnt of it from newspapers. Apparently, it will lead to difficulties to the people. The Finance Ministry is considering the long-term impact of this step.

So far as the immediate effects are concerned, I have already told that black marketing is one and inconvenience to the people of Terai is another. Till now an Indian

travelling to Nepal could carry as much of currency as he wished to and also bring back any amount of currency. We too could impose a restriction on the flow of currencies, but we are interested in knowing the long-term impact of any decision that we are likely to take. We are not going to act in haste, neither shall we let anger influence any action on our part. Foreign policy is not practised on the principle of anger or vindictiveness.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some newspapers have reported that the Government of India is going to write a letter to the Nepalese Government. Will the letter mention about the circulars issued by the Nepalese Government and the Nepal Rashtra Bank? Secondly, will this matter be raised when our Hon. Prime Minister and the king of Nepal meet at the forthcoming Belgrade Summit?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: As you know, bilateral issues are not discussed at the Non-Aligned Summit, the SAARC Summit or the Commonwealth Summit. This is an issue concerning India and Nepal only and it does not concern the non-aligned movement as a whole. I don't know whether the king of Nepal will attend the Summit or not. If he does, the Hon. Prime Minister will definitely meet him over there. But this matter shall not be on the summit agenda. This point will be raised if they meet privately. In any case, this is not a matter concerning the non-alignment meeting.

DR. B.L. SHAILESH: The hon. Minister has said that we are prepared to have a dialogue. May I know from him the reason for delay in holding a meeting? Is the Nepalese Government trying to involve a third party and thereby causing this delay? Dialogue has not even started as yet and this has affected trade and business.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Look, I am not in a position to comment on their line of thinking or what their intentions are. So far as India is concerned, we want to commence a dialogue. I believe that the current tension in

the relationship between the two countries is just a temporary phase.

DR. B.L. SHAILESH: What are the reasons for the delay in starting a dialogue?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I could certainly have answered this question if I were in the shoes of my Nepalese Counterpart. I am all at sea as to the problems that have induced the Nepalese Government to introduce laws imposing such restrictions. We do not want to take any action that would give them a cause to complain. We are treating this issue with utmost patience and seriousness. If they want to delay matters we are prepared to wait. But we hope that we can have an early dialogue on the current State of Indo-Nepal relations.

[English]

Rice Production in Kerala

*347. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the rice production in Kerala during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether a group farming system has been introduced in the State with a view to enhance rice production;

(c) if so, the hectares of land brought under paddy cultivation under the group farming system;

(d) the details of incentives being given to the farmers; and

(e) the target set for rice production in the State for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The rice production in Kerala during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)
1986-87	11.34
1987-88	10.39
1988-89 (Prov.)	10.17

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government has planned to bring over 50,000 hectares of paddy land under group farming system during the kharif 1989.

(d) The State Government has planned to open retail outlets for fertiliser, green manure seeds and pesticides in the interior areas for easy reach to the farmers. The group could acquire modern equipments and machinery such as tractor, tiller, pumpsets, sprayers, harvesting machine etc., with the assistance of financial institutions and the Department. For adoption of improved rice production technology, technological support will be provided by the State Government.

(e) For 1989-90 the rice production target for the State is 15 lakh tonnes, as recommended by the Working Group of Planning Commission.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: The Government have launched an intensive paddy cultivation programme throughout the country. I sincerely congratulate the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture for implementing such a popular and production oriented scheme. But unfortunately, this scheme is not implemented in my State, Kerala. As far as rice is concerned, it is a deficit State and the farmers in my State are also agitating. The Government of Kerala is also encouraging their agitation and

sponsoring their agitation. We feel that it is a genuine demand of the farmers of the State. Will the Government take steps to implement the scheme at least in two or three districts where paddy cultivation is done on a concentrated scale?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: This scheme of special rice production programme was being implemented in six States which are major rice production States. After that, special food production programme was taken up and it was merged together, and some more districts were involved. So 14 States have been brought in that programme. In that, Kerala is not there because a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Alagh, Member, Planning Commission was appointed in the year 1981 which went into this and then all these things were decided. Based on the criteria evolved by that Committee, these States were selected and 169 districts were selected. I know that hon. Members from Kerala have been insisting and at this stage I can only say that we shall examine the suggestion.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Thank you very much. At least you have agreed to examine this. Sir, the rice production in my State is coming down every year. In 1986-87, it was 11.34 lakh tonnes; in 1987-88, it was 10.39 lakh tonnes; and for 1988-89, the provisional assessment is 10.1 lakh tonnes. This is the data given by the hon. Minister in his written answer. So, this may come to even less than ten lakh tonnes. But in the answer to part (e) of the question, the Minister says that for 1989-90, the rice production target for the State is fifteen lakh tonnes. How such unrealistic targets are fixed by the Government? When it is less than ten lakh tonnes, how can it be increased to fifteen lakh tonnes within one year? Is it on the basis of any data given by the State Government of Kerala or from some other source?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the figure that is provided in part (e) of the answer has been recommended, as is said in the answer itself, by a Working Group of

the Planning Commission, and that Working Group has taken into consideration the data furnished by the State Government. So, based on these two data available, this figure has been fixed.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, we are happy that the target for 1989-90 is fixed by the Working Group and the Central Government at fifteen lakh tonnes. Now it is only a little more than ten lakh tonnes. So, I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to give any special assistance or any other incentive to the State Government to achieve this target fixed by the Central Government.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the assistance and the help that is already provided in the budget will be available, and over and above that assistance, there is no chance to provide any further assistance. The State Government has recently implemented a new programme this year, called Group Farming Project. Based on that new experiment, they are hopeful that they will be able to achieve this target. They have evolved a scheme called *Padashekharam* and they intend to cover fifty thousand hectares of land under crop. That is the area they have planned to cultivate in this group farming system. Assistance under the Central sector Mini Kit Programme is going on in the State.

Indebtedness among SC/ST Farmers

*348. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to assess the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes engaged in agriculture who are not yet able to get rid of indebtedness from the traditional money-lenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove burden of loan on these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various States and Union Territories have enacted debt relief legislations to reduce debt burden by liquidation of loans pertaining to non-institutional sources of credit. Further, the aim of the Government is to make institutional credit easily available to all farmers including those belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes at concessional rates of interest.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well-known that whatever we do for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, complete and full benefit does not accrue to them. The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, decided to give back the land to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people which was grabbed by the bigwigs in the villages and it was done. But after that, again we see that as the poor man in the village belonging to these communist need money some money lenders come forward and they give the money. But they don't charge the interest on one hand and on the other they don't give any share from the crop which they get from Scheduled Caste farmers' land. Though the land is belonging to the Scheduled Castes, in actual practice it is being cultivated by the money lenders. Next year again we see if more money is required, then that money is given on interest instead of as advance against their farms which they are cultivating. If the man is not at all able to pay interest, he becomes a labour on the farm which he owns himself. So, we have passed an Act in Parliament to prevent 'benami' transactions. But here 'benami' dealings are taking place in large number throughout the country. How are we going to check that and if we are going to check that, may I know whether any survey is required or not?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, now the financial institutions are there to give

crop loan to the persons, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now, the share of loan from these financial institutions is increasing. So far as non-institutional sources are concerned, there has been an attempt progressively to stop loaning and to ask these farmers and weaker sections and Scheduled Caste people to take loan from the financial institutions, that is, from Cooperative Banks or Commercial bank. So far as stopping these 'benami' transactions is concerned, steps are being taken separately. But so far as loan is concerned, progressively we have been giving more and more loan to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and there is sufficient provision also so that these people need not go to non-institutional financing sources for any kind of loan, whether it is consumption loan or crop loan or any other loan for the development of agriculture and irrigation.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Sir, as a result of small pieces of land belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being captured by the money lenders, these poor men are tempted to encroach upon the Government land and we see that in many villages 'Gurucharan' or forest lands are also encroached by these people out of compulsion. So, this is going to be a very serious problem in the years to come. What steps Government proposes to take to stop such encroachment, especially when it is being done on the 'Gurucharan' land, on the forest lands, because of compulsion by these people?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, it is for the Village Panchayat to do this. If the land belongs to the Village Panchayats or to the local authorities to whom the land belongs, they can settle it. Some land, if they have got as surplus land available, which they have got because of application of Land Ceiling Act, can be allotted to the Scheduled Castes on priority basis and if there is any encroachment by those other than Scheduled Caste people, they can be vacated and effective steps should be taken. This matter has been brought to the notice of the State Govern-

ments and I hope that the State Governments will be taking effective steps to stop such encroachments and allot lands to the Scheduled Caste people.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:

The hon. Minister has said that the aim of the Government is to make institutional credit easily available to all farmers at lower rate of interest. We do not deny that the Government is not giving loans to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. But the traditional money lenders are charging nearly Rs. 5 per hundred per month. That means from a minimum 60 per cent to a maximum of 120 per cent. Whatever loan we are giving to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, it is again given to the money lenders.

When the hon. Member has reminded about our Madam Indiraji, I wanted to recall one thing to this House. When our late lamented leader and Chief Minister Mr. M.G. Ramachandran was asked in UK, whether the Emergency has brought any good to the country, he had told that it had some good effects also. In Tamil Nadu, I was also a MISA prisoner. Some money lenders were arrested during the Emergency period. In that period, the people's mandate was for that and the people liked it. These traditional money lenders made these people as bonded labours. I do not want the House to bring MISA again. So, will action under the present NSA be taken on the traditional money lenders who charge abnormal interest at the rate of 60 per cent to 120 per cent? I have got so many surveys with me. The district police officials are having so many surveys of the money lenders. In my own constituency also, I have got one. If the Minister wants I shall give those records.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, perhaps the hon. Member may be aware that as a measure of relief from indebtedness to non-institutional sources, the Government of India issued guidelines in August, 1975 to all the States and Union Territories for undertaking appropriate legislation for relief and relief from rural indebtedness was a specific

socio-economic programme under the 20 Point Programme. As the subject of money lending and debt relief is under the State List, many of the State Governments have taken steps and they were advised to enact legislation for imposing moratorium to scale down the threat. These measures have been applied in many of the States and encouragement has been given to farmers to come forward to the institutional agencies. That is why progressively the share of advances made to the Scheduled Caste people in the priority sector, in the total advances, has gone up from 40 per cent in the year 1984 to 45 per cent in the year 1988. This is the effective way in which we can meet their needs. We have been providing shares also in cooperative societies to cover up their equity shares and their membership.

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE: Sir, I am sure the hon. Minister will agree that today institutional finance in the country does not meet the full requirement of the farmer and much less of the people below the poverty line. This is a well-known fact. We would like to know what steps the Government is taking to correct this position. The legislation to abolish indebtedness becomes unrealistic because the people must get loans and institutional finance is not available for one reason or the other. They are at the mercy of the money lenders. This is the situation prevailing in large parts of the country and it largely applies to most of the people below the poverty line. We would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government intend to take to improve the availability of institutional finances, particularly to the people below the poverty line.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Sir, the hon. Member must be knowing that the Government is providing large sums of money under the IRDP programme for the people below the poverty line and different types of money that are available in this scheme this year i.e. in 1989-90 come to about Rs. 2030 crores. That is our Central share and from State and from banks. This is a huge sum and this is going to help about 30 lakh families. And that will roughly form 45% of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is a big employment generation and would help entrepreneurs. Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana also, employment is given. Sufficient money is being provided to the people who are below the poverty line.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

[English]

Appointment of Principals and Senior Lecturers in District Institutes for Education and Training in Kerala

S.N.Q. 1 PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to start the District Institutes for Education and Training in Kerala;

(b) whether norms are prescribed for appointment of Principals and Senior Lecturers in these institutes;

(c) whether the norms laid down by Union Government in this regard are adhered to by the State Government; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Certain guidelines in regard to appointments to academic posts in these Institutes have been laid down by the Central Government which are indicative, and are meant to be suitably adopted by State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, as a part of the new Education Policy, the Government of India has sanctioned 10 District Institutes for Education and Training (DIETs) in Kerala out of which 3 have started functioning. For

the functioning of these institutions, the Government of India has given very clear directives. One of the directives is that the appointment of Principals, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers has to be widely published in the leading newspapers. Second one is, in the selection committee which has to select the Principals, Senior Lecturers and Lecturers, there should be representation from the NCERT. In Kerala, though 3 institutes have started functioning out of 10, the Kerala Government has not published advertisements for appointment of these posts in any of the leading newspapers. Second thing is, in the selection committee, there is no representative of NCERT. Instead there are officers of the Kerala Government in the selection committee which selects Principals, and teachers to different posts. There is a widespread allegation in Kerala that a lot of money has been collected by the Kerala Government through backdoor in the appointment of these teachers.

My question to the hon. Minister is, whether the Central Government, which is financing 100% for these institutes will examine all these things and take necessary action?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, during 1987-88 and 29 1988-89, the Central assistance has been sanctioned for a total of 7 DIETs in Kerala, i.e. in 1987-88, 3 institutes and for 1988-89, 4 institutes.

The point that the hon. Member has raised is that there has not been sufficient advertisement. Secondly, on the selection committee there had not been any representation from the NCERT. Sir, the position is that the guidelines were issued in October, 1987 from the Ministry and later on as late as June, 1989. I am not very sure whether the guidelines have been violated. But if the guidelines have been violated, that is a matter which can be gone into. Well, I am not very sure about the allegation of the hon. Member that there is widespread rumour that a lot of money has been collected and so on and so forth. Even as late as yesterday, my officers have contacted the Education Secretary for

the purpose of finding out as to what exactly is happening. My officers were told that the posts have been created for only three years which were sanctioned in 1987-88. They have had to create the posts for the fourth year which have been sanctioned in 1988-89 and the information that has been passed on is that they are only provisional appointment that have taken place with reference to three years. These appointments, we have been informed, have been effected for a period of one year. Recruitment rules are yet to be framed. It is on those rules that the recruitment will take place. Even with reference to the provisional appointments, if some irregularities have taken place in violation of the guidelines, I can proceed in that matter. But I am not very sure. I would very much request the hon. Member to give me specifically his allegation with respect to whom it is made so that it can be gone into. But in 1987 guidelines I must submit there was no provision for the purposes of the representatives from the NCERT but none-the-less, the fact remains that these are all provisional appointments.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Out of the ten institutes already appointments have been made to three. All the leading newspapers in Kerala had widely published the allegations. I will send you the details with respect to this.

The present contention of the Kerala Government is that the appointments in these three Institutes are ad hoc appointments. They were ad hoc but later made permanent. For the remaining seven Institutes, I would like to know whether the Government of India will see that these instructions given by the Government of India will be strictly followed and then only appointments would be made. Otherwise, sub-standard people would be coming to this Institute and the purpose of this Institute would be spoiled.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: As I have said we have given Central assistance for seven institutions. We reference to three institutions, the ad hoc appointments have taken place as I have already informed. With reference to the other four institutions, the latest guidelines that are applicable are issued as late as June, 1989. I shall take up the matter with the Kerala Government that in appointing the persons in these four institutions, they should strictly adhere to the guidelines that have been issued in June, 1989.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The Department of Education in Kerala is in a hopeless mess and there are clear cases of misappropriation, malpractices and corruption and I hope the hon. Minister is fully aware of it. The Human Resource Development Ministry is providing sufficient funds in various forms for the running of various schemes and programmes. The 'DIET' is one among such schemes.

Keeping the serious allegation against the Department of Education in Kerala in view and also the allegations against the hon. Minister of Education in Kerala, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will come forward and make a thorough enquiry into the working of the schemes and institutions which are fully financed by the Central Government.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I must make it clear that wherever certain complaints are brought to our notice, we immediately take it up with the concerned State Governments to find out the veracity and also the manner of working of the various schemes about which the complaints have been made. I assure the House that if they bring to my notice any specific case of a particular scheme and if they say that in this particular scheme the activity that is undertaken is not according to the scheme itself, then that makes out a case for purposes of taking some action on the part of the Central Government including the stoppage of the assistance that the Central Government might extend to the State Governments.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: There are umpteen number of cases.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: I have no objection to go into that. If you bring it to my notice that in a particular case where the scheme has come to be executed in a particular form, if it has not been executed and if it is undertaken on an extraneous ground or the manner of working is such that it does not infuse confidence, we will certainly go into that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

**Enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act,
1988**

*349. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several truck operators in many States have gone off the road since the enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a rise in the prices after the enforcement of the Act;

(d) if so, the extent thereof;

(e) whether there have been complaints about corruption in the enforcement of the new Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). There have been reports of truck operators in Maharashtra, Calcutta and Madhya Pradesh having kept their vehicles off the road for different durations.

(c) and (d). Over the past few years, consumer prices have been increasing due to various factors and market conditions. No specific responsibility for the increase in prices can be attributed to the enforcement of the Act;

(e) No specific complaint of this nature has been received by the Central Government.

(f) Does not arise?

[English]

**Diversion of National Highway passing
through Nagpur City**

*350 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to diversion of the National Highway Passing through the Nagpur City has been started; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for completion of the work?

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

(b) The development of a portion covering 5.4 Km between N.H. 7 and Nagpur-Umred road was sanctioned by the State Government in December 1988 at a cost of Rs. 199 lakhs and is targetted to be completed in September 1990.

**College of Business Studies under
Delhi University**

*351. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the College of Business Studies is being run under the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the number of seats for M.B.A. Course; and

(c) the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The College of Business Studies, which is affiliated to the University of Delhi, was established by the Delhi Administration in 1987 and is fully funded by them.

(b) At present the College does not offer an M.B.A. course.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi and the Delhi Administration 15% and 7 1/2 % of the seats in the College are reserved for Scheduled, Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates respectively.

Proposal for Aluminium Authority of India

*352. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Aluminium Authority of India for aluminium industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Handling of Containers at Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva

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

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva has commenced operation; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the port has

achieved the capability of handling giant containers with the help of computers?

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

(b) The Port has the capability of handling 40' containers and the computer system installed helps in speedy and efficient operation.

[Translation]

Construction of Hapur and Moradabad Bye-Passes

*354. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired for the construction of bye-passes around Hapur and Moradabad on National Highway in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether construction work in regard thereto is likely to be started during the current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b), No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise as construction can start only after land is acquired.

[English]

Preparation of Code of Ethics by UGC for Lecturers

*355. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has prepared a code of ethics to be followed by University and College Lecturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some sections of the teaching community have made representations against the code; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages the preparation of a Code of Professional Ethics for University and College teachers. The scheme for revision of pay scales of University and College teachers provides for preparation of such a Code by the university Grants Commission in consultation with representatives of national level Associations of teachers. Accordingly, the UGC in consultation with the All India Federation of university and College Teachers Organisation (AIFUCTO) has prepared a Code of Ethics and circulated it to all the Universities and colleges for adoption. The Code provides guidelines about the responsibilities of the teachers and their conduct and duties towards students, colleagues, authorities, non-teaching staff, guardians and the society.

(c) The Government are not aware of representations, if any, made by teachers against the Code.

(d) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

*358. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenders from foreign and domestic bidders for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof with total cost of modernisation;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the scheme;

(d) whether the process of modernisation would reduce the cost of production; and

(e) if so, the details of facilities envisaged under the modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) While tenders for six of the indigenous package of Phase-I of Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation have been finalised other indigenous packages are being process. Action for Phase-II indigenous and foreign packages in under process.

(b) and (c). Details with exact total cost and foreign exchange component would be known only after all the packages are finalised and investment decision taken.

(d) and (e) Due to the introduction of modern equipment and process technology relating to better raw material preparation and handling, sinter preparation, continuous casting and rolling mills, the cost of production of Rourkela Steel Plant will be reduced.

New History Syllabus by CBSE for Class XI

*357. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new History Syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education for XI Class enlarges the

subject content to a great extent and is burdensome.

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Board of Secondary Education thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The total coverage of content in the new history syllabus for class XI developed by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) and prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in all schools affiliated to it, has been slightly enlarged.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Declaration of Roads in Madhya Pradesh as National Highways

*358. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of roads declared as National Highways in Madhya Pradesh since 1985;

(b) whether the road from Etawah to Kota via Morena is proposed to be declared as a National Highway; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The road from Nizamabad to Jagdalpur, part of which

passes through Madhya Pradesh, has been declared as a National Highway during the 7th Plan (1985-90).

(b) and (c). Because of resource constraint and other priority considerations, it is not possible at present to declare it as a National Highway.

[English]

Aid for Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant from Federal Republic of Germany

*359. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "\$ 330 million more from Federal Republic of Germany for Rourkela" appearing in the Economic Times, New Delhi, dated 18 July, 1989.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken about the repayment schedule of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). The Government of West Germany had indicated availability of mixed credit to the extent of DM 660 million to meet the foreign exchange requirements of Rourkela Steel Plant modernisation project. Discussions have taken place between the Government of FRG and the Government of India in this regard. The matter is presently under the consideration of the West Germany Government. The exact quantum of loan, the terms of credit including the repayment schedule

would also be known after a final decision is taken in this regard.

Study regarding Awareness of Traffic Rules among Truck Drivers

*360. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Central Road Research Institute about the awareness of the standard road signals and traffic rules by the truck drivers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that majority of the drivers are unable to recognise a large number of signals; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. A study entitled 'Knowledge of road traffic signs and road traffic rules among truck drivers' had been conducted by Central Road Research Institute.

(b) and (c). The study reveals that out of a sample of nearly 750 truck drivers tested for their knowledge of road traffic signs and road traffic rules, only about 10% possessed a knowledge level of 50% or more on road signs and about 5% on road traffic rules.

Only about 1% of the truck drivers possessed adequate knowledge on both the road signs as well as road traffic rules at a knowledge level of 75% or above. The report reveals that truck drivers in general are ignorant about the road the road traffic signs and regulations.

The Study also pointed out that drivers with higher educational background as well as those having formal training possess better knowledge of traffic safety matters. The Study Report has emphasised the need for special attention in the matter of grant of driving licences, road traffic safety education and driver training.

(d) The M.V. Act, 1988 incorporates provisions designed to ensure grant of driving licences to drive transport vehicles only after ascertaining the knowledge of the applicant of rules of the road, traffic signs and appropriate training.

Increase in Steel Prices

*361. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel prices have gone up during the current year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof as compared to the previous year and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be by Government to check the price of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the JPC base prices of different items of steel produced by the integrated steel plants of SAIL and TISCO, as on 1.4.88 and 2.6.89 is given below:

Steel prices are revised by JPC to neutralise the increase in the cost of inputs such as coal power, railway freight, etc. Revision in the rates of excise duties and other statutory levies also are reflected in the end price accordingly.

(c) Among other factors, the price of

steel depends largely upon its cost of production. Efforts are made continuously to neutralise to the extent possible, increases in input costs through higher capacity utilisation, improved product mix, increased pro-

ductivity, introduction of technological innovations for energy saving, improvements in process control, optimisation of captive power generation, improved maintenance and modernisation of equipment among others.

STATEMENT

<i>Category</i>	<i>From 1.4.88</i>	<i>(Rs. /Tonnes) From 2.6.89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Plates	7750—8320	8775—9445
2. Structural	6610—7810	7160—8360
3. Semies	4710—5110	5260—5660
4. Bars & rod in coils/ straight length	5810—6060	6360—6610
5. Flats 6700—6740		6125 _____
6. GP Sheets/Coils	9140—9810	10275—10935
7. GC Sheets/Coils	9200—9860	10325—10985
8. HR Coils/Skelp/Sheets		
a) Skelp	7245—7405	8520—8680
b) HR Coils	7535—7700	9010—9140
c) HR Sheets	7965—8565	9440—10040
9. CR Coils	8860—9400	10170—10710
10. CR Sheets	8930—9470	10330—10870

* Price within the above categories vary according to size, specification, etc.

Drought Prone Areas

*362. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to declare a district as drought prone area if most of the blocks in the district are covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). No Sir, The Block is considered as the lowest unit for demarcation of an area as drought prone. Therefore, only block of a district so demarcated are treated as drought prone area rather than the entire district.

Technology Mission on Literacy

*363. SHRIJAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed to be achieved during the Seventh Plan under the National Literacy Mission and to what extent it has been achieved so far in Orissa.

(b) whether the State Orissa is lagging far behind in the field of literacy; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to step up the programme of educating people in that State under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Launched on 5th May, 1988, the National Literacy Mission envisages that 30 million persons would be made literate by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. The position regarding actual achievements during the first four years of the Seventh Plan in respect of the State of Orissa is as under:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Achievement (in lakhs)</i>
1.	1985-86	1.46
2.	1986-87	1.44
3.	1987-88	2.79
4.	1988-89	3.58

(b) According to 1981 census, the literacy rate in Orissa (34.23%) was lower than the National Literacy rate of 36.23%.

(c) Steps being taken to step up the adult education programme in the State of Orissa include running of :-

(i) 19 projects, each of 300 centre, under the central scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects; *

(ii) 12 projects, each of 300 centres, under the State Adult Education Programme;

- (iii) 1120 projects, adult education centres by Nehru Yuva Kendras; and
- (iv) 720 adult education centres by 17 voluntary agencies.

Besides, 19250 NSS Volunteers are expected to be involved in the programme during the current financial year. A large number of adult illiterates is proposed to be covered by adopting mass campaign approach, involvement of school students and running of two cycles of adult education centres in a year.

Procurement Price of Wheat for Coming Marketing Season

3292. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representations to increase the procurement price of wheat for the coming marketing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present procurement price of wheat and the corresponding price during the previous marketing seasons;

(d) whether procurement price of any other major produce like cashew, rice, etc. is likely to be fixed/increased; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on Price Policy for Rabi Crops including wheat for 1990-91 marketing season is under

consideration of the Government.

(c) The procurement Prices of wheat for 1989-90 and 1988-89 marketing seasons were fixed at Rs. 183/- and Rs. 173/- per quintal respectively.

(d) and (e). The procurement/minimum support prices fixed by the Government for Kharif crops for the 1989-90 season are as follows:-

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Price (Rs. per quintal)</i>
Paddy (Common)	175/-
Coarse Cereals (Jowar Bajra, Maze, Ragi)	155/-
Kharif pulses (Tur, Arhar, Moong, Urad)	400/-
Groundnut-in-shell	470/-
Soyabean Black	305/-
Soyabean Yellow	350/-
Sunflower Seed	500/-
Cotton H-4-14/H-777	540/-
H-4	650/-
Jute TD-5	280/-

The minimum support price for cashew is not fixed by the Government as it has not been brought into the ambit of price support operation.

Purchase of Foreign Flag Vessel of Greece

3293. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation (MSTC) purchased a foreign flag vessel "MV AMNESA DYO" of Greece in 1985;

(b) whether any investigation had been

ordered into the various aspects of the deal particularly with regard to the purchase price;

(c) if so, outcome thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). An agreement to purchase the vessel "MV AMESA DYO" was signed by MSTC in 1985 but this vessel was ultimately not purchased by MSTC. An investigation was conducted in 1985-86 internally by MSTC as well as by the CBI into various allegations. After enquiry the case was closed in May, 1989 by CBI since no malafide was established.

SC/ST Employees in Modern Food Industries Limited

3294. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees out of them as on 31 December, 1988 in class I, II, III and IV in Modern Food Industries Limited;

(b) the number of employees recruited

and promoted to various classes, the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the number of reserved vacancies filled, the number of reserved vacancies dereserved and the number of reserved vacancies lapsed during the last three years;

(c) position of backlog as on 31 December, 1988 in various classes/grades in the organisation;

(d) whether Government instructions regarding maintaining of rosters and appointment of liaison officers for SC/ST have been properly followed by the undertaking; and

(e) the steps taken to avoid dereservation and filling of backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is given below:-

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Company gives wide publicity to the vacancies and takes all possible steps to fill up backlog and to avoid dereservation.

STATEMENT

	Class I			Class II			Class III			Class IV		
	SC	ST	3	SC	ST	4	SC	ST	5	SC	ST	6
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
a) Total number of employees	140		85	1047	1,258							
Number of SC & ST employees as on 31st December, 1988	15	1	6	2	110	15	246	22				
b) No. of employees recruited and promoted as on 31.12.1988	1		11	54	20							
31.12.1987	—		9	66	47							
31.12.1986	22		15	66	47							
No. of reserved vacancies as on 31.12.1988	—	—	5	11	4	—						
31.12.1987	—	—	1	11	3	11	3					
31.12.1986	3	1	3	7	1	8	7					
No. of reserved vacancies filled as on 31.12.1988	11	—	2	13	2	8	1					

	Class I			Class II			Class III			Class IV		
	SC	ST	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	SC	ST	9
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
31.12.1987	—	—	—	1	—	11	3	13	4			
31.12.1986	1	—	—	1	—	3	4	16	3			
No. of reserved vacancies dereserved as on 31.12.1988	2	1	1	1	1	6	5	1	1			
31.12.1987	—	—	—	1	—	12	8	3	5			
31.12.1986	1	2	2	—	—	11	6	4	15			
No. of reserved vacancies lapsed as on 31.12.1988	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—			
31.12.1987	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—			
31.12.1986	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1			
c) Backlog as on 31.12.1988	2	1	1	1	1	6	5	1	1			

**Supply of foodgrains to beneficiaries of
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

3295. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to supply foodgrains to the beneficiaries of Jawahar Rozgar Joyana, if so, the quantity of foodgrains supplies to the States under this scheme;

(b) whether the State of Orissa has not been supplied with such foodgrains yet; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the foodgrains quota of the State would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) The Government have decided to supply foodgrains only to those States who have opted to distribute the same as part of wages under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated to different States/UTs for 1989-90 under the JRY and the quantity of foodgrains released so far the first and the second quarters of the current financial year is given below:-

(b) and (c) Under the Yojana, foodgrains are released to the States in two instalments during the financial year. For the year 1989-90, 70,168 MTs rice have been allocated to the State of Orissa under the JRY, out of which 35084 MTs of rice have already been released to the State for the first and the second quarters of the current financial year.

STATEMENT

Quantities of foodgrains allocated to the different States/UTs under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna for the year 1989-90/foodgrains released for the first and second quarters of the current financial year

Sl. No	Name of the state/UT	Allocation (MTs)			Released (MTs)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3566	3566	—	1783	1783
2.	Karnataka	—	56230	56230	—	28115	28115
3.	Kerala	—	24594	24594	—	12297	12297
4.	Madhya Pradesh	128933	—	128933	64467	—	64467
5.	Manipur	—	650	650	—	325	325
6.	Orissa	—	70168	70168	—	35084	35084
7.	Rajasthan	49204	—	49204	24602	—	24602
8.	Tamil Nadu	—	96174	96174	—	48087	48087
9.	Tripura	—	2176	2176	—	1088	1088
10.	West Bengal	74168	—	74168	37084	—	37084

Sl. No	Name of the state/UT	Allocation (MTs)			Released (MTs)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	179	179	—	90	90
12.	Daman & Diu	—	93	93	—	47	47
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	190	190	—	95	95
14.	Pondicherry	—	613	613	—	307	307
Total		252305	254633	506988	126153	127318	253471

Implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

3296. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given instructions to various State Governments to associate concerned MPs and the local MLAs in the State Level Coordination Committees for monitoring and supervision in executing the schemes under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARIY): (a) to (c). In the guidelines of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), it has been prescribed that the monitoring of the programme at the State level will be the responsibility of the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) for the rural development programmes. The SLCC is essentially a Committee of officers. It also provides that the State Government may include non-officials also whose presence they deem necessary in the meetings. It is for the States, therefore, to decide regarding association of MPs and MLAs with monitoring and supervision of JRY.

Encroachments of National Highways Nos 8 and 8A

3297. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether encroachments been made on National Highway No.8 near Chotila and on National Highway No. 8A near Wankaner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of such encroachments; and

(c) the action being taken to remove such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) Five encroachments of Kutchha structures have been observed on National Highway No. 8 A near Chotila between Km 169/0- 170/0 and eighteen encroachments near Wankaner Km. 207/0- 208/0, NH-8A in Gujarat State.

(c) The State P.W.D. of Gujarat has initiated steps with a view to remove the encroachments in question.

Improvement and Maintenance of National Highways

3298. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of National Highway in the country;

(b) whether the National Highways have been divided into various Zones;

(c) whether there is any proposal to divide them into smaller sectors for easy and proper maintenance and improvement;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken for the proper maintenance of National Highways in the country for smooth and fast running of transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 33, 612 kms.

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

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The development and maintenance of the National Highway is a continuing activity. Allocations are being steadily increased from year to year. Emphasis is being laid on more systematic assessment of maintenance requirements, modernisation of equipment, training of personnel engaged in maintenance and better supervision.

Officials of Hindustan Zinc Limited Sent on Deputation

3299. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior officers of the Hindustan Zinc Limited have been sent on deputation to other companies during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when they are likely to join back to the Hindustan Zinc Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details are given below:-

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name & Designation of Officer in Hindustan Zinc Limited</i>	<i>Company/ Organisation where the Officer has gone on deputation</i>	<i>Period of deputation</i>	<i>Likely date of joining in Hindustan Zinc Limited</i>
1.	Sh. S. Ray, General Manager	Sikkim Mining Corporation	3 years from 1.8.1987	1.8.1990
2.	Sh. S.V. Venkatesh, General Manager.	Hindustan Copper Copper Limited	3 years from 5.8.1987	5.8.1990

Financial Assistance for Food Processing Units in Himachal Pradesh

3300. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided any financial assistance for the setting up of new upgradation/expansion of the existing food processing units in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each year

of the Plan including the current financial year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the criteria fixed for providing such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Ministry of Food Processing Industries has a Plan Scheme to extend financial assistance to State Governments/Coopera-

tive Undertakings for setting up of fruit and vegetable processing units on an integrated basis. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have forwarded proposals for assistance to certain Food Processing Industries. However, no assistance could be extended as clarifications sought have not been received.

Research Institutes/Centres for Animal Sciences

3301. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up some new research institutes/centres for animal sciences during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such institutes/centres with their locations;

(c) whether there is shortage of scientists/technical staff at the existing animal science research institutes/centres; and

(d) if so, the details of vacant posts, institute/centre-wise at present and the steps taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the posts of scientific/technical grades are vacant.

(d) A statement showing the vacant posts as on 31.3.89 in scientific and technical categories is given below. Many of the vacant posts have been advertised for recruitment. Candidates have already been selected for appointment as Scientists in the Agricultural Research Service and they have been sent for training to the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management before they are posted to the various institutes.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>	<i>Vacant posts as on 31.3.89</i>	
		<i>Scientific</i>	<i>Technical</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom(Mathura)	25	6
2.	Central Sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar via Jaipur.	56	14
3.	Project Directorate on Cattle, Meerut	3	10
4.	National Institute of Animal Genetics, Karnal	4	8
5.	National Burea of Animal Genetic Resources, NDRI Campu, Karnal	5	5

1	2	3	4
6.	National Dairy Research, Institute, Karnal	40	48
7.	National Research Centre on Equines, Hissar	1	2
8.	National Research Centre on Bikaner.	3	2
9.	Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar.	25	1
10.	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hisar.	5	10
11.	National Research Centre on Mithun, Jowai Road, Shillong.	3	3
12.	National Research Centre for Yak (ICAR), Dirang Arunachal Pradesh.	3	5
13.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar (U.P)	145	164
14.	Project Directorate Poultry, Hyderabad.	5	6

Non-Formal Education Centres

3302. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have drawn up a crash programme to set up non-formal education-centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the places where such non-formal education centres are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Under the Action Plan in Key Areas for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government propose a package of services in 10,000 habitations have 200 or more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population (or combination of both) in States having a sizeable SC/ST population, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

This package of benefits include (i) setting up a non-formal education centre with a building if there is no primary school in the vicinity, (ii) provision of a handpump/

drinking water source, (iii) street lighting and single point light connotions to the poorest households under the Kutir Jyoti Programme, (iv) irrigation wells to small and marginal SC/ST farmers who do not have irrigation facilities, and (v) verification and restoration of possession of land holdings wherever required, etc.

(d) The process of identification of 10,000 habitations in these 10 States is under way.

Resource Central for Women Welfare

3303. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Resource Centre for Women Welfare has been set up in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the functions of this Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Terminated/Dismissed K.V. Teachers

3304. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
SHRI GANGA RAM:

Will the Minister of RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas who have been dismissed or whose services have been terminated during the last three years;

(b) the number of teachers whose appeals against termination are pending with the Ministry;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to dispose of these appeals quickly; and

(d) if so, by what time; and if not the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) to (d). Two such teachers have preferred appeal for their reinstatement. Their cases are under consideration. Since such cases are decided by the competent authority after taking into consideration various factors likely gravity of charges, extent of mis-conduct, Report of the Inquiry Officer, reasonableness of the penalty imposed and grounds of appeal etc., it is not possible to indicate the time-frame for disposal of these appeals.

Pensionary Benefits to School Teachers In Punjab

3305. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether High Powered Committee appointed by the Punjab Government has recommended the extension of pensioner and other benefits presently enjoyed by the teachers of Government Schools and Government Aided Schools in Punjab;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted; and

(c) if so, the time by which these recommendations would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The High Powered Committee appointed by the Punjab Government has recommended that DCRG/Pension/Family Pension and other related benefits be made applicable to teachers, of privately managed aided schools.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The scheme is being made applicable with effect from 5-2 1987. The procedural and accounting formalities are being finalised. The scheme will become operative as soon as these formalities are completed.

Recovery of Demurrage from NAFED by Bombay Port Trust

3306. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of demurrage the Bombay Port Trust has to recover from NAFED;

(b) whether Bombay Port Trust, has taken any steps to recover the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) An amount of Rs. 76.39,959.90 is due to Bombay Port Trust from NAFED on account of demurrage charges.

(b) and (c). Bombay Port Trust has issued two notice to NAFED to pay the amount.

(d) Does not arise.

National Youth Services Scheme

3307. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional offices of the National Youth Service Scheme functioning in the country; State-wise.

(b) the details of the programmes being implemented under the scheme;

(c) the steps taken to mobilise the youth ; and

(d) the number of men and women mobilised through the National Youth Services Scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) There is no scheme known as National Youth Services Scheme being implemented by the Government. However, there is a major scheme for student youth called National Service Scheme for which 15 Regional Centres have been set-up at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Patna, Pune and Trivandrum.

(b) Under National Service Scheme (NSS) two types of programme viz. Regular activities and Special Camping Programme, are organised. Under Regular activities, the students undertake a variety of activities like Mass Programme of Functional Literacy (M.P.F.L), tree plantation, environmental enrichment, clearing of village ponds, wells and drains etc., family welfare and nutrition programme, mass immunisation, blood donation, organising campaign against so-

cial evils like casteism, dowry, early marriage etc., Under Special Camping Programme, camps of 10 days duration are organised in adopted villages or urban slums, under some specific themes like 'Youth against Famine', 'Youth against Dirt and Disease', 'Youth for Eco-Development', 'Youth for Afforestation and Tree Plantation', 'Youth for Development', 'Youth for Rural Re-construction', and 'Youth for Mass Literacy' etc.

(c) In order to mobilise the youth under National Service Scheme, the student enrolment has been increased from 40,000 in 1969 to 9.35 lakhs in 1988-89. During 1989-90, 10.00 lakhs students are expected to be enrolled under the scheme. Started in 37

universities in 1969, the scheme has since been extended to cover 148 universities. Besides, it has been extended to +2 stage also in some states. The scheme has been declared as a permanent scheme and it has been included in TPP-1986 and the New National Education Policy, NSS volunteers from different parts of the country have been participating in Republic Day Parade in Delhi scene 1988. They are also participating in National Integration Camps, Projects of National Importance, Exhibitions and adventure activities. Outstanding NSS volunteers are also considered for National Youth Awards.

(d) A Statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	No. of NSS Volunteers enrolled in 1988-89		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77,481	23,905	1,01,386
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	638	107	745
3.	Assam	12,466	6,234	18,700
4.	Bihar	37,579	5,212	42,791
5.	Goa	1,105	974	2,079
6.	Gujarat	30,657	20,672	51,329
7.	Haryana	16,265	11,583	27,848
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,106	1,395	4,501
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,922	1,459	4,381
10.	Karnataka	48,353	17,666	66,019
11.	Kerala	30,490	14,908	45,398

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	No. of NSS Volunteers enrolled in 1988-89				
		Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37,219	14,429	51,648		
13.	Maharashtra	58,868	24,963	83,831		
14.	Manipur	2,466	1,234	3,700		
15.	Meghalaya	3,334	1,666	5,000		
16.	Mizoram	1,666	834	2,500		
17.	Nagaland	1,500	500	2,000		
18.	Orissa	29,703	8,797	38,500		
19.	Punjab	33,238	20,241	53,479		
20.	Rajasthan	17,954	4,288	22,242		
21.	Sikkim	NA	NA	1,200		
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,10,326	29,808	1,40,134		
23.	Tripura	2,100	900	3,000		

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	No. of NSS Volunteers enrolled in 1988-89			Total
		Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76,619	31,276		1,07,895
25.	West Bengal	20,949	4,103		25,052
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	110	110		220
27.	Chandigarh	1,888	2,326		4,214
28.	Delhi	12,159	10,960		23,119
29.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA		300
30.	Pondicherry	944	356		1,300

**Recommendations of Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Commit-
tee**

3308. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-
OUDHURY :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state:

(a) the progress in the consideration of
the recommendations of the Review Com-
mittee on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) the composition of the Committee
and the date of submission of its Report ;

(c) the recommendations accepted and

under implementation, if any;

(d) the recommendations rejected, if
any; and

(e) the recommendation which are under
consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV
SHANKER): (a) to (e). The recommenda-
tions of the Review Committee have been
forwarded to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sang-
athan to take follow up action as per rules.
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed
that these will be placed before the next
meeting of the Board of Governors of Ken-
driya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

The following was the membership of
the Review Committee

1. Dr. D.B. Sharma, Commissioner for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes	— Chairman.
2. Maj. Gen, PD Sharma, Director of Army Education (Retd), Army Headquarter	— Member
3. Prof. Udai Parish, IIM, Ahmedabad	— Member
4. Sh. A. Vyas, Retd. Headmaster Lawrence School Lovedale	— Members
5. Dr. R.C. Sharma, Commissioner, KVS	— Member Secretary

The Review Committee submitted its report in June, 1988.

[Translation]

Profit/Loss by Bokaro Steel Plant

3309. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH
: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state the amount of profit/loss
incurred by the Bokaro Steel Plant during the
last three years, year-wise?

(SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR): (a) The amount of
profit earned by the Bokaro Steel Plant for
the last three years is indicated below:-

	Rs./Crores
1986-87	125.16
1987-88	171.21
1988-89	300.13

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

The amount of profit for the year 1988-89 is tentative at present as the accounts are yet to be finalised after audit.

[English]

Reservation Rosters for SCs/STs in Jawaharlal Nehru University

3310. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru University is observing the rules regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes while making appointments/promotions to different posts in the newly established Academic Staff College and other Departments of the University;

(b) whether proper roster system has been adopted for different posts;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representation has been received by the University in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (e). Full facts of the case are being ascertained; and the same shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Protection of Places of Historic Significance in Punjab

3311. SHRI KAMLA CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps to protect the places of historical significance in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). There are 24 monuments/sites of national importance under Central protection. These include Fort, Sarais, Baradaris, Gateways, Tombs, Mughal bridge, Kos-Minaris, archaeological sites etc. Besides annual maintenance and upkeep, repairs are carried out from time to time as per the requirements in each case.

Oil Palm Cultivation and Research Institutes

3312. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under oil palm cultivation in each State at present;

(b) the expansion proposal in regard to oil palm cultivation in the coming years;

(c) the number of palm oil extraction factories in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the number and location of oil palm research institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) At present, an area of 3705 hectares in Kerala and 1593 hectares in Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been brought under oil palm cultivation.

(b) The Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have launched the oil palm demonstration projects in an area of 1000 hectare each for

demonstrating the feasibility of oilpalm cultivation under irrigated conditions. Besides, it is proposed to implement a Central Sector Scheme for oilpalm development with an outlay of Rs. 1.70 crore for 1989-90.

(c) Two palm oil extraction units in Kerala and one in Andaman & Nicobar islands have been established for extraction of Palm oil.

(d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research is carrying out research work on oilpalm at five Centres in the country which are located at:-

- (i) Central Plantation Crops Research Institutes Research Centre, Palode, Trivandrum, Kerala.
- (ii) Gangavathi under University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.
- (iii) Aduthurai under Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.
- (iv) Vijayarai under Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
- (v) Muldo under Konaken Krishi Vidyapeeth.

Besides, research on oilpalm is also being carried out at Agricultural Station Thodupuzha, Idukki, Kerala.

Construction of a Bridge over Ravi Near Resohli

3313. SHRI MOHD AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision for construction of a bridge over Ravi near Resohli was taken at the recent Northern Zonal Council meeting held at Srinagar;

(b) whether Punjab Government has agreed to bear the financial burden involved in the construction of the bridge; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is proposed to start the construction of the bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up Science and Technology Centres

3314. SHRI PRATAP BHANUSHARMA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up a number of Science and Technology Centres in the country during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHLI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Regional Science Centres at Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Guwahati at costs of Rs. 160 lakhs during and Rs. 176 lakhs respectively are scheduled to be opened during the current financial year. These Science Centres are being set up in collaboration with the concerned State Governments with 50% financial support and allotment of 8 to 10 acres of land free of cost. The National Science Centres at Delhi is also likely to be completed during the current year at a total outlay of Rs. 8 crores. Another Regional Science Centre to be opened at Nagpur at a cost of Rs. 125 lakhs is under negotiation with the Government of

Maharashtra. No final decision has been taken yet.

Polytechnics for Women in Orissa

3315. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether central assistance is given to set up polytechnics in some States;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up some polytechnics for women in Orissa with central assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the places identified for the location of such polytechnics in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (d). A scheme of setting up Residential Polytechnics for Women with 100% central assistance in the States has been approved by the Government. For setting up of such polytechnics, formal proposals were invited from the States/Union Territories and a National Expert Committee was set up to examine the proposals thus received. The Committee has considered the proposals received from various States including the State of Orissa and submitted its recommendations to the Government. The exact location of the polytechnics will depend on the final decisions of Government.

No Source problem Villages in Rajasthan

3316. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of source problem villages in Rajasthan at present;

(b) the number of new revenue villages in Rajasthan which are not provided with drinking water;

(c) the arrangements made to provide drinking water to these villages; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to provide special funds to provide drinking water in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As on 1st August, 1989, there were 1086 problem villages yet to be converted with safe drinking water facilities in Rajasthan.

(b) There were 1194 subsequently identified villages to be provided with safe drinking water facilities as on 1st August, 1989. Information regarding new revenue villages is not being monitored at the level of the Central Govt.

(c) The problem villages of 1980/1985 lists are being covered under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Mini Mission & Submission activities. The subsequently identified villages are being covered by the State Govt. under MNP.

(d) No, Sir.

Market Intervention Operations of NDDB to Help Mustard Oil Producers

3317. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Market Intervention operations in oilseeds and edible oils by National Dairy Development Board on various interest groups including mustard oil

producers;

(b) whether National Dairy Development Board has fulfilled its role in improving oilseeds productivity under its oilseeds projects during last 8-10 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Market Intervention Operations in oilseeds and edible oils by NDDB have been able to stabilise the price of edible oils in the interests of both the farmers and consumers. NDDB has a mandate to maintain the wholesale prices of two oils, namely, groundnut oil and rapeseed/mustard oil within the prescribed price bands. The price band is so designed that it is just and fair both to the farmers and the consumers. In the post-harvest season, NDDB alongwith its seven affiliated Oilseeds Growers Federations, embarks on Market Intervention Operations to ensure that the oil/oilseed prices are within the price band to encourage the oilseeds farmers. The stock of oil, procured through the NDDB's Market Operations, will be sold in the lean season with a view to give relief to the consumers.

NDDB, through its Market Intervention Operations, has been able to buy large quantities of mustard seeds and oil through the Cooperative Federations as well as directly from the open market and has succeeded in pushing up the wholesale prices of mustered oil and mustard seed in the interests of the farmers. Currently, the mustard seed prices are ranging between Rs. 580 to Rs. 630 per quintal in Northern India, well above the support price of Rs. 460 per quintal.

(b) and (c). Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project was approved by the Government of

India in September 1978. The effective implementation started much later in September 1981. Under this project technical and agricultural inputs are made available to member oilseed grower. The programme also covers activities like demonstrations in the farmers' fields for improved package of cultivation practices, production/supply of good quality seed, supply of agricultural inputs and improved implement training of member farmers, etc.

The work done by NDDB alongwith the concerted efforts of the partners of the Mission, namely, ICAR DAC and State Agriculture Departments to support the farmers has resulted in a record production of 17.8 million tonnes in 1988-89; and productivity is expected to be over 800 kgs. per hectare. The Yield level in the 7 major oilseed growing State, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu where NDDB project is in operation have increased significantly.

Grants for Women Studies by UGC

3318. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sanctioned grants for women studies;

(b) if so, the names of Universities and Colleges to whom the grants have been sanctioned; and

(c) the details of the grants given to those Universities and Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT*Centres for Development of Women Studies in Universities and Colleges*

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Grants released so far (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	SNDT Women's University, Bombay	5.50
2.	Poona University, Pune	1.00
3.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	1.00
4.	Kerala University, Trivandrum	1.00
5.	Banaras Hindu university, Varanasi	1.00
6.	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur	1.00
7.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	1.00
8.	Berhampur University, Berhampur	1.00
9.	Nagarjuna University, Guntur	1.00
10.	Sri Padmavati Vishwavidyalaya, Tirupati	1.00
11.	Andhra University, Waltair	1.00
12.	Karnataka University, Dharwad	1.00
13.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	1.00
14.	Delhi University, Delhi	2.80
15.	Goa University, Goa	1.00
16.	Guahati University, Guahati	1.00
17.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	1.00
18.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta	1.00
19.	Kurushketra University, Kurushetra	1.00
20.	Alegappa University, Karikudi	1.00

Cells for Development of Women's Studies In Universities and Colleges

1.	College of Social Work, Hyderabad	0.20
2.	College of Women, Trivandrum	0.20
3.	ANDMM College, Kanpur	0.20
4.	S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar	0.20
5.	BNKB PG College, Akbarpur, Faizabad	0.25
6.	Sociology Deptt, Bhopal University	0.20
7.	Sociology Deptt. Jodhpur University	0.20
8.	Stella Maris College, Madras	0.20

**Power supply to Orissa by NALCO
from Captive Power Plants**

3319. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited has increased the power supply from its captive power plant to the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Supply of power from National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) to Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) is dependent upon surplus power available with NALCO and requirement of additional power by OSEB. The details of supply of power to OSEB from NALCO's Captive Power Plant (CPP) are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Million Units</i>
1987-88	1095
1988-89	904
1989-90 (Upto July'89)	285

**Allocation of Funds to States under
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

3320. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise allocation of funds and the actual expenditure till date under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) the number of persons benefited in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) A statement indicating District-wise allocation of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the year 1989-90 is given below. Progress under the Yojana is monitored for a State/UT as one unit. As such, district-wise progress of expenditure is not available.

(b) The performance under the Yojana is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated and not in terms of persons benefited. Mandays generated under the Yojana as per reports received from the concerned State Governments are as under:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Employment generated (lakh mandays)</i>	<i>Period of report</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	0.08	Ending April
Himachal Pradesh	3.98	Ending June
Punjab	3.27	Ending May
Uttar Pradesh	64.78	Ending June
Maharashtra	47.43	Ending June.

STATEMENT

		(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl No	State/dist.	Central Share	State share	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	
	ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Srikakulam	15455.61	3863.61	19319.51	
		485.54	121.39	606.93	
2.	Vizianagaram	484.40	121.10	605.50	
3.	Vishakhapatnam	654.57	163.64	818.21	
4.	East Godavari	1009.31	252.33	1261.64	
5.	West Godavari	723.71	180.93	904.63	
6.	Krishna	660.77	165.19	825.96	
7.	Guntur	742.15	185.54	927.69	
8.	Prakasam	686.92	171.73	858.64	
9.	Nellore	737.00	184.25	921.25	
10.	Chittoor	784.18	196.04	980.22	
11.	Cuddapah	531.66	132.92	664.58	

Sl No	State/Distt.	Central Share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Anantapur	748.76	187.19	935.95
13.	Kumool	615.76	153.94	769.71
14.	Maibubnagar	985.75	246.44	1232.18
15.	Rangareddi	531.32	132.83	664.15
16.	Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Medak	565.81	146.45	732.26
18.	Nizamabad	435.32	108.83	544.16
19.	Adilabad	845.70	211.43	1057.13
20.	Karimnagar	716.58	179.14	895.72
21.	Narangal	793.02	198.26	991.28
22.	Khannan	856.33	214.08	1070.42
23.	Nalgonda	841.06	210.27	1051.33

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share		State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5		
	ASSAM	4223.12	1055.78	5278.90		
1.	Dhubri	157.28	39.32	176.60		
2.	Korajhar	348.47	87.37	436.83		
3.	Goalpara	208.22	52.05	260.27		
4.	Barpata	233.86	58.47	292.33		
5.	Nalbari	228.93	57.23	286.16		
6.	Kamrup	281.71	70.43	352.14		
7.	Darrang	261.03	65.26	326.29		
8.	Sonitpur	194.37	48.59	242.96		
9.	Lakhimpur	317.59	79.40	396.99		
10.	Dibrugarh	221.23	55.31	276.54		
11.	Sibsagar	101.88	25.47	127.35		
12.	Jorhat	171.47	42.87	214.34		

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
13.	Golaghat	116.48	29.12	145.59			
14.	Nagaon	524.82	131.21	656.03			
15.	K. Anglong	261.59	65.40	326.99			
16.	N.C. Hills	72.15	18.04	90.19			
17.	Cachar	340.50	85.12	425.62			
18.	Karimganj	180.53	45.13	225.66			
	BIHAR	39969.53	7742.38	38711.91			
1.	Patna	797.85	199.46	997.31			
2.	Nalanda	639.36	159.84	799.20			
3.	Nawada	524.07	131.02	655.08			
4.	Gaya	1117.59	279.40	1396.98			
5.	Aurangabad	559.79	139.95	699.74			
6.	Rohtas	947.83	236.96	1184.79			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Bhojpur	784.74	196.19	980.93
8.	Saran	578.96	144.74	723.69
9.	Siwan	488.52	122.13	610.65
10.	Gopalganj	402.14	100.53	502.67
11.	Pashchim Champaran	783.24	195.81	979.04
12.	Purba Champaran	861.22	215.31	1076.53
13.	Sitamarhi	592.94	148.23	741.17
14.	Muzaffarpur	905.72	226.43	1132.15
15.	Vaishali	674.55	168.64	843.19
16.	Bengusarai	544.01	136.00	680.01
17.	Samastipur	899.64	224.91	1124.55
18.	Darbhanga	766.22	191.56	957.78
19.	Madhubani	881.40	220.35	1101.75

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3			4	5	
20.	Saharsa	817.67			204.42	1022.09	
21.	Purnea	1418.97			354.74	1773.71	
22.	Katihar	567.60			141.90	709.50	
23.	Munger	981.27			245.32	1226.58	
24.	Bhagalpur	948.36			237.09	1185.45	
25.	Dhanbad	602.47			150.62	753.09	
26.	Giridih	785.61			196.40	982.01	
27.	Hazaribagh	1046.56			261.64	1308.20	
28.	Palamau	1474.79			368.70	1843.49	
29.	Ranchi	1231.86			307.97	1539.83	
30.	Singhbhun	1984.81			496.20	2481.01	
31.	Jehanabad	401.54			100.39	501.93	
32.	Dumka	1101.25			275.31	1376.56	

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
33.	Deoghar	387.08	96.77	483.85		
34.	Sahibganj	891.33	222.83	1114.16		
35.	Madhepura	409.11	102.28	511.39		
36.	Khagaria	290.39	72.60	362.99		
37.	Godda	500.24	125.06	625.30		
38.	Lohardagga	211.98	53.00	264.98		
39.	Gunla	1166.86	291.72	1458.58		
	GUJARAT	6363.83	1590.96	7954.79		
1.	Jamnagar	102.07	25.52	127.59		
2.	Rajkot	145.57	36.39	181.96		
3.	Surendranagar	133.59	33.40	166.98		
4.	Bhavnagar	141.22	35.31	176.53		
5.	Amreli	110.54	27.64	138.18		

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/dist.</i>	<i>Central Share</i>			<i>State share</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3			4	5
6.	Junagarh	181.82			45.45	227.27
7.	Kutch	464.19			116.05	580.24
8.	Banaskantha	922.19			230.55	1152.74
9.	Sabarkantha	295.32			73.83	369.15
10.	Mahesana	251.96			62.99	314.95
11.	Gandhinagar	27.14			6.78	33.92
12.	Ahmedabad	191.72			47.93	239.65
13.	Kheda	259.36			64.84	324.21
14.	Panch-Mahals	843.00			210.75	1053.75
15.	Vadodara	533.56			133.39	666.96
16.	Bharuch	453.05			113.26	566.32
17.	Surat	656.69			164.17	820.86
18.	Valsad	588.27			147.07	735.34

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
19.	The Dangs			62.55	15.64	78.19	
	HARYANA			1538.11	384.53	1922.61	
1.	Ambala			179.82	44.95	224.77	
2.	Kurushetra			146.95	36.74	183.68	
3.	Karnal			145.90	36.48	182.38	
4.	Jind			116.61	29.15	145.76	
5.	Sonepat			99.98	24.99	124.97	
6.	Rohtak			148.65	37.16	185.82	
7.	Faridabad			80.72	20.18	100.90	
8.	Gurgaon			37.53	19.33	96.66	
9.	Mahendragarh			117.17	29.29	146.46	
10.	Bhiwani			114.66	28.67	143.33	
11.	Hissar			202.03	50.51	252.54	
12.	Sirsa			108.30	27.07	135.37	

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3			4	5
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	922.80	239.90	1153.50		
1.	Chamba	104.21	26.05	130.26		
2.	Kangra	195.94	48.99	244.93		
3.	Hamirpur	54.96	13.74	68.70		
4.	Una	67.82	16.96	84.78		
5.	Bilaspur	45.37	11.43	56.71		
6.	Mandi	125.73	31.43	157.16		
7.	Kulu	54.84	13.71	68.55		
8.	Lahaul spiti	12.51	3.13	15.64		
9.	Shimla	106.74	26.69	133.43		
10.	Solan	60.98	15.25	76.23		
11.	Sirmaur	65.43	16.36	81.79		
12.	Kinnaur	28.28	7.07	35.35		

Sl. No	State/district	Central Share			State share			Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	JAMMU & KASHMIR							
1.	Ananthnag	1346.19	336.55	1682.74				
2.	Pulwama	134.57	33.64	168.21				
3.	Srinagar	75.32	18.83	94.15				
4.	Badgam	58.24	14.56	72.80				
5.	Baramulla	76.07	19.02	95.09				
6.	Kupwara	101.71	25.43	127.14				
7.	Kargil	87.48	21.87	109.35				
8.	Ladakh (Leh)	15.19	3.80	18.99				
9.	Doda	24.67	6.17	30.83				
10.	Udhampur	109.73	27.43	137.16				
11.	Kathua	76.05	19.01	95.06				
12.	Jammu	79.81	19.95	99.76				
		227.17	56.79	283.96				

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
13.	Rajauri	128.54	32.14	160.68		
14.	Puonch	151.64	37.91	189.55		
	KARNATAKA	9674.86	2418.71	12093.58		
1.	Banglore	641.06	160.27	891.33		
2.	Balgaum	663.68	165.92	829.60		
3.	Ballary	469.63	117.41	507.04		
4.	Bidar	330.17	82.54	412.71		
5.	Bijapur	794.30	198.56	992.88		
6.	Chikmagalur	243.37	60.94	304.21		
7.	Chitradurga	671.52	167.88	839.40		
8.	Dakshin Kannad (S. Kana)	360.54	90.14	450.68		
9.	Dharwad	691.23	172.81	864.04		
10.	Gulbarga	818.19	204.55	1022.74		

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
11.	Hassan	309.38	77.34	386.72			
12.	Kodagu (Coorg)	113.05	28.26	141.31			
13.	Kolar	683.97	170.99	854.96			
14.	Mandya	265.24	66.31	351.55			
15.	Mysore	731.25	182.81	914.07			
16.	Raichur	687.65	171.91	839.56			
17.	Shimoga	422.41	105.60	528.02			
18.	Tumkur	643.40	160.85	804.26			
19.	Uttar Kannad	134.80	33.70	168.50			
	KERALA	5255.99	1314.00	6569.99			
1.	Cannanore	344.03	86.01	430.03			
2.	Wayanad	204.03	51.01	255.04			
3.	Kozhikode	305.49	76.37	381.87			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
4.	Malappuram	475.30	118.82	594.12		
5.	Palghat	679.57	169.89	849.47		
6.	Trichur	543.42	135.85	679.27		
7.	Ernakulam	380.92	95.23	476.15		
8.	Idukki	282.54	70.64	353.18		
9.	Kottayam	282.27	70.57	352.83		
10.	Alleppay	325.92	81.48	407.40		
11.	Quilon	484.25	121.06	605.31		
12.	Trivandrum	486.55	121.64	608.19		
13.	Kasaragod	192.70	48.18	240.88		
14.	Pathanamthitta	269.00	67.25	336.25		
	MADHYA PRADESH	20495.03	5123.76	25618.79		
1.	Morena	312.83	78.21	391.04		

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
2.	Bhind	216.21	54.05	270.26			
3.	Gwalior	164.89	41.22	206.11			
4.	Datia	88.78	22.19	110.97			
5.	Shivpuri	272.26	68.06	340.32			
6.	Guna	384.76	96.19	480.95			
7.	Tikamgarh	199.25	49.81	249.06			
8.	Chhatarpur	254.33	63.58	317.92			
9.	Panna	229.98	57.50	287.48			
10.	Sagar	409.46	102.37	511.83			
11.	Damoh	275.53	68.88	344.41			
12.	Satna	442.97	110.74	553.71			
13.	Rewa	463.25	115.81	579.06			
14.	Shahdol	712.81	178.20	891.01			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
15.	Sidhi	517.07	129.27	646.33		
16.	Mandsaur	320.35	80.09	400.44		
17.	Ratlam	271.32	67.83	339.15		
18.	Ujjain	302.01	75.50	377.51		
19.	Shajapur	286.25	71.56	357.81		
20.	Dewas	297.40	74.35	371.75		
21.	Jhabua	538.81	147.20	736.01		
22.	Dhar	609.16	152.29	761.45		
23.	Indore	205.84	51.46	257.29		
24.	West Nimar	1078.10	269.52	1347.62		
25.	East Nimar	502.02	125.51	627.53		
26.	Rajgarh	249.33	62.33	311.66		
27.	Vidisha	270.19	67.55	337.73		

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
28.	Bhopal			85.08	21.27		106.35
29.	Sehore			253.71	63.43		317.13
30.	Raisen			316.76	79.19		395.95
31.	Betul			459.33	114.83		574.17
32.	Hoshangabad			382.28	95.57		477.85
33.	Jabalpur			627.44	156.86		784.30
34.	Narsimhapur			258.99	64.75		323.74
35.	Mandla			640.39	160.10		800.48
36.	Chhindwara			567.85	141.96		709.81
37.	Seoni			438.23	109.56		547.79
38.	Balaghat			352.88	88.22		441.10
39.	Surguja			895.10	223.77		1118.87
40.	Bilaspur			1164.40	291.10		1455.50

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
41.	Raigarh			820.88	205.22	1026.10	
42.	Rajnandgaon			439.36	109.84	549.99	
43.	Durg			517.59	129.40	646.99	
44.	Rajpur			1118.28	279.57	1397.85	
45.	Bastar			1231.34	307.84	1539.18	
	MAHARASHTRA			16555.12	4138.78	20693.90	
1.	Greater Bombay			0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.	Thane			1033.30	259.33	1291.63	
3.	Raigarh (Kulaba)			320.01	80.00	400.01	
4.	Ratnagiri			157.43	39.36	196.79	
5.	Nasik			1150.83	287.71	1438.53	
6.	Dhule			1359.08	339.77	1698.85	
7.	Jalgaon			708.64	177.16	885.80	
8.	Ahmadnagar			874.49	218.62	1093.12	

Sl. No.	State/dist.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
9.	Pune	600.05	150.01	750.06		
10.	Satara	327.82	81.96	409.78		
11.	Sangli	384.34	96.09	480.43		
12.	Sholapur	772.20	193.05	965.25		
13.	Kolhapur	437.64	109.41	547.05		
14.	Aurangabad	443.84	110.96	554.81		
15.	Parbhani	423.09	105.77	528.86		
16.	Bid	410.33	102.58	512.91		
17.	Nanded	670.01	167.50	837.52		
18.	Osmanabad	413.68	103.42	517.13		
19.	Buldana	400.10	100.03	500.13		
20.	Akola	555.55	138.89	694.43		
21.	Amravati	665.54	166.38	831.92		

Sl No	State/distr.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
22.	Yavatmal	851.08	212.77	1063.86		
23.	Wardha	322.69	80.67	403.36		
24.	Nagpur	545.91	136.48	682.38		
25.	Bhandara	689.71	172.43	862.13		
26.	Chandrapur	658.00	164.50	822.49		
27.	Sindhudurg	94.41	23.60	118.01		
28.	Jalna	325.76	81.44	407.20		
29.	Latur	494.96	123.74	618.70		
30.	Gadchiroli	464.63	116.16	580.79		
	MANIPUR	353.39	88.35	441.74		
1.	Senapati	70.68	17.67	88.35		
2.	Tamenglong	41.28	10.32	51.60		
3.	Churachandrapur	56.61	14.15	70.76		

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
4.	Chandel	39.83	9.96	49.79			
5.	Imphal	48.82	12.20	61.02			
6.	Thoubal	22.44	5.61	28.04			
7.	Bishnupur	25.16	6.29	31.45			
8.	Ukhrul	48.58	12.15	60.73			
	MEGHALAYA	366.50	91.63	458.13			
1.	Jaintia Hills	51.83	12.96	64.78			
2.	East Khasi Hills	119.31	29.83	149.13			
3.	West Khasi Hills	51.32	12.83	64.15			
4.	East Garo Hills	42.75	10.69	53.44			
5.	West Garo Hills	101.31	25.33	126.64			
	NAGALAND	403.99	101.00	504.99			
1.	Kohima	142.22	35.55	177.77			

Sl. No	State/dist.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
2.	Phek	38.30	9.58	47.88			
3.	Wokha	27.46	6.85	34.25			
4.	Zunhe boto	27.40	6.85	34.25			
5.	Mokokchung	49.21	12.30	61.51			
6.	Tuensang	75.67	18.92	94.59			
7.	Mon	43.73	10.93				
	ORISSA	10124.65	2531.16	12655.81			
1.	Sambalpur	859.26	214.82	1074.08			
2.	Sundergarh	645.95	161.49	807.44			
3.	Keonjhar	590.24	147.56	737.80			
4.	Mayurbhanj	989.31	247.33	1236.63			
5.	Baleshwar	706.19	176.55	882.73			
6.	Cuttack	1242.12	310.53	1552.65			

Sl. No	State/district	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
7.	Dhenkanal	552.56	138.14	690.70		
8.	Phulbani	404.48	101.12	505.59		
9.	Balangir	581.05	145.26	726.31		
10.	Kalahandi	688.46	172.12	860.58		
11.	Koraput	1554.98	338.75	1943.73		
12.	Ganjam	638.38	159.59	797.97		
13.	Puri	671.69	167.92	839.61		
	PUNJAB	1286.93	321.73	1608.66		
1.	Gurdaspur	111.64	27.91	139.55		
2.	Amritsar	158.88	39.72	198.60		
3.	Ferozepur	88.00	22.00	110.00		
4.	Ludhiana	112.63	28.16	140.79		
5.	Jullundur	145.26	36.31	161.57		

Sl. No	State/dist.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Kapurthala	39.22	9.80				49.02
7.	Hoshiarpur	119.69	29.92				149.61
8.	Rupnagar	53.30	13.33				66.63
9.	Patiala	104.93	26.23				131.17
10.	Sangrur	106.48	26.62				133.10
11.	Bhatinda	110.61	27.65				138.36
12.	Faridkot	136.29	34.07				170.36
	RAJASTHAN	10075.40	2518.85				12594.25
1.	Ganganagar	471.02	117.76				588.78
2.	Bikaner	323.91	80.98				404.89
3.	Churu	540.84	135.21				676.05
4.	Jhunjhunu	567.34	166.84				834.18
5.	Alwar	299.97	74.99				374.96

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Bharatpur	204.41	51.10	255.51
7.	Sawai Madhopur	394.48	98.62	493.10
8.	Jaipur	510.62	127.66	638.28
9.	Sikar	207.52	51.88	259.40
10.	Ajmer	186.18	46.55	232.73
11.	Tonk	181.54	45.39	226.93
12.	Jaisalmer	214.67	53.67	268.34
13.	Jodhpur	677.52	169.38	846.90
14.	Nagaur	896.68	224.17	1120.85
15.	Pali	660.10	165.03	825.13
16.	Barmer	621.04	155.26	776.30
17.	Jalore	244.74	61.19	305.92
18.	Sirohi	174.72	43.68	218.40

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			5
19.	Bhilwara	233.43	58.36	291.79			
20.	Udaipur	599.01	149.75	748.76			
21.	Chittorgarh	261.47	65.37	326.84			
22.	Dungarpur	280.92	70.23	351.15			
23.	Banswara	400.12	100.03	500.15			
24.	Bundi	146.26	37.07	185.33			
25.	Kota	382.86	95.72	478.58			
26.	Jhalawar	204.70	51.18	255.88			
27.	Dholpur	87.33	21.83	109.16			
	SIKKIM	158.26	39.57	197.83			
1.	North	32.75	8.19	40.93			
2.	East	54.86	13.71	68.57			
3.	South	32.73	8.18	40.92			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share		State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5		
4.	West	37.91	9.48	47.39		
	TAMIL NADU	13877.15	3469.29	17346.44		
1.	Madras	0.00	0.00	0.00		
2.	Changalpattu	1221.06	305.26	1526.32		
3.	North Arcot	1491.47	372.87	1864.34		
4.	South Arcot	1745.59	436.40	2181.99		
5.	Dharmapuri	635.43	158.86	794.29		
6.	Salem	1086.19	271.55	1357.74		
7.	Periyar	619.24	154.81	774.05		
8.	Coimbatore	625.80	156.45	782.25		
9.	Nilgiri	124.06	31.01	155.07		
10.	Madurai	594.42	148.61	743.03		
11.	Tiruchirappalli	1183.19	295.80	1478.99		

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
12.	Thanjavur	1464.04	366.01	1830.05			
13.	Pudukkottai	353.78	88.45	442.23			
14.	Ramanathapuram	328.24	82.06	410.30			
15.	Tirunelveli	454.54	113.63	568.17			
16.	Kanyakumari	244.66	61.17	305.83			
17.	Anna	594.42	148.61	743.03			
18.	F. Muthu Ramalingam	328.24	82.06	410.30			
19.	Kamarajar	328.24	82.06	410.30			
20.	Chidamberanar	454.54	113.63	568.17			
	TRIPURA	433.14	108.29	541.43			
1.	West Tripura	198.17	49.54	247.72			
2.	North Tripura	106.15	26.54	132.69			
3.	South Tripura	128.81	32.20	161.02			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3			4	5
	UTTAR PRADESH	41364.90			10341.23	51706.13
1.	Uttar Kashi	237.83			59.46	297.29
2.	Chamoli	230.46			57.61	288.07
3.	Tehri Garhwal	303.53			75.88	379.41
4.	Dehradun	326.81			56.70	283.51
5.	Garhwal	370.89			92.72	463.61
6.	Pithoragarh	283.53			70.88	354.41
7.	Almora	437.89			109.47	547.36
8.	Nainital	484.28			121.07	605.35
9.	Saharanpur	727.64			181.91	909.55
10.	Muzaffar Nagar	674.08			168.52	842.59
11.	Bijnor	688.47			172.12	860.59
12.	Meerut	710.72			177.68	888.40

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
		1	2	3		
					4	5
13.	Ghaziabad			449.11	112.28	561.39
14.	Bulandshahr			794.37	198.59	992.96
15.	Moradabad			809.45	202.36	1011.82
16.	Rampur			259.79	64.95	324.74
17.	Badaun			556.25	139.06	695.32
18.	Bareilly			496.92	124.23	621.15
19.	Pilibhit			290.22	72.55	362.77
20.	Shahjahanpur			477.41	119.35	596.77
21.	Aligarh			891.68	222.92	1114.59
22.	Mathura			520.47	130.12	650.59
23.	Agra			596.88	149.22	746.10
24.	Etah			537.11	134.28	671.39
25.	Mainpuri			408.14	102.03	510.17

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
26.	Farrukhabad	563.60	140.90	704.51			
27.	Etawah	680.14	170.04	850.18			
28.	Kanpur	790.10	197.53	987.63			
29.	Fatehpur	706.67	176.67	883.34			
30.	Allahabad	1626.22	406.55	2032.77			
31.	Jalaun	453.54	113.39	566.93			
32.	Jhansi	422.46	105.62	528.08			
33.	Lalitpur	249.91	62.48	312.39			
34.	Hamirpur	684.67	171.17	855.84			
35.	Banda	840.90	210.23	1051.13			
36.	Kheri	799.36	199.84	999.20			
37.	Sitapur	1076.75	269.19	1345.93			
38.	Hardoi	1019.42	254.86	1274.28			

Sl No	State/dist.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			5
39.	Unnao	826.83	206.71				1033.54
40.	Lucknow	569.06	142.27				711.33
41.	Rai Bareilly	932.18	233.05				1165.23
42.	Bahraich	818.28	204.57				1022.85
43.	Ghonda	916.23	229.06				1145.29
44.	Bara Banki	843.00	210.75				1053.75
45.	Faizabad	969.88	242.47				1212.35
46.	Sultanpur	943.60	235.90				1179.50
47.	Partapgarh	759.90	189.97				949.87
48.	Basti	899.85	224.96				1124.82
49.	Gorakhpur	1606.99	401.75				2008.73
50.	Deoria	1216.43	304.11				1520.54
51.	Azamgarh	1123.05	280.76				1403.81

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
52.	Jaunpur	949.17	237.29	1186.46			
53.	Ballia	722.46	180.62	903.08			
54.	Ghazipur	797.45	199.36	996.82			
55.	Varanasi	1167.85	291.96	1459.81			
56.	Mirzapur	751.50	187.87	939.37			
57.	Sonbhadra	464.02	116.00	580.02			
58.	Maunath Bhanjan	451.79	112.93	564.73			
59.	Sidhartha Nagar	498.14	124.54	622.68			
60.	Haridwar	309.04	77.26	386.30			
61.	Firozabad	308.46	77.12	385.58			
62.	Kanpur Nagar	142.05	35.51	177.56			
	WEST BENGAL	17288.13	4322.03	21610.16			
1.	Kuch Bihar	945.74	236.43	1182.17			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share			State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5		
2.	Jalpaiguri	1176.33	294.08		1470.42	
3.	Darjeeling	282.39	70.60		352.98	
4.	West Dinajpur	1106.05	276.51		1382.56	
5.	Maldah	711.84	177.96		889.80	
6.	Murshidabad	911.72	227.93		1139.65	
7.	Nadia	908.81	227.20		1136.01	
8.	24 Parganas (N)	1193.47	298.37		1491.84	
9.	24 Parganas (S)	1852.46	463.12		2315.58	
10.	Howrah	498.85	124.71		623.56	
11.	Hooghly	996.02	249.00		1245.02	
12.	Medinipur	2227.71	556.93		2784.64	
13.	Bankura	1114.46	278.61		1393.07	
14.	Puruliya	835.28	208.82		1044.10	

Sl No	State/Disst.	Central Share			State share		Total
1	2	3	4	5			
15.	Bardhaman	1606.28	401.57	2007.85			
16.	Birbhum	920.72	230.18	1150.90			
	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND	164.80	—	164.80			
1.	Andaman	62.39	—	62.39			
2.	Nicobar	102.41	—	102.41			
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	245.72	61.43	307.15			
1.	West Kameng	13.39	3.35	16.73			
2.	East Kameng	17.45	4.36	21.81			
3.	Lower Subansiri	40.49	10.12	50.61			
4.	Upper Subansiri	15.89	3.97	19.86			
5.	West Siang	28.35	7.09	35.44			
6.	East Siang	32.16	8.04	40.21			
7.	Dibang Valley	20.72	5.18	25.90			

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/district.</i>	<i>Central Share</i>			<i>State share</i>		<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5			
8.	Lohit	21.33	5.33	26.66			
9.	Tirap	28.26	7.06	35.32			
10.	Tawang	11.75	2.94	14.69			
11.	Changlong	15.94	3.99	19.93			
	CHANDIGARH	40.77	—	40.77			
	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	83.80	—	83.80			
	DELHI	187.42	—	187.42			
	GOA	303.00	75.75	378.75			
1.	North Goa	163.70	40.92	204.62			
2.	South Goa	139.30	34.83	174.13			
	DAMAN & DIU	52.40	—	52.40			
1.	Daman	43.25	—	43.25			
2.	Diu	9.15	—	9.15			

Sl. No	State/distt.	Central Share	State share	Total
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKSHDWEEP	81.75	—	81.75
	MIZORAM	149.93	37.48	187.41
1.	Aizawl	102.28	25.57	127.85
2.	Lunglei	25.52	6.38	31.90
3.	Chintupui	22.13	5.53	27.66
	PONDICHERY	157.80	—	157.80

Reopening of Chasnala Mine

3321. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining of coal at Chasnala steep have been approved by the Board of the Steel Authority of India;

(b) whether this project was abandoned earlier and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the approximate cost of the project; and

(d) whether the feasibility report has been prepared and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Board of Directors have approved in the first instance the advance action (experimental mining) in the west section of the Chasnala Deep Mine.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cost of advance action in West Section of Chasnala Deep Mine is estimated to be Rs. 36.25 crores.

(d) M/s. Montan Consulting GMBH of West Germany submitted in December, 1988, a feasibility report for Reconstruction and Development of the entire Chasnala Deep Mine at a total cost of Rs. 141 crores. The report indicates that at full production stage 5 longwall faces shall be worked at a time to produce 3400 tonnes of coal per day.

Introduction of Jeevan Dhara Scheme in Tribal Areas

3322. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced Jeevan Dhara scheme in the tribal areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, the tribal sub-plan areas in Orissa where such scheme has been introduced;

(c) the details of the projects taken up during 1989-90 so far in the tribal sub-plan areas of the State and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme; and

(d) the details of assistance given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Million Wells Scheme (the correct name of the scheme) has been introduced in all the Gram Panchayats and tribal sub-plan areas of the State.

(c) and (d). The lists of beneficiaries under the scheme for 1989-90 have not yet been finalised. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), of which Million Wells Scheme is a sub-scheme, a total of Rs. 126.55 crores (including State share) of resources have been allocated to Orissa during 1989-90. As per the JRY guidelines, a minimum of 15% of the annual allocations, after setting apart the administrative/maintenance expenditure and the allocations for Indira Awaas Yojana, is required to be spent on individual beneficiaries schemes for SCs/STs including the Million Wells Scheme.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bina Nagar

3323. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated amount to be spent on the construction etc. of building of Kendriya Vidyalaya opened this year in Bina Nagar (Central Railways); and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bina (Dist. Sagar) was sanctioned in October, 1988. The land for the construction of school building is yet to be transferred by Central Railways authorities to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The estimated cost of the building will be known after the plan and estimates to be submitted by the Railway authority are approved by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Commencement of construction of the building will depend upon transfer of land and completion of formalities.

[English]

Japanese Assistance for Increasing Food Production in India

3324. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to give assistance for increasing food production in India;

(b) if so, the details of assistance that has been provided; and

(c) how and where it is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details of the grants

extended by Japan to India since 1980 for increasing food production and the details of the amount spent are given in the Annexure. The Japanese assistance has been utilised for import of fertilisers.

Tie up between India and France in Launching Space Programme

3325. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit to France discussed with French Government about the tie up with that country in launching of a joint space programme; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWARSINGH): (a) and (b). During the Prime Minister's visit to France cooperation between the two countries in different fields including space was discussed. There was agreement that expansion of cooperation in these fields should be facilitated and promoted in every way possible.

Development of Cochin-Madurai National Highway

3326. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work so far on the newly declared Cochin-Madurai National Highway; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent for its development during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The road connecting Cochin and Madurai has been declared as a National Highway in February, 1989. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are to identify the deficiencies on this National Highway. Quantum of funds for its development would be programmed after the deficiencies are identified and schemes are prepared.

Talks between China and Dalai Lama Regarding Future Status of Tibet

3327. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have been informed by Dalai Lama that China desired to discuss with him future status of Tibet;

(b) if so, the position in this regard; and

(c) whether Government of India are considering any move in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Government are not party to the dialogue between representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Chinese Government. This is a subject which concerns the relations between the Chinese Government on the one hand, and the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan community on the other. Government regard Tibet as an autonomous region of China.

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

Closure of Ammonium Chloride Plant of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

3328. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ammonium Chloride Plant of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is the only unit in the public sector producing ISI standard Ammonium Chloride;

(d) if so, the effect of closure of this plant on the price of Ammonium Chloride in the market; and

(e) when this plant is likely to be recommissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ammonium Chloride Plant of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) has been closed due to safety reasons.

(c) Yes, Sir. This is the only central public sector unit producing ISI standard Ammonium Chloride.

(d) There is no effect of the closure of the plant on the price of ammonium chloride used for agriculture purposes as it is sold to the farmers at statutorily controlled price.

(e) The plant can't be recommissioned with the present condition of its structure.
Requests for Releasing Letters of Intent for Chartering Fishing Vessels

3329. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD:** Will the Minister of **FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of requests received from small entrepreneurs during the last one year for issuing letters of intent for chartering of fishing vessels;

(b) the number of requests which are pending and the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in releasing letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). During the last one year the Ministry of Food Processing Industries have received 127 applications for issue of Letter of Intent for chartering of fishing vessels. Out of these, in 22 cases Letters of Intent have already been issued and 30 cases have been rejected/closed. Decision in 33 cases was deferred by the Screening Committee due to non-viable project economics/interlocking of companies. In 13 cases applications were received after the due date. The remaining 29 cases are mainly pending on account of non-receipt of requisite information/non-completion of formalities by the applicants.

Private Sector Involvement in Expanding Transport Network

3330. SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Group of the Planning Commission has suggested that the private sector may be involved in expanding the transport network in the country for promoting developing activities;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made by the Study Group; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Steering Committee on perspective planning for transport development set up by Planning Commission, has in its report (August, 1988) has suggested among other things that "National Investment Policy must ensure promotion of private transport services to function as an integral part of the total transport system". Government policy is broadly the same as the above approach and the 7th Plan document envisages that coordination between the Public and Private Sector would be encouraged and improved, wherever feasible and desirable.

[Translation]

Arrest of Indian Fishermen by Pakistan

3331. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishermen belonging to coastal areas of Gujarat arrested by Pakistan Government during 1987-88 and 1988-89, and the reasons for their arrest; and

(b) the number of fishermen got released after holding talks with Pakistan Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The number of Indian fishermen from Gujarat arrested by Pakistan for allegedly fishing in Pakistani waters is as follows:—

1987 : 234

1988 : 182 (including 43 sailing crew)

1989 : 25 (including 13 sailing crew)

(b) 395 (including 119 who were re-

leased prior to the agreement).

[English]

Vocational Subjects in Delhi Administration Schools

3332. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools run by Delhi Administration in which vocational subjects are being taught;

(b) whether there is any proposal to cover more schools during the current academic year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) There are 87 schools run by the Delhi Administration in which vocational subjects are taught.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A list is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No	Name of the School	Vocational Courses		
1	2	3		
1.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Timarpur, Delhi-7	Life Insurance		
2.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 1, G.T.B. Nagar, Delhi	1. Stenography (Hindi) 2. Health Care & Beauty Culture		
3.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 2, G.T.B. Nagar, Delhi	1. Stenography (English) 2. Textile and Design		
4.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Jahangir Puri, Delhi	1. Stenography (English) 2. Dress Design & Making		
5.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Sec-II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Life Insurance		
6.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Jor Bagh, New Delhi	Tourism and Travel Techniques		
7.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 2, Madangir, New Delhi	Nutrition and Food Preparation		
8.	D.T.E.A. Sr. Sec. School Moti Bagh No. 2, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice		

Vocational Courses

Sl. No	Name of the School	1	2	3
9.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Badarpur, New Delhi			Health Care and Beauty Culture
10.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 3, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi			1. Office Management and Sectt. Practice 2. Banking
11.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Naraina, New Delhi			1. Health Care & Beauty Culture 2. Dress Design & Making
12.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Naraina, New Delhi			Stenography
13.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Vikaspuri, New Delhi			Office Management and Sectt. Practice
14.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 1, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi			1. Dress Design & Making 2. Textile & Design
15.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Paschim Vihar, New Delhi			1. Health Care & Beauty Culture 2. Nutrition & Food Preparation
16.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Chand Nagar, New Delhi			Textile & Design
17.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Khyala, New Delhi			Dress Design & Making

Vocational Courses	
Sl. No	Name of the School
1	2
3	
18.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Jama Masjid, Delhi
19.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Ram Nagar, New Delhi
20.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Mata Sundri Road, New Delhi
21.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi
22.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Padam Nagar, Delhi
23.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Vivek Vihar, Delhi
24.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Shankar Nagar, Delhi
25.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 3, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi
26.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Kalyan Puri, Delhi

Sl. No	Name of the School	Vocational Courses		
1	2	3		
27.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Krishan Nagar, Delhi	Computer Technology		
28.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 1, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi	Health Care & Beauty Culture		
29.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Vikaspuri, New Delhi	1. Life Insurance 2. Computer Technology		
30.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School No. 2, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi	Computer Technology		

Expansion of Cuddalore Harbour Facilities

3333. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI MALA BALI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to augment and expand the Cuddalore Harbour facilities to ease the congestion in Madras Harbour in handling foodgrains and other exportable goods; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to allocate sufficient funds in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the expansion of Cuddalore Harbour so that iron ores can be exported from this Harbour in large quantities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Govern-

ment of India is not considering any such programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Agriculture Universities

3334. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

the details of grants provided to each Agricultural University and College during 1988-89 and proposed to be provided during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): Sir, the details of grants provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research to State Agricultural Universities and other Agriculture College during 1988-89 and proposed to be given during 1989-90 are shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Name of the Universities/Colleges	Grants provided under Universities Development Scheme		Grants provided under National Agricultural Research Projects	
	Released during 88-89	Allocation 89-90	Released during 88-89	Allocation 89-90
1	2	3	4	5
	in lakhs	in lakhs	in lakhs	in lakhs
Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.	30.50	5.00	88.61	55.00
Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	44.30	91.50	10.26	60.00
Rajindra Agricultural University, Pusa	33.70	31.20	48.06	50.00
Gujarat Agricultural University, Dantiwada	—	29.00	—	—
Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	14.105	14.895	34.32	60.00
Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	23.33	5.10	18.84	40.00
Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Palampur.	33.10	—	77.04	50.00
Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan.	—	38.10	126.94	60.00
University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore.	23.69	0.86	12.88	60.00
Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur	—	87.40	2.37	60.00

Name of the Universities/Colleges	Grants provided under Universities Development Scheme		Grants provided under National Agricultural Research Projects	
	Released during 88-89	Allocation 89-90	Released during 88-89	Allocation 89-90
1	2	3	4	5
	in lakhs	in lakhs	in lakhs	in lakhs
University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	—	39.97	2.37	25.00
Indra Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Raipur.	35.00	25.00	1.68	4.00
Kerala Agricultural University, Mannuthy	16.22	18.18	70.17	60.00
Marathwada Agricultural University, Porbhani.	—	24.86	30.39	10.00
Mahima Phule Agricultural University, Rahuri.	—	29.54	29.07	30.00
Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli.	5.50	23.43	2.16	20.00
Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.	18.50	14.66	1.90	30.00
Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner.	60.00	19.00	16.74	60.00
Punjab Agrucultural University, Ludhiana.	29.903	44.697	25.87	10.00
Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubneswar.	13.00	58.60	31.90	2.00

Name of the Universities/Colleges	Grants provided under Universities Development Scheme		Grants provided under National Agricultural Research Projects	
	Released during 88-89	Allocation 89-90	Released during 88-89	Allocation 89-90
1	2	3	4	5
	in lakhs	in lakhs	in lakhs	in lakhs
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, coimbatore.	23.51	19.22	68.68	150.00
Chandera Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural & Technology, Kanpur.	25.00	17.00	33.44	30.00
Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.	10.00	13.46	54.20	15.00
Narendra Deva University of Agricultural & Technology, Faizabad.	15.70	26.77	16.20	50.00
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia.	49.90	56.34		40.00
Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural & Technology, Srinagar.	17.503	8.897	30.86	40.00
TOTAL	522.461	742.679	879.14	1071.00

Agricultural Faculties of Central Universities

1	2	3	4	5
	<i>In lakhs</i>	<i>In lakhs</i>	<i>In lakhs</i>	<i>In lakhs</i>
1. Vishwa Bhatti	-	1.00	-	-
2. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1.25	1.25	-	-
3. North Eastern Hills University	-	8.00	-	-
C. <i>Affiliated Colleges of General Universities</i>				
1. Annamalai University	-	1.00	-	-
2. Allahabad Agri. Instt.	3.00	2.00	-	-
3. Khalsa College Amritsar	-	4.00	-	-
4. Janta Vedic College, Baraut	5.50	2.00	-	-
5. R.B.S. College	-	4.20	-	-
6. Udai Pratap College, Varanasi	-	0.80	-	-
7. K.A.D. College, Allahabad	1.00	0.80	-	-
8. B.N.V. College Rath	-	3.50	-	-
TOTAL	9.50	18.30	-	-

Computer Controlled Transport System

3335. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce computer controlled transport system in the country, particularly in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area likely to be covered under this programme;

(d) the financial implications involved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). Delhi Traffic Police has intimated that there is a proposal to have a computerised area traffic control system, for the NDMC area. A techno economic study to assess the economic feasibility of such a system is in progress. The expenditure for carrying out the proposed scheme is presently estimated to be approximately Rs. 6 crores. The time-span for completion of the project, from the date of sanction, is likely to be 15 months as per present estimates.

Assistance to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar

3337. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology at Bhubaneswar during the Seventh Plan period as development assistance and for other schemes and programmes;

(b) the details of the projects for which the allocations have been made and released so far, project-wise; and

(c) whether there is demand to provide more funds for some of these projects and if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has allocated an amount of Rs. 864.25 lakhs to Orissa University of Agricultural and Technology, during the 7th Plan period as development assistance and for other schemes and programmes.

(b) The details of the projects for which the allocations have been made and released so far are given in the statement below.

(c) Requests have been received for provision of more funds in respect of a few projects, but such requests cannot be acceded to for want of additional funds.

STATEMENT

Seventh Plan allocation and releases made to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under various projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	7th Plan allocation	Amount released
1.	Establishment and development of Agricultural Universities	173.60	115.00
2.	Water Management Project	13.15	10.85
3.	National Agricultural Research Project	243.88	193.32
4.	National Demonstration	14.45	11.62
5.	Lab to Land Programmes	6.19	3.44
6.	National Seed Project	31.36	26.49
7.	All India Coordination Research Projects	174.05	126.42
8.	Operational Research Projects	6.64	5.54
9.	Adhoc schemes and others	200.93	55.56
Total :		864.25	548.24

Report of Fifth All India Educational Survey

3338. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Fifth All India Educational Survey has since been prepared and brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be made available to the public; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The preliminary report of the 5th All India Educational Survey entitled "Fifth All India Educational Survey—Selected Statistics" has been brought out by the N.C.E.R.T. The final comprehensive report is under preparation.

(b) The manuscript of the final report of the 5th All India Educational Survey is likely to be ready for publication by the end of December, 1989.

(c) The reasons for delay in finalisation of the report of the Survey are:

- i) late supply of data by some of the states.
- ii) discrepancies in data supplied by states which necessitated further scrutiny and rectification of the data.

Yoga Classes in Foreign Countries

3339. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where Yoga classes are being run by the Indian Embassies;

(b) the number of persons trained in Yoga classes, country-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact the Indian Embassy in Moscow is unable to accommodate more persons in Yoga classes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to accommodate all the people who are interested in Yoga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 150 students learning Yoga at the Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre in Moscow, attached to the Embassy of India, Moscow, receive bi-weekly lessons in 5 groups. There are additional 150 persons who have applied for admission and waitlisted.

(d) As only one Yoga teacher has been

deployed in the Centre, it is not possible for the teacher to organise classes for all the applicants.

(e) A second Yoga teacher is proposed to be deployed to the Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre, Moscow.

India's Defence Assistance sought by South African States

3340. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Southern African State has sought defence assistance from India to fight against its civil war;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Assisted Multi-State Cashew Project

3341. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank assisted Multi-State Cashew Project is under operation in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, since when the project is under operation;

(c) the areas covered under the project so far;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to bring more areas in that State under Cashewnut cultivation in 1989-90; and

(e) if so, the target set therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The World Bank assisted Multi-State Cashew Project was in operation

in Karnataka from 1980-81 to 30th September, 1987. During that period an area of 16505 hectares was covered under the project in Karnataka.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Targets set during 1989-90 under various programmes of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme of Cashewnut Development to bring more areas under cashewnut cultivation in Karnataka are given in statement below.

STATEMENT

Targets under various programmes under Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes on Cashewnut in Karnataka during 1989-90

<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Targets</i>
(a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme on Cashewnut Development	
(i) Programme for intensive pest management practices by adoption of prophylactic plant protection measures.	5000 ha.
(ii) Programme for laying out demonstration plots in ryots holdings.	500 nos. (each of 0.4 ha.)
(iii) Programme for improvement of cashew by insitu vegetative propagation techniques and establishment of close planted budwood nurseries.	700 ha.
(iv) Programme for area expansion by planting epicotyl grafts.	300 ha.
(v) Programme for establishment of clonal orchards for cashew in Departmental areas.	40 ha.
(b) Central Sector Scheme on Cashewnut	
(i) Demonstration and popularisation of the production and cultivation of epicotyl grafts among growers.	30 ha.
(ii) Pilot project for rejuvenation of uneconomical and unthrifty cashew trees in growers' orchards.	1150 unit each 0.4 ha.
(iii) Pilot programme for popularising utilisation of cashew apple among cashew growers.	200 trainees

Development of Animal Husbandry

3342. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid great emphasis on the development of animal husbandry during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the allocations made to different States for that purpose during the first four years of the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether Union Government have increased the allocation to the States during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocations made to different States for the development of animal husbandry during the first four years of the Seventh Plan are given in the statement I below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Budget estimates and releases made to States under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 and the budget estimates for the year 1988-89 are given in the statement II below.

STATEMENT - I

State wise Agreed outlays for Animal Husbandry

		(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Sl. No.	States	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	475.00	621.00	671.00	
2.	Assam	620.00	790.00	890.00	1080.00	
3.	Bihar	400.00	475.00	550.00	580.00	
4.	Gujarat	311.00	340.00	400.00	455.00	
5.	Haryana	415.00	415.00	475.00	500.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	108.00	120.00	131.00	160.00	
7.	J & K	500.00	525.00	608.00	759.00	
8.	Karnataka	210.00	220.00	300.00	434.00	
9.	Kerala	210.00	250.00	275.00	315.00	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	506.00	574.00	696.00	800.00	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
11.	Maharashtra	965.00	805.00	1045.00	1201.00
12.	Manipur	82.00	100.00	125.00	170.00
13.	Meghalaya	120.00	130.00	150.00	195.00
14.	Mizoram	150.00	174.00	185.00	200.00
15.	Nagaland	110.00	140.00	200.00	305.00
16.	Orissa	300.00	400.00	440.00	550.00
17.	Punjab	445.00	600.00	650.00	721.00
18.	Rajasthan	369.00	430.00	490.00	600.00
19.	Sikkim	135.00	145.00	160.00	190.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	315.00	440.00	505.00	575.00
21.	Tripura	200.00	210.00	230.00	270.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	700.00	865.00	1250.00	1307.00

Sl. No.	States	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	West Bengal	565.00	543.00	586.00	1252.00
24.	Goa	84.00	85.00	1100.00	112.00
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.40	146.00	160.00	198.00
TOTAL		8144.40	9397.00	11222.00	13600.00

STATEMENT - II

Scheme-wise and year-wise budget estimates and the amounts released to the States

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Special Livestock Breeding Programme	458.97	453.97	495.63	495.63	789.46	789.46	879.44	879.44	1147.00	
2.	Rinderpest Eradication Programme	80.00	44.20	90.00	77.05	125.00	42.99	237.00	173.70	487.00	
3.	Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme	45.00	45.00	45.00	51.50	48.00	49.80	56.00	51.00	74.00	
4.	Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance	125.00	97.85	110.00	86.00	115.00	95.52	124.00	122.50	142.00	
5.	Animal Disease Surveillance	18.00	12.48	18.00	17.12	18.00	17.75	20.00	20.00	33.00	
6.	Production of Cell Culture Viral Vaccine and diagnostic reagents	3.00	-	8.00	8.00	30.00	15.00	30.00	20.00	50.00	

		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made	B.E.	Releases made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
7.	Indian Veterinary Council	7.00	3.50	6.00	3.80	6.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	14.74	
8.	Sample Survey for the estimation of major livestock products in States	17.00	32.55	30.00	34.60	33.00	49.80	50.00	69.00	70.00	
TOTAL		748.97	689.55	802.63	773.70	1164.46	1065.32	1404.44	1343.64	2017.74	

Katni Bye-Pass on National Highway No. 7

3343. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 April, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5451 regarding Katni bye-pass on National Highway No. 7 and state:

(a) whether the alignment of the proposed bye-pass around Katni on National Highway No. 7 has been finalised and land has been acquired;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the construction of the bypass?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Survey and Investigation estimate

amounting to Rs. 1.08 lakhs has been sanctioned for finalising the alignment.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Women's Hostels in Kerala

3344. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any assistance to Kerala this year for the construction of women's hostels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing Organisation-wise grants released during the year 1989-90 till date, is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Amount released (In Rupees)</i>
1.	All India Society for Welfare of Women and Children (KARUNA), Ottapalam.	2,25,000
2.	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam (Hostel at Idukki).	5,91,856
3.	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam, (Hostel at Idukki).	2,24,299
4.	Jaya Mahila Samajam, Kottayam.	5,48,436
5.	North Kerala Diocese Charities Association, Shoranaur.	2,96,412
6.	N.S.S. Development Society, Pathanamthitta.	4,08,302
7.	Ottampalam Mahila Samaja, Palghat.	1,89,843

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Amount released (In Rupees)</i>
8.	Pavithra Social Service Society, Kottayam.	3,32,439
9.	Rotary Club of Palghat, Palghat.	1,72,530
10.	South Travancore Agency for Rural Development, Trivandrum.	1,83,732
11.	Sri Kanteshwara Kshetra Yogam, Calicut.	1,41,243
12.	Streejana Vikasana Samiti, Thiruvalla.	2,98,772
13.	Vengoor Vanitha Samajam, Vengoor.	1,06,887
14.	Vimala Jyoti Seva Sangham, Wynad.	4,63,500
15.	Young Women's Christian Association, Adoor.	1,34,831
16.	Young Women's Christian Association, Kottayam.	1,03,106
Total :		44,21,188

This also includes release of subsequent instalments in respect of projects sanctioned up to 31st March, 1989.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of R.S.P.

3345. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons displaced due to the establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant have not yet been properly rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to make arrangements for their proper rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). No, Sir. All

the families displaced due to the establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant were rehabilitated in house sites in the resettlement colonies of Jalda and Jhirpani set up by the State Government. Those cultivators whose lands were acquired were paid compensation. In addition, RSP have provided employment to 4751 persons from among the 4254 affected families.

Olympic Games

3346. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to offer to hold 1996 Olympic Games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main reason for not bidding for the 1996 Olympic Games is constraint of resources required for hosting such a large event.

Allocation of Funds of Kerala under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

3347. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have sought additional funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for the year 1989-90; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of the Committee on Shipping Industry

3348. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the high-powered Committee

set up under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Shipping to deal with different problems of shipping industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of open house meetings were held by him to resolve problems of the shipping industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the question of modernisation of fleet in the industry has also been raised time and again;

(f) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General (Shipping) holds regular dialogue with the Shipping Industry and reviews the shipping scenario. The Committee also keeps under focus the important issues and problems which need attention and highlights the action required to be taken up by the shipping industry.

(c) and (d). Since May, 1987, four meetings have been held, wherein various issues like speedier clearance of acquisition proposals, review of pari-passu policy, revision of age norms for acquisition of second hand ships, simplification of scrapping procedure etc. were discussed.

(e) to (g). The aim of the 7th Plan is to build a modern and fuel efficient Merchant fleet. The Government have fixed age norms for acquisition of second hand ships so as to encourage acquisition of younger and modern vessels. Proposals for the acquisition of modern and specialised vessels like Phos-

phoric Acid Carriers, LPG, Ethylene Gas Carriers, Hovercrafts etc. have been approved in order to modernise and diversify the Indian fleet.

Demand for more Kendriya Vidyalayas in States

3349. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pending proposal

from States for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas, State-wise; and

(b) by what time these Vidyalayas are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Details of the number of proposals received from the States for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas which are pending with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of proposals</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	4
2.	Gujarat	5
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10
7.	Orissa	13
8.	Rajasthan	11
9.	Uttar Pradesh	02
Total :		52

(b) The timing of the opening of these Vidyalayas depends on propulsion of neces-

sary physical facilities by the State Government concerned.

Release of Sanctioned Grants to Orissa

3350. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grants for continuance of Rural Functional Literacy Programme during 1989-90 and arrears of 1988-89, strengthening of Administrative structure at District level (DEAO) and continuance of State Level N.S.S. Cell of the current year have not been released to Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the amount pending under each head and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these grants will be released by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Whereas grant of Rs. 2,22,630/- has already been sanctioned for continuance of State level N.S.S. Cell in Orissa during 1989-90, due to non-receipt of formal proposal for release of grant under the schemes of Rural Functional Literacy Projects and Strengthening of Administration Structure, no grant has so far been released to the State of Orissa under these two schemes during 1989-90. However, an amount of Rs. 6,42,808/- remaining unspent with the State Government under the scheme of Strengthening of Administrative Structure at the end of 1988-89 because of non-creation and filling up of posts of District Adult Education Officers, has been permitted to be carried forward for utilisation during 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 51,43,835/- remaining unspent with the State Government at the end of 1988-89 under the scheme of Rural

Functional Literacy Projects is also being permitted to be carried forward for utilisation during the current financial year.

The grants admissible under these two schemes for 1989-90 will be released on receipt of a formal proposal as well as the performance report, for which State Government has been reminded.

Release of Subsidy to Orissa for Youth Hostels

3351. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy for meeting the expenditure on salaries of Wardens and Assistant Wardens appointed in the Youth Hostels of Orissa for the period from 1-4-1987 to 31-3-1988 has not been released so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the subsidy is likely to be released by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). As per policy, the subsidy for meeting the expenditure on salaries of Wardens/Assistant Wardens of the youth hostels is released to the State Government only for those youth hostels which have been transferred to the State Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. Since the administrative control of the youth hostel functioning at Puri in Orissa has only been transferred from 1st November, 1988 to the State Education and Youth Services Department, the question of releasing of subsidy to Orissa for the year 1987-88 does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Orissa

3352. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested Union Government for sanctioning financial assistance for the State Institute of Educational Technology and for purchasing T.V. sets for schools;

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

(c) the time by which the funds will be released?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Current year's (1989-90) proposals of Orissa Government for purchase of T.V. Sets for schools have not yet been received. The State's proposal for assistance to the State Institute of Educational Technology has been received and is under process for release of funds.

Unauthorised Factories Producing Aerated Water.

3353. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unauthorised factories in the Capital are producing aerated water which is spurious in quality;

(b) if so, the number of such factories in the Capital; and

(c) the steps being taken against those factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Pulses

3354. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the import of pulses and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Figures of imports of pulses and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last 3 years are as under:—

Year	Import of Pulses (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in Crores)
1986-87	624.79	233.66
1987-88	586.8	254.48
1988-89	826.54	383.50

World Bank's Study Report Regarding India Steel Sector

3355. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have studied the World Bank's Study Report entitled "India Steel Sector Strategy Report"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Government have not received the report from the World Bank entitled "India Steel Sector-Strategy Report" for its consideration.

(b) Does not arise.—

Grants to Universities in Kerala by University Grants Commission

3356. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants to be provided to Universities in Kerala by the University Grants Commission during 1989-

90;

(b) the amount of grants given by University Grants Commission to the Mahatma Gandhi University in Kerala during the current year;

(c) whether this University had been granted UGC funds prior to this year also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The details about the grants approved by the University Grants Commission for the Universities in Kerala (excluding Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam) during the VII Plan, the grants released upto 1989-90 (till date) and the balance grants payable are given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam was declared fit to receive Central assistance under Section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956 on 24th June, 1988. The Commission has approved an allocation of Rs. 79.00 lakhs for its general development during the VII Plan, out of which grants amounting to Rs. 52.00 lakhs have been released to the University during 1988-89. No grants have been released during 1989-90 till date.

STATEMENT

				(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of University	Grants approved for VIIth Plan	Grants released upto 1989-90 (till date)	Balance grants payable upto end of VIIth Plan
1.	Calicut University, Calicut	175.56	102.43	73.13
2.	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin	165.14	119.43	45.71
3.	Kerala University, Trivandrum	304.42	105.30	199.12

Ban on Fishing by Trawlers

3357. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from traditional fishermen of Kerala requesting that trawlers be banned from fishing during the monsoons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Representations from various traditional fishermen organisations of Kerala have been received by Government of Kerala demanding ban on monsoon trawling. Government of Kerala have prohibited bottom trawling in the sea along the entire coast line of the State within the territorial waters from 20th July, 1989 to 31st August, 1989.

Supply of Steel to Telecom Industries

3358. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether extremely short supply of steel by Union Government to the various undertakings manufacturing line material for the installation of telecom facilities has resulted in a set back to telecom development in the rural areas especially because 'Sockets' are not available for over two years now;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation and restore the full supply of steel to the undertakings concerned, especially when the Department of Telecommunications has been making repeated requests to the Ministry for this

purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken for coping with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Telecommunication line manufacturers obtain steel from both main producers and secondary producers. Supplies from the former cover only a part of their total demand. In February, 1989, Department of Steel came to know of the need for 6,000 tonnes of 'tele-channels' which is a rolled product. Action has been initiated to roll this product and supply it. Apart from this, Department of Steel does not have information regarding short supply of other items of steel required by the telecom line manufacturers.

Repair of Roads and Bridges between Hoshiarpur and Una and Hoshiarpur and Gagret

3359. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2801 regarding construction of roads/bridges in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the condition of roads and complete repair works on the roads and bridges damaged by heavy rains in September, 1988 between Hoshiarpur and Una and Hoshiarpur and Gagret linking Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, lying within the jurisdiction of Punjab;

(b) the exact progress on the repair of roads and bridges on these two roads as on date and the likely date by which repairs would be completed; and

(c) if there is no progress, the reasons

therefor and the arrangements proposed to be made by the Union Government to ensure proper maintenance and repairs of roads in the region in general and those roads in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The State Government has reported that the work of restoration had been initiated soon after the floods and traffic restored within a few weeks. Repair works on the two roads have since been completed except for the major bridge across Bhangi Choe which is targetted to be completed by the monsoon of 1990.

Expenditure on 'Apna Utsav' Festival

3360. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has taken exception to the manner in which the National Cultural Festival, Delhi Society was formed hurriedly in September, 1986 to hold the 'Apna Utsav' in the Capital leading to non-observance of financial rules and procedures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the audit observations are contained in paragraph 3 of the Report of the Comptroller and auditor-General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1988 (No. 9 of 1989) relating to Union Government (other autonomous bodies) presented to Parliament on 10.5.1989. A report of the action taken by the Government on the Audit Re-

port duly vetted by audit is required to be submitted to the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament in accordance with the established procedure. This Report is now under finalisation.

Growing Awareness in Public about the New Provisions of M.V. Act

3361. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to create awareness in public about the new provisions of road safety and emission standard incorporated in the New Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The salient features of the new Act have been widely publicised through newspapers, radio and T.V. A full page supplement on M.V. Act, 1988 was brought out in major English as well as regional language local newspapers, soon after the Act was brought into force.

Allocation of Funds to Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

3362. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh for 1989-90 under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) whether the area and geophysical difficulties of these districts have also been kept in view while making these allocations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Funds allocated to Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the year 1989-90 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Funds allocated		
	Centre	State	Total
Almora	437.89	109.47	547.36
Pithoragarh	283.53	70.88	354.41

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Special allocations have been made by the Government to hill districts in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view of their backwardness and geophysical conditions.

Oilseeds Productivity

3363. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether oilseeds productivity has improved significantly due to the Technology Mission;

(b) if so, the present productivity of different oilseeds as compared to the best figures before the establishment of Technology Mission on oilseeds;

(c) whether at present two Government intervention agencies are working in oilseeds/vegetable oil sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether only one agency is proposed to be permitted to handle this work?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Technology Mission on Oilseeds was started in May, 1986. Due to the concerted efforts of the partners of the Mission, namely, ICAR, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the State Agriculture Departments to support the farmers, a record production of an estimated 17.8 million tonnes is likely to be reached in 1988-89.

Oilseeds productivity per hectare for 1988-89 is expected to be around 815 kgs. per hectares as against the pre-mission peak of 684 kgs. per hectare for 1984-85. In the first two years of the Mission, despite indifferent monsoons, the productivity per hectare increased from 570 kgs. in the pre-mission year (1985-86) to 605 kgs. in 1986-87 and 619 kgs. in 1987-88.

During the Mission period, record levels of productivity have been achieved in the case of groundnut at an estimated 1133 kgs. per hectare, rapeseed/mustard at an estimated 853 kgs. per hectare and linseed at an estimated 345 kgs. per hectare in 1988-89 and of sesamum at an estimated 263 kgs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

per hectare in 1987-88.

(c) and (d). It is a fact that two Government-supported agencies, NAFED and BDDB, are entrusted with price support/market intervention operations in oilseeds/vegetable oils sector. Their roles are complementary.

NAFED has been entrusted with price support operations in all States of India in respect of four oilseeds, namely, groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soybean and sunflower, NAFED procures from the farmers these oilseeds of fair average quality on behalf of the Government only if the market price tends to go below the support levels.

On the other hand, the NDDB has a mandate to maintain the wholesale prices of two oils, namely, groundnut oil and rapeseed/mustard oil, within the prescribed price band. The price band is so designed that it is just and fair both to the farmers and the consumers. In the post harvest season, NDDB, alongwith its seven affiliated Oilseeds Grower's Federations, embarks on market intervention operations to ensure that the oil/oilseeds prices are within the prescribed price bands to encourage the oilseeds farmer. The stock of oil, procured through the NDDB's market intervention operations, will be sold in the lean season with a view to give relief to the consumers.

In view of the complementary nature of their operations, NAFED and NDDB will continue with their respective mandates.

[Translation]

Issue of Home Delivery Cards by DMS

TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme issues Home Delivery Cards for milk;

(b) if so, the whether this facility has been provided at all milk booths in Delhi or at some selected booths only;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the criteria for selecting booths for issuing Home Delivery Cards;

(d) whether any complaints have been received by the Department in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether such a facility is proposed to be provided at North Avenue Booths also; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Delhi Milk Scheme has authorised 1657 Home Delivery Agents at 138 depots out of a total for 1382 depots to draw their supplies of milk. A list indicating the depot numbers of these 138 depots is given in the statement below. The Home Delivery Depots are selected according to the convenience and requirement of consumers needing home delivery facility.

(d) The agencies of 112 Home Delivery Agents have been cancelled during the period January, 1989 to July, 1989, on consumer complaints.

(e) and (f). There is no pending proposal in this regard.

STATEMENT*List of Home Delivery Depots*

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2
1.	113
2.	207
3.	413-A
4.	857
5.	939
6.	991
7.	1025
8.	1045
9.	1067
10.	1081
11.	1111
12.	1167
13.	1175
14.	1199-A
15.	1201-A
16.	1221
17.	1243
18.	1245
19.	1273
20.	1307

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2
21.	1317
22.	1329
23.	1331
24.	1337
25.	1341
26.	1369
27.	1375
28.	1377
29.	1385
30.	1437
31.	114
32.	408
33.	1320
34.	448
35.	810
36.	846
37.	940
38.	992
39.	1046
40.	1068
41.	1082
42.	1110

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2

43. 1144

44. 1168

45. 1176

46. 1200-A

47. 1202-A

48. 1244

49. 1246

50. 1274

51. 1290

52. 1308

53. 1218

54. 1330

55. 1332

56. 1338

57. 1342

58. 1370

59. 1376

60. 1378

61. 1438

62. 1612

63. 1626

64. 57

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2

65. 61

66. 63

67. 73

68. 87

69. 93

70. 125

71. 527

72. 641

73. 765

74. 781

75. 823

76. 837

77. 845

78. 877

79. 903

80. 911

81. 919

82. 1031

83. 1069

84. 1083

85. 1435

86. 1489

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2

87.	1495
88.	1531
89.	1533
90.	1399
91.	1565
92.	1599
93.	1625
94.	1645
95.	1647
96.	1659
97.	1671
98.	1747
99.	1751
100.	1757
101.	1799
102.	1285
103.	64
104.	76-A
105.	88-A
106.	94
107.	352
108.	356

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2

109.	386
110.	536
111.	656
112.	766
113.	806
114.	838
115.	912
116.	920
117.	984
118.	1026
119.	1032
120.	1084
121.	1228
122.	1240
123.	1326
124.	1372
125.	1400
126.	1460
127.	1462
128.	1482
129.	1490
130.	1496

S. No.	Depot No.
1	2
131.	1646
132.	1648
133.	1660
134.	1672
135.	1748
136.	1752
137.	1800
138	1352

**Loan to Government of Nepal for
Construction of Bridge**

3365. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give loan to Government of Nepal for construction of a bridge;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be given; and

(c) the terms and conditions thereof and the time schedule for its repayment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal with the Government to provide a loan to Nepal for construction of a bridge. Government are, however, undertaking construction of a bridge across the river Mohana in Nepal on a grant-in-aid basis at a cost of about Rs. 2.00 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Water Balance Study Project in Kerala

3366. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Water Balance Study Project is being implemented in Kuttanad Region in Kerala with Dutch Assistance to identify measures to improve water quality in the area;

(b) if so, whether the study has been completed;

(c) the findings thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the water quality in the area; and

(d) the time by which these measures will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

P.M.'s Visit to Neighbouring Countries

3367. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister propose to visit any of our immediate neighbouring countries during the remaining half of 1989; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

3368. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Women's Organisations have brought to the notice of Union Government some shortcomings in the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward an amending Bill before Parliament with a view to removing all the flaws in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 has come into force with effect from 21st March, 1988 only. It is too early to consider introducing fresh legislation at this stage.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Tribal Areas

3369. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set to provide benefit to the people of the tribal areas in the country under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1989-90, State-wise; and

(b) the priorities, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been launched with the primary objective of generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed in the rural areas. People below the poverty line are its target group. The JRY guidelines lay emphasis that preference for employment under the Yojana shall be given to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Of the overall resources, 6% are earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana which is a free housing Scheme for the benefit of SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers. Of the balance, a minimum of 15% are required to be spent for the benefit of SCs/STs. Although there is no separate target set for the benefit of tribals, their share in the wage employment programmes is 18-19 percent.

PM's Concern over Pak Nuclear Programme

3370. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his current visit to Pakistan, the Prime Minister expressed concern at Pakistan's continuing nuclear programme; and

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

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

K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto stated that their nuclear establishment was not under military control and that Pakistan did not believe in nuclear proliferation.

Amount Spent under TRYSEM in Goa

3371. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Scheme (TRYSEM) is Goa during the last two years;

(b) the targets achieved under the scheme during the last two years;

(c) the percentage of women coverage therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The amount released as Central share to Government of Goa for the scheme of Strengthening of training infrastructure of training institutions under TRYSEM during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Released as Central share (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987-88	2.51
1988-89	1.70

The expenditure incurred in Goa on TRYSEM training during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is as under. This expenditure is of a recurring nature, which is met from provisions made from Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) funds allocated at the district level.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure on Training (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987-88	15.94
1988-89	18.46

(b) and (c). No, marco targets have been fixed for training of Rural youths under TRYSEM during the Seventh Plan. Youth are to be trained as per needs and requirement at the field level. However, the minimum coverage for women has been fixed at 33-1/3% of the TRYSEM trainees trained.

The progress of the scheme and coverage of women therein during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Year</i>	
		<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
1.	No. of youth trained	1565	1647
2.	Coverage of women in the trained youth	577 (36.8%)	576 (34.9%)
3.	Number of trained youth self-employed	811 (51.8%)	993 (60.3%)
4.	No. of women in the self-employed	300 (36.9%)	348 (35.0%)
5.	Number of trained youth employed on wages	492 (31.4%)	346 (21.0%)
6.	Number of women in the wage employment	115 (23.3%)	121 (34.9%)

Houses Constructed under Indira Awas Yojana in Goa, Daman and Diu

3372. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed under the 'Indira Awas Yojana' in Goa, Daman and Diu since the launching of the scheme;

(b) the number of houses allotted during this period;

(c) whether basic amenities are provided in all the housing units;

(d) if not, the number of housing units which have not been provided with basic amenities; and

(e) the time by which these amenities will be provided in these housing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Since the launching of the Indira Awas Yojana, 344 houses have been constructed and allotted in Goa, Daman and Diu.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Implementation of DWCRA in Goa, Daman and Diu

3373. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas", the sub-plan of IRDP is in force in the State of Goa;

(b) the amount so far spent under the sub-plan, in Goa, Daman and Diu;

(c) the details of targets achieved in various fields under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Programme of "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" was started in Goa in 1985-86. Necessary information for the same is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Year	Amount released (in lakhs Rs.)		Amount utilised (In lakhs Rs.)	No. of Groups formed	Total No. of beneficiaries
	UNICEF	Central Total (not including State share)			
1	2	3	4	5	7
1985-86	0.70	1.43	2.13	Nil	Nil
1986-87	1.80	3.67	5.47	50	750
1987-88	2.10	4.28	6.38	43	645
1988-89	2.50	2.55	5.05	50	750
TOTAL	7.10	11.93	19.03	143	2145

Soviet Assistance for Modernisation of Steel Plants

3374. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered assistance to modernise Bhilai, Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the approximate cost involved and the terms and conditions of the offer; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) While the Soviets are participating in some packages for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant and some individual schemes at Bhilai, Soviet Union has offered assistance to modernise Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). As per the indications given in the techno-economic offer of the Soviets, the modernisation of Bokaro Steel Plant is expected to cost Rs. 1100 crores. However, the final estimated cost and terms and conditions would be known after the DPR is finalised and investment decision taken.

Setting up of Sanskrit University in Kerala

3375. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Sanskrit University in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finally cleared by Union Government; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The Central Government has no proposal to establish a Sanskrit University in Kerala. However, the Government of Kerala proposes to establish a Sanskrit University in the State for which the Central Government has released an assistance of Rs. 1 crore. The State Government does not require prior approval of the Central Government to establish new universities.

Use of Computers by ICAR

3376. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers being used by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other allied institutes under the Council;

(b) the cost price of each computer and since when these are being used;

(c) whether these computers are being maintained properly by experts; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred so far on maintenance of each of these computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The number of computers being used by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other allied institutes under the Council is 110.

(b) The cost of a computer varies according to the model. While the cost of a personal computer ranges between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-, a main frame

computer costs around Rs. 50 lakh. Computers are being used in ICAR and its institutes since 1976.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The maintenance expenditure per computer depends upon its age. While no maintenance expenditure has been incurred on new computers, in the case of old personal computers, the average maintenance expenditure incurred so far is of the order of Rs. 90,000/- per computer. The maintenance expenditure on main frame computer has been Rs. 56.70 since 1977.

Fishing Harbour at Agardanda, Maharashtra

3377. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1340 regarding setting up of working group for deep sea harbour and state:

(a) whether the group constituted by Union Government for suggesting a suitable location for construction of deep sea fishing harbour along north-west coast of the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the location of Agardanda in Raigarh district was considered while exploring a suitable location on the north-west coast;

(c) if so, whether Union Government

propose to select Agardanda as site for construction of deep sea fishing harbour; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of Fishing Harbours in Maharashtra

3378. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had submitted a number of proposals for construction of fishing harbours to the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details of proposals pending for clearance and since when; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The position regarding active proposals on Fishery Harbours and Fish Landing Centres received from the Government of Maharashtra is as follows:—

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
1	2

I. Fishery Harbours

1. Agardanda Due to high estimated cost, the project could not be accommodated within the outlay allocate in the Sixth and Seventh Plans. The revised project report was received in April, 1989, as per which the estimated cost of Fishery Harbour is Rs. 26.39 crores. The integrated cost of the project including fishing vessels and shore facility coponents is Rs. 90.35 crores. The report did not contain engineering part, cost estimates and drawings for Fishery Harbour. The State Government have been advised in April, 1989 to send the missing details.

The choice of Agardanda site would depend on the recommendations of the Group constitute by Government of India for selection of a site on North-West Coast for development of a deep sea fishery harbour.

2. Satpati The revised project report was received in April, 1989 as per which the fishery harbour component is estimated to cost Rs. 2000 lakhs. The revised project report was incomplete as I did not contain the drawings. The State Government have been advised in May, 1989 to forward a consolidated project report and clearance of the competent Authority from environmental angle.
3. Revas The proposal is dropped, Government of Maharashtra have been requested to locate alternative site for the operation of spill over boats from Season Fishery Harbour in February, 1989.

II. Fish Landing Centres

- (i) Agrao The updated project estimate amounting to Rs. 66.48 lakhs was received in March, 1989. The State Government were advised in May, 1989 to depute the concerned engineer to discuss certain technical details.
- (ii) Sakhari Nate The proposal estimated to cost Rs. 70.63 lakhs was found technically deficient. The State Government were advised in April, 1987 to recast the proposal in consultation with CICEF, Bangalore. The report is awaited.
- (iii) Sarjekot The proposal costing Rs. 30 lakhs was received in April, 1988. The proposal is receiving attention.

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Present Position</i>
1	2
(iv) Rajpuri	The proposal costing Rs. 20.89 lakhs was received in February, 1989. The proposal is receiving attention.
(v) Trombay	The proposal costing Rs. 94.54 lakhs was received in May, 1988. The project was found technically deficient. The State Government were advised in July, 1988 to submit a proper proposal. The report is awaited.
(vi) Keranja	The proposal was received in November, 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 121 lakhs. The State Government were advised in January, 1989 to depute an engineer to discuss the proposal.

**Discussion with Pak Prime Minister
about Pak Aid to Terrorists**

3379. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evidence that Pakistan is still pushing trained terrorists into India despite assurance given by the Prime Minister of Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister recently discussed this issue with the Prime Minister of Pakistan at Islamabad; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The issue of Pakistan's assistance to and continuing involvement with terrorist activities directed against India was discussed by the Prime Minister with the Prime Minister of Pakistan during his recent visit to Islamabad.

At the joint Press Conference in Islamabad on July 17, 1989 addressed by the two Prime Ministers the Prime Minister of Pakistan said that it was not Pakistan's principle to interfere in internal affairs of other countries. She also referred to the meeting of the Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan on this issue and expressed the hope that in view of the new atmosphere such things will not happen.

Joint Venture with China for the Manufacture of Sponge Iron

3380. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has shown interest in India's process for the manufacture of sponge iron; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to have a joint venture with China in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is in a very preliminary

stage and at this point of time there is no joint venture proposed with China.

Losses in National Level Cooperatives

3381. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the national level cooperatives such as National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Cooperative Consumer Federation of India Limited, etc. have been running in loss;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the causes of loss being suffered by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited has not incurred loss. The National Cooperative Development Corporation is not a national level cooperative society. It is a Corporation established under an Act of Parliament. Of the national level cooperative Societies undertaking commercial activities, only three societies including National cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd. have incurred losses. The reasons for the losses differ from one national level cooperative society to another. However, some of the common reasons are, low sales-turnover, higher interest burden on borrowings, uneconomic branches and high administrative costs. The causes for the losses are looked into, from time to time, through inspection, enquiry and review.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water Crises in Uttar Pradesh Villages

3382. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a crisis of drinking water in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during the current Summer season;

(b) if so, whether a survey has been made to identify such chronically affected villages in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the assistance being provided to the State Government to tide over the crisis in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) There is no crisis situation. However drinking water scarcity was reported in a few pockets.

(b) Central Team visited the State during May, 1989 to make an on the spot assessment of the situation of drinking water in the State.

(c) On the recommendation of Central Team and High Level Committee on Relief (HICR), Central Government had approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 6.00 crores for making drinking water supply arrangement in the affected rural areas of the State.

Central Assistance for Fruit Processing Industries in Uttar Pradesh

3383. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of fruits, produced in Almora, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pauri Garhwal districts of Uttar Pradesh are not being fully utilised due to non-availability of adequate financial assistance for fruit processing industries there;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide financial assistance for these fruit processing industries in the above districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). No authentic estimates are available regarding the quantity of fruits produced in Almora, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pauri Garhwal districts of Uttar Pradesh not being fully utilised due to non-availability of adequate financial assistance for fruit processing industries. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has a Plan Scheme to extend financial assistance to State Governments/Cooperative Undertakings for setting up of Fruit and Vegetables Processing units on an integrated basis. No proposal has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Funds to Gram Sabhas of Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

3384. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in all the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, the area under the jurisdiction of a Gram Sabha is more while the population is less;

(b) whether the Gram Sabhas in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh are not getting

more than Rs. 31,000 each under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana because of less population; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the said amount to at least Rupees one lakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir. According to 1981 census, against the average density of 377 of population per km. in Uttar Pradesh, the average density of 8 hill districts of the State varies from 24 to 245 as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Density per km.</i>
1.	Uttar Kashi	24
2.	Chamoli	40
3.	Tehri Garhwal	112
4.	Dehradun	245
5.	Garhwal	115
6.	Pithoragarh	54
7.	Almora	144
8.	Nainital	167

These indices adequately demonstrate that hill district of Uttar Pradesh have relatively more area and less population.

(b) Statement-I indicating average allocation per Gram Panchayat in 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh is given below. From the Statement it is seen that only 2 districts viz., Almora and Garhwal is getting less than Rs. 31,000/-.

(c) No such proposals is under consideration.

Perusal of the per capita allocation for the State as a whole and for the hill districts (Statement-II) shows that the special problems of these districts were kept in view at the time of allocating funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for 1989-90.

STATEMENT I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Av. allocation per village panchayat (Rs. lakhs)</i>
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
1.	Uttar Kashi	0.66
2.	Chamoli	0.34

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Av. allocation per village panchayat (Rs. lakhs)</i>
3.	Tehri Garhwal	0.35
4.	Dehradun	0.74
5.	Garhwal	0.29
6.	Pithoragarh	0.32
7.	Almora	0.30
8.	Nainital	0.58

STATEMENT II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total allocation (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Rural population (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Per capita allocation</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	51706.13	911.42	56.73
2.	Uttar Kashi	297.29	1.78	167.02
3.	Chamoli	288.07	3.35	85.99
4.	Tehri Garhwal	370.41	4.77	79.54
5.	Dehradun	283.51	3.90	72.69
6.	Garhwal	463.61	5.75	80.63
7.	Pithoragarh	354.41	4.62	76.71
8.	Almora	547.36	7.10	84.14
9.	Nainital	605.35	8.24	73.46

[English]

Development of Bharat Gold Mines Limited

3385. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have finalised the amount of investment to be made for the development and diversification programmes of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited;

(b) if so, the estimated total outlay to be made during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) the details of achievement made by the company during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Outlay of the current plan period is Rs. 33.40 crores. The turnover from diversification activities which stood at Rs. 506.30 lakhs during 1985-86 has gone upto Rs. 903.61 lakhs during 1988-89 and expected to reach a figure of Rs. 1117.00 lakhs by end of 1989-90. The gold production during each year of the 7th Plan period is as follows:—

1985-86	1986-87
1987-88	1988-89
1989-90	

(Target)

(Kgs.)	916	792
835	943	930

Teachers/Officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on Deputation

3386. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers/officers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan who are on deputation to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) the conditions that govern such deputations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Eighteen deputationists from the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are working as officers under the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. Forty Five deputationists are working as Principals of Vidyalayas under the Samiti. The information regarding teachers on deputation in various Navodaya Vidyalayas is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House on receipt.

(b) The terms and conditions of the selected officers for deputation are regulated in accordance with the instructions contained in Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 10 (24)—E.III/60 dated 4th May, 1961, as amended from time to time.

Tribal Allowance to Employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3387. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal allowance is admissible to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan posted in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Tribal Allowance is admissible to employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan posted in specified areas of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Bihar. This is as per the orders of the Government of India in respect of its employees posted in those areas.

Sports Facilities in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3388. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan participates as a State in School Games Federation of India (SGFI) tournaments in cricket;

(b) if so, the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas where proper turf/matting and wickets have been prepared or are under preparation;

(c) the details of coaching provided during the preceding three years by eminent cricket coaches/players; and

(d) the future plans, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan teams participate in the C.K. Naidu and Vinod Mankad Cricket Tournaments every year.

(b) Most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas have facilities of play fields and it is for the Vidyalayas themselves to decide the nature of wickets for the cricket players.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan organises coaching camps in various games

including cricket every year for promising students during summer vacation. The coaching camps are also organised for Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan cricket teams before their participation in the C.K. Naidu and Vinod Mankad Tournaments every year. In these coaching camps, coaching is provided by Physical Education Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas having specialization in cricket. Eminent cricket players and coaches are also invited in these camps to provide guidance to the students. Details of eminent cricket coaches/players invited for these camps are not maintained in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Headquarters.

(d) Sangathan proposes to strengthen this programme subject to availability of resources.

Utilisation of Profits Earned by Major Ports

3389. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Major Ports in India have started earning good profits;

(b) if so, the position in this regard during the current year;

(c) the main factors contributing to it;

(d) whether the profits earned by various ports are being kept idle in banks; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to give any directives to the Port Trusts to utilise the money for expansion and for new projects.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The financial position of the Port as indicated by the figures of operating surplus and net

surplus/deficit is given in statement below.

(c) Increased throughput in traffic, revision of port charges, increase in productivity, increased income from demurrage charges, estate rentals etc. are some of the main factors contributing to the higher operating surplus at most of the Ports.

(d) and (e). The surplus generated by the Ports is utilised primarily for financing their own plan schemes and also sometimes for development schemes of other Ports. Investment as also made in Securities approved by the Government of India. Some money is also kept in statutory reserves.

STATEMENT

Operating surplus and net surplus/deficit generated by Ports during 1988-89 (Provisional figures)

<i>Name of Port</i>	<i>Operating surplus</i>	<i>Net surplus/deficit</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Bombay	7362.90	201.00
Calcutta	5406.07	101.02
Cochin	1104.42	(-) 248.02
Kandla	2019.00	1634.00
Madras	5547.31	96.25
Mormugao	1609.01	2.87
New Mangalore	1113.00	174.00
Paradip	1461.51	529.43
Tuticorin	430.44	14.34
Visakhapatnam	3445.00	712.00

Rural Poverty

3390. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite progress, Indian agriculture remains largely unstable and consequently rural poverty has not been effectively reduced;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The Indian Agriculture

has acquired a high degree of resilience and stability in recent years following sustained efforts to increase production and productivity and the variation in production on account of unfavourable weather conditions has been reduced significantly. The percentage of people below the poverty line in the rural sector which was 51.2 per cent during 1977-78 was brought down to 40.4 per cent in 1983-84.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of thrust programmes have been undertaken to increase the production and productivity of agriculture including Special Foodgrains Production Programme, National Pulses Development Programme, Minikit Programme of Wheat, Rice and Coarse Cereals, Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production, National Oilseeds Development Project, Oilseeds Production Thrust Project National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, Intensive Cotton Development Programme and Special Jute Development Programme. Sustained efforts are being continued through poverty alleviation programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to further reduce the percentage of the rural population below the poverty line.

Development of Integrated Fisheries Project in Cochin

3391. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of Integrated Fisheries Project in Cochin;

(b) whether the Integrated Fisheries Project is facing shortage of fishing vessels; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) With the termination of the agreement with the Government of Norway in 1972, the erst-while Indo-Norwegian Project at Cochin became the Integrated Fisheries project—a subordinate office under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. The provision made for development of the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin during the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th plans and the expenditure incurred during the periods are given below:

Plan	Provision made (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure incurred
IV Plan	Rs. 284.00	Rs. 292.99
V Plan	Rs. 309.05	Rs. 370.03
VI Plan	Rs. 597.58	Rs. 618.16
VII Plan	Rs. 700.00	Rs. 372.18
		upto March, 1989

During the Seventh Plan the major effort for the development of the Project has been establishment of a unit of the project at Visakhapatnam for demonstration of modern technology of fish processing, marketing etc.

(b) and (c). The major activity of the project under reorganised set up is produc-

tion of diversified fish products, especially using low value fish and test marketing the same in the domestic market. For this purpose the project obtains the requisite raw material from Government fishing Vessels engaged in training and exploration basis at Cochin, besides its own vessels. The project is also authorised to purchase fish from open market, if required.

International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam

3392. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up an International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam (Cochin Port); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The preparation of a detailed feasibility study for the development of a Transshipment Container Terminal at Vallarpadam (Cochin) has been entrusted to a Consultant.

Magnesite Project at Panthal (Jammu and Kashmir State)

3393. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the Magnesite Project at Panthal (Jammu and Kashmir State) during the current financial year; and

(b) the amount spent so far on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The amount allocated for Panthal Magnesite Project for the current financial year is Rs. 3 crores.

(b) Amount spent so far in preparatory work on this Project is nearly Rs. 80 lakhs.

Discovery of Ancient Coins

3394. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether coins of the ancient kings of India have been unearthed in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the places where these coins have been found;

(c) the period to which these coins relate; and

(d) the details of researches made on these discoveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house.

Assistance to Small Farmers

3395. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in the Seventh Plan period to assist small farmers to step up paddy and wheat production; and

(b) the impact of these steps on the production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government of India has taken a number of steps for raising the agriculture production including the production of wheat and rice in the country through a number of scheme viz. Rice and Wheat Minkits Scheme, Special Food Production Programmes for Rice and Wheat, Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production, Reclamation of Alkaline Soils, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, etc. While the scheme such as Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers is for the benefit of small and marginal farmers exclusively, the other schemes provide assistance to the other categories of farmer also, though the small and marginal farmers are entitled to preference. Schemes of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers, Reclamation of Alkaline soils, National Watershed Development Programme, etc., aim at infrastructural development by way of creating irrigation facilities, better drainage and land development, etc. The improved land may be used by the various categories of farmers for any crop cultivation.

(b) As a result of various measures for increasing the production of foodgrains, the production of foodgrains is anticipated to exceed 170 million tonnes during 1988-89 as compared to the foodgrains production of 145.5 million tonnes during 1985-85, imme-

New Mica Mines

3396. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new mica mines have been located recently in the country;

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

(c) whether any substitutes to mica have also been found, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Three new mica mines viz. Barakola, Mangla and Bhagwati have been opened recently in Hazaribagh area of Bihar.

(c) Products such as mica paper, glass bonded mica and phosphate bonded mica can be substituted for sheet mica and ground mica. Non-mica substitutes include alumina, ceramics, bentonite, glass, polyesterene, fused quartz, silicon, talc, teflon and nylon. Diatomite, Vermiculite and Perlite can be used as substitutes for mica scrap and flake, when it is to be used in the form of ground mica as filler. Ground synthetic fluorine-rich mica can be substituted for natural ground mica for thermal and electrical purposes.

Courses in National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Hatia (Ranchi)

3397. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of courses available at the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology at Hatia in Ranchi;

(b) the total number of students given admission during the current academic session; and

(c) the number of women out of them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The Courses available are:

(i) M. Tech. course in Foundry/Forge Technology, and

(ii) Advanced Diploma course in Foundry/Forge Technology.

(b) Ten students have been admitted to the M. Tech. Course; and 71 students have been selected for admission to the Advanced Diploma Course for the 1989 academic session.

(c) None.

Performance of Hindustan Copper Limited

3398. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main achievements of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta during the current Plan period;

(b) the proposed outlay for modernisation and improvements in the mines of Hindustan Copper Limited during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) whether the company has identified the areas of operation in the mines to be taken up for modernisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The main achievements of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) during the VIIth Plan period are indicate below:—

- (i) Growth of 30% in the mine production over the terminal year of VIth Plan.
- (ii) Record capacity utilisation of 94% in Smelter plants during 1988-89.
- (iii) Production of blister copper during 1988-89 to the extent of 105% of the target envisaged for the terminal year of VIIth Plan.
- (iv) Continuous profits from the year 1987-88 onwards.

(b) to (d). The outlays and the schemes for modernisation of Hindustan Copper Limited for Eighth Plan period will be drawn up only after the Eighth Plan is approved by the Government.

Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

3399. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep-sea fishing trawlers expected to join the existing Indian fleet during 1989 and 1990 from foreign and Indian shipyards, separately;

(b) the number of such trawlers permitted for shrimp-fishing;

(c) whether the existing shrimp resources are on the verge of extinction; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to conserve the shrimp resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Due to various uncertainties, no firm figure regarding the number of deep sea fishing trawlers expected to join the existing Indian fleet during 1989 and 1990 can be given.

(b) No permission has been given in recent years to acquire trawlers for shrimp fishing.

(c) and (d). There is no evidence to suggest that shrimp resources are on the verge of extinction. However, in order to conserve the shrimp resources the following steps have been taken:—

- i) Acquisition of shrimp trawlers for operation in Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is not permitted.
- ii) Fitment of outrigger or any shrimping device is not allowed.
- iii) The condition on area restriction in the shrimping ground has been imposed in the Letter of Permission for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels.
- iv) Incidental catch of shrimp is restricted to 3% by weight in case of stern trawlers operated under 100% Export Oriented Schemes.

Coordination between IGNOU and other Open Universities

3400. **SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University is contemplating to coordinate the courses offered by the other existing Open Universities in the country to avoid duplication of work and make them more

purposeful; and

(b) if so, the work done by Indira Gandhi National Open University so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). According to the IGNOU Act, 1985, the Indira Gandhi National Open University is responsible for the promotion, coordination and determination of standards in the Open University and Distance Education System in the country. In pursuance of this, the IGNOU has set up a Coordination Council of Open Universities with a view to develop a network of Open University courses and programmes. The network when established should minimise duplication of efforts among Open Universities and facilities sharing of courses and programmes by two or more Open Universities.

Indian Defence Personnels in Chinese and Pakistani Jails

3401. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian defence personnel languishing in the prisons of China and Pakistan at present;

(b) the period of their imprisonment; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to release them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). 54 missing Indian defence personnel are believed to be in Pakistani jails since 1971; none in Chinese jails.

(c) Efforts are being continuously made for their return to India.

Package Scheme for Poultry Farmers

3402. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced an attractive package of incentives for the poultry farmers, especially those in the small and medium scale category; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the recent Union Budget, Government have announced attractive package of incentives to Poultry farmers such as relief on income tax and reduction of import duty on amino acid and egg and poultry equipments.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

3403. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in each State and Union Territory during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether any assessment about the percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of farm holdings has been made in respect of various States Union Territories;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government to popularise the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The progress made so far in terms of number of farmers and area (in hectares) covered and the total claims payable under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) in each State and Union Territory during 1988-89 is given in the Statement below. Since, the Kharif 1989 season

is not yet over, therefore the question of submission of the progress under the CCIS for 1989-90 does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to popularise the Scheme include low rate of premia which are not actuarial but token in nature and subsidization of 50% premia equally by Central and State Governments for small and marginal farmers.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Total number of farmers covered</i>	<i>Area covered (in hectares)</i>	<i>Total claims (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	402164	672112	224.56
2.	Assam	18459	11553	16.35
3.	Bihar	503493	611142	27.75
4.	Goa	806	385	.
5.	Gujarat	406059	1495326	113.54
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4191	5144	13.50
7.	Kerala	37514	56102	3.20
8.	Meghalaya	2679	5827	2.29
9.	Madhya Pradesh	262988	748574	270.68
10.	Maharashtra	1471372	1783019	2092.32
11.	Orissa	186845	457921	-
12.	Tripura	4390	2947	-

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total number of farmers covered	Area covered (in hectares)	Total claims (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Tamil Nadu	43219	79483	
14.	West Bengal	491999	317727	19.63
	TOTAL	3839178	6247626	2783.82

Note: The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was not implemented during the year 1988-89 in the remaining States/UTs.

[Translation]

Identification of Families below Poverty Line under IRDP

3404. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work pertaining to identification of families living below the poverty line in the country which was taken up in 1986 under Integrated Rural Development Programme was suspended later on;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to resume the process; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) According to the guidelines, the survey for identification of families under IRDP should first be confined to the families with income upto Rs. 3,500 only. Only if the number of identified families is less than 125% of the total target for assistance in a year the surveying authorities should go beyond the income level of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,800. The survey should be completed, before February every year so that the cases of identified families could be sponsored right from the commencement of the next financial year. However, some of the states do not carry out the household survey every year on account of large number of identified families available for assistance. The Minis-

try had not issued any instructions for suspension of the household survey for identification of beneficiaries.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

3405. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed for the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in the States have been achieved;

(b) if not, whether any Central agency has assessed the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether the suggestions of the evaluation committee have been accepted and implemented; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the targets fixed for the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in the States have been achieved. A statement showing the position in this regard is given below.

(b) to (d). In view of the reply to part (a) above, (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.

STATEMENT

Statewise, the targets and achievements for the period ending 30th June, 1989

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of operational ICDS Projects		No. of operational Anganwadis		No. of Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		No. of Beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) of pre-school Education	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(A) CENTRALLY-SPONSORED PROJECTS

1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	91	9951	10,240	625.92	737.37	279.13	345.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	19	681	735	31.84	44.91	15.63	18.38
3.	Assam	51	51	5930	5,398	393.16	371.44	171.38	187.95
4.	Bihar	142	143	14410	13,356	1004.39	1003.90	428.70	466.45
5.	Goa	10	11	984	995	32.62	36.31	12.55	13.38
6.	Gujarat	82	82	11526	11,661	829.26	873.35	386.99	405.18
7.	Haryana	35	37	3534	3,707	267.35	327.98	108.14	135.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21	21	1900	2,479	72.68	103.75	29.07	40.01

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of operational ICDS Projects		No. of operational Anganwadis		No. of Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		No. of Beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) of pre-school Education	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	23	23	1881	1,865	94.33	107.56	41.57	46.76
10.	Karnataka	64	64	11363	10,942	695.42	807.60	328.39	378.27
11.	Kerala	49	49	5852	6,031	318.35	405.93	139.28	173.49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	130	130	15291	14,725	805.84	877.93	376.92	428.45
13.	Maharashtra	105	116	14458	16,230	1093.75	1368.81	479.28	623.14
14.	Manipur	16	16	1336	1,504	97.66	118.20	59.05	56.26
15.	Meghalaya	16	16	1045	1,192	60.40	55.37	23.10	22.08
16.	Mizoram	13	13	799	804	57.73	68.50	22.41	27.51
17.	Nagaland	18	18	1233	1,114	135.20	146.26	55.55	61.96
18.	Orissa	84	86	7104	6,287	688.38	706.82	175.11	176.49
19.	Punjab	43	43	4623	4,847	208.27	265.49	113.96	148.46

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of operational ICDS Projects		No. of operational Anganwadis		No. of Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		No. of Beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) of pre-school Education	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Rajasthan	83	83	8667	9,769	624.16	689.03	278.34	322.93
21.	Sikkim	4	4	346	326	15.59	10.45	5.00	5.25
22.	Tamil Nadu	65	65	6472	5,509	363.08	354.40	198.04	194.63
23.	Tripura	13	13	1308	1,160	70.04	57.45	34.47	32.35
24.	Uttar Pradesh	194	194	20530	17,525	1448.39	1444.54	680.57	689.46
25.	West Bengal	114	114	16139	4,234	1001.43	874.08	466.42	429.66
UNION TERRITORIES									
26.	A & N Islands	4	4	231	243	14.06	16.74	6.34	7.77
27.	Chandigarh	2	2	200	200	12.58	24.03	5.78	6.80
28.	D & N Haveli	1	1	125	125	3.93	10.87	1.28	2.84
29.	Delhi	21	22	2345	2,639	239.19	299.08	85.71	101.97

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of operational ICDS Projects		No. of operational Anganwadis		No. of Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		No. of Beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) of pre-school Education	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Daman & Diu	2	2	108	79	6.24	5.73	2.66	2.53
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1	59	60	6.97	8.96	1.00	1.16
31.	Pondicherry	5	5	695	597	44.90	45.57	14.77	15.66
Total		1,520	1,539	1,71,126	1,66,578	11,363.07	12,268.93	5,026.57	5,567.94
(B) STATE SECTOR PROJECTS									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	9	850	845	56.36	61.45	27.46	31.29
2.	Gujarat	14	16	1753	1,171	105.79	84.51	50.66	43.83
3.	Haryana	55	68	4864	3,797	380.37	351.22	161.24	143.70
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	23	499	1,044	19.51	49.51	8.48	21.39
5.	Karnataka	30	30	3076	2,970	190.87	215.67	86.28	99.77
6.	Kerala	24	24	2744	2,741	151.61	179.69	62.98	74.55

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of operational ICDS Projects		No. of operational Anganwadis		No. of Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		No. of Beneficiaries (Children 3-6 years) of pre-school Education	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Mizoram	3	3	180	95	19.13	9.04	5.66	3.30
8.	Rajasthan	15	17	818	1,328	45.89	92.33	20.86	47.73
9.	Uttar Pradesh	8	8	680	632	47.40	53.34	20.23	22.37
10.	West Bengal	16	16	1163	1,432	79.08	80.51	31.63	40.53
11.	Delhi	2	2	220	200	25.62	24.82	7.48	7.65
Total		197	216	16,847	16,255	1121.61	1202.09	482.96	536.11
Grand Total		1,717	1,755	1,87,970	1,82,833	12,484.68	13,471.02	5509.53	6,104.05

Opening of Schools in States under 'Border Area Development Education Programme'

3406. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and item-wise details of the amount to be spent under Border Area Development Education Programme during the year 1989-90;

(b) the number of new primary schools to be opened and number of primary schools to be upgraded in Rajasthan under the said programme during the year 1989-90, block-wise; and

(c) the amount to be spent on construction of school buildings under the programme, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) A provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made in the budget estimates for 1989-90 for Border Area Development (Education) Programme. The amount will be provided as grant-in-aid to the four border States of Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan for implementation of various on-going activities approved during 1987-88, 1988-89 and those that may be approved in 1989-90. The activities undertaken under the programme include opening of new schools, construction of school buildings additional class rooms, laboratories, hostels, staff quarters for primary, upper primary/secondary/higher secondary schools, Gymnasium halls, sheds for vocational courses, provision of essential facilities by way of furniture and equipment, drinking water, toilet, establishment of new ITIs/strengthening of existing ones, opening of polytechnics, etc.

(b) Under this programme opening of

396 new primary schools in the villages without primary schools in the villages without primary schools in the four border districts of Rajasthan has been approved. The blocks where primary schools will be opened are:— (1) Bikaner, (2) Kolayat, (3) Jaisalmer, (4) Sum, (5) Barmer, (6) Shiv, (7) Chohtan, (8) Dohrimana, (9) Ganganagar, (10) Anupgarh, (11) Raisinghnagar, (12) Padampur and (13) Karnpur.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 495 lakhs @ Rs. 1.25 lakhs each for construction of buildings for 396 primary schools has been made.

The actual amount to be released to State Governments for the activities referred to above will depend on the physical and financial progress thereof.

[English]

Soft Drink Concentrate Manufacturing Unit in Punjab

3407. SHRIMOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to setting up of a new soft drink concentrate manufacturing unit by the Punjab Agro-Pepsico-Tata Joint Venture Company in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): According to the information obtained from M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited, civil work for the concentrate plant is in progress.

Grants to Madhya Pradesh CMMF by NDDB

3408. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Madhya

Pradesh Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation by National Dairy Development Board during the last three years;

(b) whether all grants and aids to Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation have now been stopped by National Dairy Development Board; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) During the last three years, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has provided financial assistance (Loans and Grants) to Madhya Pradesh to the tune of Rs. 7.41 crore (Provisional) under Operation Flood Programme as detailed below:

(Rs. in crores)

1986-87	4.05
1987-88	1.18
1988-89 (Provisional)	2.18

(b) NDDB has not discontinued financial assistance to the Madhya Pradesh Dugdh Mahasangh (Sahakari) Maryadit under Operation Flood Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

Review of National Children's Board and National Committee on Women

3409. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the National Children's Board and the National Committee on Women has been reviewed; and

(b) if so, the salient points of the findings and steps taken to streamline their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The National Children's Board and the National Committee on Women are headed by the Prime Minister. The Board and the Committee have, as their members, Ministers from the Central and State Governments, experts in the field of women and child development and related areas, elected representatives of the people and officials. In the National Children's Board, based on a conscious Eighth Plan have been brought up for discussion. Follow-up of the decisions taken are discussed in depth at the meetings of the Board and its Standing Committee and new directions to programmes are sought to be given. The National Committee on Women similarly acts as an advisory body on policy, legislative and administrative measures relevant to women.

Streamlining and improving the working of these high-power apex bodies is a continuing process, which is being done, based on the suggestions received from all concerned with their working.

Misuse of Funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

3410. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM:
SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any reports of misuse and mis-direction of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). No specific report about misuse of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been received. Wherever cases of misdirection in as much as its use and earmarkings are (not being in accordance with Central guidelines) come to the notice of the Government of India, they are immediately taken up with the concerned States for correction.

Implementation of Recommendations of Chattopadhyaya National Commission on Teachers

3411. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the States have implemented in full or partly the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya National Commission on Teachers regarding the improvement in emoluments and status of school teachers;

(b) if so, the names of the States concerned and the names of the recommendations accepted by each one of them; and

(c) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to persuade the remaining State Governments to implement the recommendations of the Commission and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). According to the available information, following State Governments have received the pay-scale of

their school teachers w.e.f. 1.1.1986:—

- 1) Punjab
- 2) Madhya Pradesh
- 3) Maharashtra
- 4) Gujarat
- 5) Uttar Pradesh
- 6) Arunachal Pradesh
- 7) Goa
- 8) Mizoram

Copies of the NCT-I Report have been made available to the State Governments. It is for the State Governments concerned to suitably revise the pay scales for their teachers and implement such other recommendations as they may consider acceptable.

Treatment of Nepal as Most Favoured Nation by India

3412. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Nepal has desired the treatment from India as a most favoured nation during the year 1989;

(b) if so, whether the arrangements between India and Nepal are already more favourable to Nepal than those likely to accrue under the most favoured national treatment; and

(c) the response of Government of India to the suggestion of the Government of Nepal and the steps taken by both the Governments to resolve the present impasse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATHWAR SINGH): (a) In the draft of a new Trade Treaty handed over by the Government of Nepal to the Government of India on March 26, 1989, the Government of Nepal, while providing for treatment on a MFN basis, have made certain additional provisions which are over and above a MFN regime.

(b) The arrangements in the Trade Treaty between India and Nepal, which lapsed on March, 23, 1989 were vastly more favourable to Nepal than those likely to accrue under a MFN regime.

(c) In our view, the negotiations between the two countries should cover all issues of mutual interest. A mutually acceptable trade and transit regime should emerge from such negotiations. To this end, the Government has suggested a comprehensive agenda for the talks to His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Government of Nepal have suggested certain amendments. It is hoped that a frank and productive dialogue would begin soon.

Foodgrains Production in Orissa

3413. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains production in Orissa is sufficient to meet the demand of the State;

(b) whether any targets have been fixed to produce foodgrains, oilseed and sugarcane in Orissa during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): (a) Long term growth rate of production of foodgrains in Orissa during the period 1967-68 to 1986-87 was about 2.46 per cent per annum which was higher than the rate of growth of population of about 1.9 per cent per annum in the State.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The target of production of foodgrains, oilseeds and sugarcane in Orissa during 1989-90 has been fixed at 7.38 million tonnes, 9.5 lakhs tonnes and 40 lakh tonnes respectively.

Inclusion of Cotton under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

3414. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring Cotton under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be covered under this scheme;

(c) whether the financial implications of this proposal have been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Presently, Wheat, Paddy, Millets, Oilseeds and Pulses crops are covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). There is no proposal to include any other crop including cotton under the CCIS. The idea of the Government is to gain more experience in respect of those which are presently covered under the scheme.

Pending Compensation cases of Burmese Refugees

3415. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation cases of properties of the refugees from Burma awaiting disposal by Burmese Government and how many of these belong to Orissa;

(b) the steps Government have taken to get the compensation paid to the people concerned;

(c) whether properties left by the refugees have been assessed and compensation claimed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) According to information with Government, there are 2,891 applications from Indians who left Burma awaiting disposal by the Burmese Government. Details of the applications are not available since the applications were made by the individuals concerned directly to the Government of Burma.

(b) The matter has been raised with the Burmese Government on several occasions and at various levels.

(c) and (d). Government has claimed compensation and a number of meetings have been held with the Burmese Government. But it has not been possible to come to an agreement on the value of such assets.

Distribution of Quality Seeds of Crops in Orissa

3416. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made for distribution of quality foodgrains to Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to distribute quality seeds of crops like rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds etc. through Government depots and the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The foodgrains fit for human consumption of 'A' and 'B' category, conforming to the laid down specification are issued to the Government of Orissa for their public distribution system only after the joint inspection is carried out.

(c) Seed production and distribution thereof to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by the National Agencies like the National Seeds Corporation and State Farms Corporation of India. Orissa Government distributed 1.06 lakh quintals of certified/quality seed of rice, wheat, cotton, oilseeds, pulses, jute, mesta, potato and other crops during 1988-89.

Modernisation of Engineering Institutions

3417. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are giving financial assistance to States for modernisation of Engineering Institutes; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for the modernisation of the Engineering Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of Modernisation and Removal of obsolescence of Engineering Institutions, financial assistance is provided by the Ministry directly to the Engineering Colleges and Poly-

technics on the basis of approved projects.

A statement of grant-in-aid released during the sixth and Seventh Plan Period to the Technical Institutions in Orissa under the Scheme 'Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence' is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Sixth Plan period	Seventh Plan period (1985-89)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.	10.00	135.00
2.	University College of Engineering, Burla	15.00	67.00
3.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology, Sarang (Talchar).	—	5.00
4.	Bhubananda Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack.	—	24.00
5.	Utkalmani Gopa Bandhu Institute of Engineering, Rourkela.	—	3.00
6.	Umacharan Patnaik Engineering School Ganjam, Berhampore.	—	17.00
7.	Jharsuguda Engineering School, Jharsuguda	—	18.50
8.	Orissa School of Mining, Keonjhar.	—	17.50
9.	Women Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar.	—	18.00
10.	S.K.D.A.V. Polytechnic for Women, Rourkela.	—	3.00
11.	Modern Polytechnic, Talchar.	—	3.00
Total :		25.00	311.00

Coconut Plantation with External Assistance

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

3418. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the

(a) whether some schemes for the development of Coconut Plantation are being

implemented with external assistance;

(b) if so, the States where such schemes have been taken up during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the amount of external assistance made available for those schemes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India have entered into an agreement with European Economic Community (EEC) for taking up a Coconut Development Project in Kerala, in March, 1988.

(c) For implementation of the project European Economic Community (EEC) would contribute an amount of Rs. 71.73 crores. Formal approval of the Public Investment Board (PIB) Government of India is yet to be accorded for the project.

Price of Cotton

3419. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which cotton is being purchased from the growers;

(b) whether the purchasing price is less than the cost of production;

(c) whether the cotton growers are facing a crisis on this account; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Government of India has fixed the Support Price of two basic varieties of cotton viz. P-414/H-777 and H-4 of fair average quality for cotton season 1989-90 at Rs. 540/- and Rs. 650/- per quintal as against Rs. 500/- and Rs. 600/- per quintal respectively during 1988-89 season.

(b) to (d). The minimum support/procurement price announced by the Government covers not only the cost of production but also provides for a reasonable margin of profit to the growers. In the event of the prices falling below the support level, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) undertakes price support purchases without any quantitative limits.

During the current cotton year (September–August) the market prices of cotton have consistently been above the support levels. As a result the CCI has resorted to only commercial purchases.

Allocations to States for Desert Development

3420. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of desert in the country during Seventh Five Year Plan State-wise;

(b) how much amount has been spent upto March, 1989, State-wise; and

(c) the hectares of desert land irrigated so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Allocation and utilisation of funds and water resources developed under the Desert Development Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan

States	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Upto March, 89) (Rs. in lakhs)	Area benefitted by water Resources Development (Upto March, 89) (In hectares)
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	878	729.18	4082
Haryana	1676	1278.71	2855
H.P.	800	605.76	1870
J & K	1150	894.46	637
Rajasthan	14696	11004.97	7671
Total :	19200	14513.08	17115

Population Engaged in Agriculture

3421. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population engaged in agriculture in the country according to the latest statistics; and

(b) the percentage of women among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) According to the decennial population Census last conducted in 1981, 66.5 percent of the total main workers were engaged either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

(b) The percentages of women among them is 23.4.

School going Children out of School

3422. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school going boys and girls who remain out of school; and

(b) their percentage to total number of School going Children in the rural and urban areas respectively?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The desired information according to the 4th All India Educational Survey is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

As on 30-9-1978 (in thousand)

Age-Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6 to below 11 years	8,491	16,605	25,096	1,772	3,270	5,042	10,263	19,875	30,138
11 to below 14 years	9,314	12,764	22,078	2,041	3,467	5,508	11,355	16,231	27,586
14 to below 18 years	18,256	19,176	37,432	2,693	4,952	7,645	20,949	24,128	45,077

Percentage of Children of School-going-Age who remained out of Schools as on 30-9-1978

<i>Age-Group</i>	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
6 to below 11 years	24.96	52.64	38.28	19.28	35.28	27.31	23.75	48.70
11 to below 14 years	50.73	76.29	62.91	33.95	55.68	45.00	46.59	70.70
14 to below 18 years	77.85	92.61	84.77	42.72	70.81	37.24	70.40	87.11

35.87

58.28

78.46

Foodgrain Production

3423. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the revised target for foodgrain
production during 1989-90, grain-wise;

(b) the revised estimate of the total
foodgrain production during 1988-89;

(c) the names of States which have
shown a decrease in production, grainwise,
during 1988-89 as compared to the preced-
ing year or the corresponding State target;
and

(d) the special steps taken for upgrad-
ing production of those foodgrains in those
States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The current official
target for foodgrain production in 1989-90 is
175 million tonnes. The grain-wise target is
given below:—

<i>Crop</i>	<i>(in million tonnes) Target</i>
Rice	72.51
Wheat	54.00

<i>Crop</i>	<i>(in million tonnes) Target</i>
Maize and Millets	33.75
Pulses	14.75
Total :	175.01

(b) Based on Final Estimates of Pro-
duction received from the State Govern-
ments so far, the foodgrain production dur-
ing 1988-89 is estimated at about 172 million
tonnes.

(c) A statement giving the requisite
details is given below.

(d) Several programmes have been
undertaken to increase production of
foodgrains. These include Special
Foodgrains Production Programme, National
Pulses Development Programme, Minikit
Programme of Wheat, Rice and Coarse
Cereals and Assistance to Small and Mar-
ginal Farmers for increasing agricultural
production. Steps have been taken for timely
and adequate supply of inputs and adoption
of improved technology. The farmers are
also assured remunerative prices through
minimum support/procurement prices fixed
in advance of the sowing season.

STATEMENT

(in lakhs tonnes)

Sl. No. Name of the State	Crops														Total Foodgrains	
	Rice		Wheat		Coarse Grains				Pulses							
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1987-89	1988-88	1988-89	1987-88	1987-88	1988-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
	P	T	P	T	P	P	T	P	P	T	P	T	P	P	T	P
1. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1. Andhra Pradesh	70.69	83.60	105.59	0.04	0.10	0.05	19.73	25.00	17.40	6.44	0.00	6.33	96.91	114.70	129.37	
2. Assam	27.16	30.00	24.35	1.06	1.60	1.20	0.17	2.00	0.16	0.61	0.70	0.83	28.99	34.30	26.54	
3. Karnataka	19.09	23.00	24.11	1.34	2.00	1.61	36.17	41.00	36.48	6.94	6.00	5.84	63.53	72.00	68.04	
4. Kerala	10.39	11.00	10.17	—	—	—	0.03	0.30	0.04	0.19	0.30	0.19	10.61	11.60	10.40	
5. Maharashtra	17.13	25.50	26.31	6.33	11.50	8.79	73.04	60.00	54.83	14.14	11.00	17.44	110.64	108.00	107.37	
6. Orissa	34.81	55.30	52.02	0.81	1.40	0.70	4.45	6.00	5.41	10.39	10.00	10.72	50.47	72.70	68.85	
7. Punjab	54.31	56.10	49.42	110.66	118.00	11.00	4.69	6.00	3.98	0.99	2.00	1.50	170.65	182.10	165.90	
8. Tamil Nadu	56.04	54.10	55.90	—	—	—	16.20	17.00	13.53	3.63	3.00	6.14	75.88	74.10	75.57	
9. West Bengal	92.72	87.00	101.08	6.74	9.00	5.10	1.33	1.30	1.31	2.27	2.50	1.70	103.05	99.80	109.19	

T = Target

P = Production

**Availability of Science and Mathematics
Part II Books of Class X for Kendriya
Vidyalaya Sangathan**

3424. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Part-II books of Science and Mathematics for class Xth students of Kendriya Vidyalayas have not been printed till date; and

(b) if so, by what time the above books will be made available to the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Part II of Science and Mathematics textbooks for Class X are expected to be made available by 31st October, 1989.

**Rechecking of Answer Books of Class
X CBSE Examinations**

3425. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

<i>Name of Examination</i>	<i>No. of applications for re-checking</i>	<i>No. of cases in which status was changed (failed candidates declared passed)</i>
All India	2882	3
Delhi	790	1
Total :	3672	4

(c) and (d). These mistakes were due to errors which crept in despite due diligence and care. However, the number of such discrepancies was not high compared to the previous years. Central Board of Secondary Education takes every precautionary measure to ensure that such discrepancies are reduced to the minimum.

PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some students who took class X examination (both All India Secondary and Delhi Secondary) conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education this year, and who had failed in one subject or more were declared to have passed with good marks on rechecking of their marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such lapses and the action taken against persons responsible for it; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Details of number of candidates who after re-checking, were declared passed in the class X examination of Central Board of Secondary Education are as under:—

**Expansion of Orissa Mining Corpora-
tion**

3426. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Mining Corpora-

tion has sought the permission of Union Government to expand its activities;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal submitted by the Orissa Mining Corporation for approval;

(c) whether Union Government have granted its permission to the proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir; since the Orissa Mining Corporation is an Undertaking of the Government of Orissa, it does not require the permission of the Union Government to expand its activities.

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

Performance of Sponge Iron India Limited

3427. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Sponge Iron India Limited is satisfactory;

(b) if so, when it was established and the profit earned by it since its inception; and

(c) the steps taken by the Sponge Iron India Limited for the development of Sponge iron industry?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The performance of the Company has been generally satisfactory.

(b) The Company was incorporated in 1975. Profit/Loss over the last 5 years of its operation are as follows:

	<i>Profit/Loss (in Rs./Crores)</i>	
1984-85	(+)	0.10
1985-86	(+)	0.13
1986-87	(+)	0.22
1987-88	(-)	1.16
1988-89	(-)	0.28

1987-88 was a bad year because of heavy power cuts imposed on all industries in the State of Andhra Pradesh and consequent loss in production.

(c) Sponge Iron India Limited is the pioneer in the field of establishing and proving the coal-based route for manufacture of sponge iron production in the country. It is SIIIL's success which has motivated private sector units to set up coal-based units.

National Research Centre for Weed Science Jabalpur (M.P.)

3428. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established National Centre for Weed Science at Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation of funds made for it for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre started functioning w.e.f. April, 1989. The mandate of this Centre is to undertake:—

- i) Research on Integrated Weed Management in Cropping Systems and mode of action of herbicides.
- ii) Ecological studies for mapping major weeds in different agroclimatic regions.
- iii) Studies on control of aquatic, perennial and parasitic weeds.
- iv) Developing and testing suitable implements for effective weed control.
- v) Developing suitable training and On Farm demonstration programmes.

The allocation of funds for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Modernisation of Public Sector Steel Plants

3429. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to modernise the public sector steel plants;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign know-how involved in the modernisation programme, plant-wise; and

(c) the extent to which domestic capabilities are available to implement the modernisation programme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The foreign know-how involved in the modernisation programme is limited to

the design and manufacturing of sophisticated technological equipments and in supervision of erection and commissioning of sophisticated equipment for which capability is not available within the country. In Durgapur, such technical know-how is envisaged in Raw Material Handling System, Sinter Plant, reconstruction of Blast Furnaces, Basic Oxygen Furnaces, Continuous Casting and Rolling Mills. For Rourkela Steel Plant there is no foreign know-how involved under Phase-I of modernisation. For Phase-II of RSP modernisation and modernisation of Burnpur Works of IISCO and Bokaro steel Plant, the extent of foreign know-how would be known only after the packages are finalised.

(c) Depending upon the specific requirements of the projects indigenous know-how and capability is envisaged to be utilised for several items of work such as preparation of feasibility report, detailed engineering, equipment manufacture, and their commissioning, and civil, structural design and erection works.

Hostels Facilities for Students in Delhi

3430. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students taking admission in the various under-graduate colleges in Delhi University are facing accommodation problem; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to build more hostels in Delhi for the outside students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the number of seats available in College Hostels is 2,016. However, the demand for hostel

accommodation in the various under-graduate colleges is generally greater than the number of seats available in the hostels.

(b) The provision of hostel facilities is one of the important items included in the UGC's General Development Plan for Universities and Colleges. The Commission provides assistance to the extent of 50% and 75% towards the cost of construction of hostels for men and women respectively. During the VII Plan the University Grants Commission has approved assistance for construction of the following hostels in three Central Universities in Delhi:—

Delhi University:—

1. P.G. Women's Hostel
2. P.G. Boys Hostel
3. Boys Hostel (South Delhi Campus)

Jawaharlal Nehru University:—

1. 200 seated Girls Hostel
2. Extension of Poorvanchal Hostel
3. Married Research Schools Hostel

Jamia Millia:—

1. Girls Hostels
2. Boys hostel for 150 students (for completion).

In addition, the Commission has also agreed to provide assistance to the following Delhi Colleges for construction of hostels during the VII Plan:—

1. Daulat Ram College
2. Kamla Nehru College

3. Kirori Mal College.

Request for Central Assistance to Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

3431. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to provide Central assistance to improve the financial performance of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be sanctioned therefor?

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

(b) The Capital contribution released by the Central Government to Orissa State Road Transport Corporation is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1983-84	Rs. 126.800
1984-85	Rs. 250.208
1985-86	Rs. 197.492
1986-87	Rs. 200.000
1987-88	Rs. 157.6000 (This is subject to adjustments on receipt of audited accounts by Accountant General.)

No Central loan assistance for the the year 1988-89 has been made as OSRTC does not fulfil the prescribed criteria for such assistance.

Precious Stones in Orissa

3432. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different kind of precious stones found in Orissa;

(b) whether Union Government have a proposal to display all these precious stones for auction; and

(c) if so, when the auction is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIRPRASAD): (a) The gem stones which are known to occur in Orissa include Diamond, Emerald, Aquamarine, Heliodor, Amethyst, Tourmaline, Zircon, Sapphire, Chrysoberyl, Garnets, Ruby, Iolite amount others.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

3433. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the import of fertilizers during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the import of fertilizers during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the total quantity of different kinds of fertilizers proposed to be imported; and

(d) the amount expected to be spent on fertilizer import during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) The cost and freight value of the fertilizers imported during 1986-87 to 1988-89 is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>C&F value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	651.000
1987-88	223.770
1988-89	644.528

(b) to (d). Fertilizers are imported to bridge the gap between the assessed demand and the indigenous availability. Some quantities of fertilizers are being imported during the current financial year, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose the quantities of fertilizers being imported during the current financial year, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose the quantities of fertilizers being imported and the amount expected to be spent thereon.

Widening of Bhubaneswar-Visakhapatnam Section

3434. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the widening of Bhubaneswar-Visakhapatnam section of National Highway No. 5;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the completion of the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Sports Meet to Asia in Delhi

3435. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important Sports Meet of Asia is proposed to be held at New Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of countries participating in this Sports Meet;

(c) the games which have been chosen for this Meet; and

(d) the names of stadia chosen for this sports event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Government have cleared a proposal of Amateur Athletic Federation of India to hold the VIII Asian Track & Field Meet at New Delhi during November, 1989.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Amateur Athletic Federation of India 40 countries, as per list given in the statement I below, are expected to partici-

pate in the Meet.

(c) According to the information furnished by AAFI, 23 athletic events for men and 19 for women as per list given in statement II below will be held during the Meet.

(d) This Meet is to be held at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.

STATEMENT I

The names of countries expected to participate in the Asian Track and Field Meet to be held at New Delhi during November, 1989

1. Afghanistan
2. Bahrain
3. Bangladesh
4. Bhutan
5. Brunei
6. Burma
7. People's Republic of China
8. Hong Kong
9. India
10. Indonesia
11. Iran
12. Iraq
13. Japan
14. Jordan
15. Kumpuchea
16. Korea

17. DPR Korea

STATEMENT II

18. Kuwait

List of events for Asian Track and Field Meet to be held at Delhi during November 1989

19. Laos

20. Lebanon

*Men**Woman*

21. Malaysia

100 M

100 M

22. Maldives

200 M

200 M

23. Mongolia

400 M

400 M

24. Nepal

800 M

800 M

25. Oman

1500 M

1500 M

26. Pakistan

5000 M

3000 M

27. Palestine

10,000 M

10,000 M

28. Philippines

20 KM Walk

10 MK Walk

29. Qatar

3000 S/Chase

100 MH

30. Saudi Arabia

110 MH

400 MH

31. Singapore

400 MH

4 x 100 M Relay

32. Sri Lanka

4 x 100 M Relay

4 x 400 M Relay

33. Syria

4 x 400 M Relay

High Jump

34. Chinese Taipei

High Jump

Long Jump

35. Thailand

Long Jump

Shot Put

36. United Arab Emirates

Triple Jump

Discus Throw

37. Vietnam

Javelin Throw

Javelin Throw

38. Yemen (AR)

Hammer Throw

Heptathlon Marathon

39. Yemen (PDR)

Discus Throw

40. Macao

Short Put

Discus Throw

Pole Vault

Decathlon

Marathon

Adult Education Scheme

3436. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the targets fixed to make people literate under the Adult Education Scheme during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): The target for the year 1989-90 is to make 77.05 lakh persons functionally literate. State-wise targets are being worked out.

Anti-India Tirade by Nepal

3437. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government has started anti-India tirade;

(b) whether a number of Nepali students were trained by the Nepal Government for the purpose;

(c) if so, the whether reports have revealed that Indians are being harassed in Nepal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that Indians in Nepal are safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of media and other reports to this effect.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu has taken up this matter with the Government of Nepal at all appropriate levels.

Vacancies in the Anthropological Survey of India

3438. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the designation and number of posts of Anthropologists in the Anthropological Survey of India as on 1 April, 1989;

(b) the number of posts in each category which were vacant on that date;

(c) the break-up of the vacant posts by period of vacancy, i.e. more than one year, more than six months but less than one year;

(d) steps taken for filling up the vacant posts; and

(e) the date by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Posts vacant on 1.4.89	Posts vacant for more than one year	Posts vacant for more than 6 months but less than one year	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts	Date by which vacant posts are likely to be filled up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Director General	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Question does not arise.	Question does not arise.
2.	Director	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Question does not arise.	Question does not arise.
3.	Joint Director	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Question does not arise.	Question does not arise.
4.	Deputy Director (Cultural)	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Question does not arise.	Question does not arise.
5.	Deputy Director (Physical)	3	2	2	Nil	Requisition sent to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	Posts will be filled up on receipt of recommendation from UPSC.
6.	Superintending Anthropologist (Cultural)	9	1	Nil	1	Under consideration	Likely to be filled up very soon.
7.	Superintending Anthropologist (Physical)	5	2	2	Nil	Offer of appointment issued	One person has since joined.

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Posts vacant on 1.4.89	Posts vacant for more than one year	Posts vacant for more than 6 months but less than one year	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts	Date by which vacant posts are likely to be filled up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Anthropologist (Cultural)	29	9	9	Nil	Requisition for 3 posts sent to UPSC on 23.6.89.	Posts will be filled up on receipt of recommendation from UPSC.
						For another 3 posts DPC proposal under process.	Likely to be filled up very soon.
						Out of the balance 3 posts, 2 candidates have since joined.	The third candidate is likely to join soon.
9.	Anthropologist (Physical)	21	5	5	Nil	Two candidates selected by the UPSC have been asked to join the post.	—
						For another 3 posts, requisition sent to UPSC on 20.6.1989.	On receipt of UPSC's recommendation.
10.	Assistant Anthropologist (Cultural)	19	3	2	1	Requisition for one post sent to UPSC.	On receipt of UPSC's recommendations

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Posts vacant on 1.4.89	Posts vacant for more than one year	Posts vacant for more than 6 months but less than one year	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts	Date by which vacant posts are likely to be filled up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Assistant Anthropologist (Physical)	14	6	5	1	DPC proposal for two posts under process. For 2 posts, requisition sent to UPSC for re-advertisement.	Very soon. On receipt of UPSC's recommendations.
						DPC papers for 2 posts under process.	Very soon
						For 1 post requisition sent to UPSC	On receipt of UPSC's recommendations.
12.	Research Associate (Cultural)	34	12	11	1	Offer of appointment to 4 candidates selected by UPSC issued.	They have been asked to join before September, 1989.
						Requisition for one reserved post sent to UPSC	On receipt of UPSC's recommendations.

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Posts vacant on 1.4.89	Posts vacant for more than one year	Posts vacant for more than 6 months but less than one year	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts	Date by which vacant posts are likely to be filled up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Research Associate (Physical)	27	9	7	2	DPC papers for 7 posts under process. Requisition for 2 posts sent to UPSC	Very soon. On receipt of UPSC's recommendations.
14.	Senior Technical Assistant (Cultural)	48	18	12	6	DPC papers for 7 posts under process. Requisition for 5 reserved posts sent to Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in June, 1989 Requisition for 13 posts sent to S.S.C. in August, 1989.	Very soon. On receipt of SSC's recommendation

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Posts vacant on 1.4.89	Posts vacant for more than one year	Posts vacant for more than 6 months but less than one year	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts	Date by which vacant posts are likely to be filled up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Senior Technical Assistant (Physical)	38	15	14	1	3 candidates have joined in May-June, 1989.	—
						SSC recommended 3 candidates and offers being issued shortly	Very soon
						Offers have already been issued for two candidates recommended by SSC	Very soon
						As the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were not available with the SSC, the permission of the SSC has been sought for filling up of each post reserved for SC & ST.	Reply from SSC still awaited

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of posts	Posts vacant on 1.4.89	Posts vacant for more than one year	Posts vacant for more than 6 months but less than one year	Steps taken for filling up the vacant posts	Date by which vacant posts are likely to be filled up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Requisition sent to SSC for each post reserved for SC and ST candidates.

Requisition sent to SSC for 3 general vacancies

On receipt of recommendation from the SSC.

On receipt of recommendation for the SSC.

Haksar Committee

3439. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given on 27 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7279 regarding Haksar Panel Report and state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Haksar Committee;

(b) the composition of the Haksar Committee; and

(c) the work programme adopted by the Haksar Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) The terms of reference of the Haksar Committee are as follows:

I. To review the working of the Sangeet

1.	Shri P.N. Haksar	...	Chairman
2.	Shri E. Alkazi	...	Member
3.	Prof. Ghulam Sheikh	...	Member
4.	Dr. Premilata Sharma	...	Member
5.	Prof. Indira Parthasarthy	...	Member
6.	Shri K.V. Ramanathan	...	Member
7.	Shri H.Y. Sharda Prasad	...	Member

(c) The Committee has held meetings with Chairpersons and other office bearers of the Akademies and the National School of Drama. They have also held extensive interviews with individuals, groups and representatives of cultural institutions both in Delhi

Natak, Lalit Kala and Sahitya Akademies, along with their affiliates and subsidiaries and the National School of Drama, with reference to the objectives for which they were set up, and keeping in mind the recommendations of the Committees set up in the past in this behalf;

II. To recommend structural and/or other changes that may be necessary in the Memorandum and Articles of Associations and Rules and Regulations of these bodies, consistent with their autonomy and public accountability; and

III. To make recommendations on the role and functioning of the three Akademies and the National School of Drama as apex national institutions in their respective spheres, and suggest steps, *inter alia*, for their networking with similar State/Central bodies and other cultural institutions of eminence in the country.

(b) The Haksar Committee has, as its members:

and in the States. Simultaneously, they are analysing the functions of the institutions under review in terms of their respective organisational structure, budgetary position and functioning.

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace and Friendship Treaty

3440. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the present status of the proposal for a comprehensive treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Governments of Sri Lanka and India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): A draft Treaty has been received from Sri Lanka.

Nepal's Proposal for Zone of Peace

3441. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has suggested to India that a proposal for Zone of Peace be included in the agenda while discussing the Indian proposal on its security perceptions; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nepalese proposal has to be considered within the overall framework and perspective of Indo-Nepal relations. Further

India is already committed to everlasting peace and friendship with Nepal under the 1950 Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

Projects in Punjab Financed from Central Road Fund

3442. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Punjab out of the Central Road Fund for the year 1989-90;

(b) the projects sponsored by Punjab Government to Union Government for financing from the Central Road Fund for the year 1989-90; and

(c) the projects cleared so far by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No amount has been allocated to Punjab out of Central Road Fund for the year 1989-90, as funds to the extent of Rs. 1139.17 lakhs have already been released against the total cost of schemes approved for Rs. 1047.02 lakhs.

(b) The following works have been projected by State Government of Punjab for financing under Central Road Fund during 1989-90:—

(Rs. in crores)

- | | | |
|------|--|--------|
| i) | Development of State Highways and Major District Roads—construction of missing bridges/C.D. works, improvement of arterial roads and construction of parallel service roads for National Highway Bypasses. (54 Nos.) | 136.18 |
| ii) | Engineering aspects of road safety, improvement of State Roads, and ROBS. (7 Nos.) | 10.20 |
| iii) | Research and Development studies including creation of data base. (1 No.) | 4.00 |

- iv) Development of Other District and Village Roads—Strengthening and blacktopping and construction of bridges/CD works (52 Nos.) 29.81
- v) Preventive maintenance by way of strengthening—Reconstruction of weak and narrow bridges and improvement of chronic bad stretches. (11 Nos.) 21.27
-

(c) None of the above works have been cleared so far.

[Translation]

Shortage of Schools in Delhi

3443. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the shortage of schools in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the areas in which this shortage exists; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make up this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). It has been the endeavour of Delhi Administration to provide adequate educational facilities in the capital. At present the number of various categories of schools being run (as on February 1989) by various agencies in Delhi is as under:—

1	Government Schools						Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Upper Primary Schools	223	30	126	10	—	389	
Secondary Schools	169	37	70	—	—	277	
Higher Secondary Schools	453	138	113	5	30	739	
Total	845	205	310	15	30	1405	

Delhi Administration opens new schools in areas having a sizeable number of school going children, depending on the availability of suitable land/adequate funds and other facilities.

Delhi Administration opens new schools in areas having a sizeable number of school going children, depending on the availability of suitable land/adequate funds and other facilities.

[English]

Implementation of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Kerala

3444. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total agriculture area covered under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Kerala during 1988-89;

(b) the rate of premium being charged under the scheme; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The total area covered in Kerala during 1988-89 under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is 0.56 lakh hectares.

(b) The rate of premium chargeable under the CCIS is 2% of the sum insured for Wheat, Paddy and Millets and 1% of the sum insured for oilseeds and pulses.

(c) The total number of farmers covered in Kerala, so far, under the CCIS is 1.80 lakh.

Schemes pending in Orissa under Drought Relief Programme

3445. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of productive schemes undertaken in Orissa under drought relief programme are lying incomplete due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the assistance proposed to be given by Union Government to get these works completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme

3446. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drought prone districts in each State;

(b) the amount spent under Drought Prone Areas Programme since its inception, State-wise;

(c) the success achieved so far in various States in containing the recurring drought situation;

(d) whether any appraisal of this programme has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) to (e). A comprehensive appraisal of the programme has been initiated by the

Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission whose report would indicate the success achieved in containing recurring drought situation in various States. However, a few evaluation studies carried out in relation to some sectoral schemes in specific districts have indicated that their impact was localised. The physical achieve-

ments registered since inception of the programme include coverage of 2183 thousand hectares by soil and moisture conservation measures extension of water resources development to 817 thousand hectares and 1188 thousand hectares of land benefitting from afforestation activities upto 1988-89.

STATEMENT

(a) Number of drought prone districts and (b) expenditure incurred under DPAP since its inception

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of districts</i>	<i>Amount spent since inception till March, 1989</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	12887.97
2.	Bihar	5	7870.31
3.	Gujarat	8	9629.20
4.	Haryana	1	2131.07
5.	J & K	2	2354.98
6.	Karnataka	11	10827.19
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6	7815.74
8.	Maharashtra	12	11416.21
9.	Orissa	4	4891.80
10.	Rajasthan	8	9718.73
11.	Tamil Nadu	7	6865.49
12.	Uttar Pradesh	16	11739.63
13.	West Bengal	3	4783.36
Total :		91	103231.68 or 1032.32 crores

Fertilizers Production

and

3447. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for the production of fertilizers during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether the targets were achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). Targets and actual production of fertilizers during the last two years are given below:

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Nitrogen		Phosphates	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1987-88	56.00	54.66	21.00	16.65
1988-89	64.00	67.12	22.00	22.51

While during 1988-89 production of fertilizers exceeded the targets, in 1987-88 production fell short of the targets due to power problems, shortage of raw materials, equipment breakdowns, labour problems, etc.

Increase in Price of Agricultural Inputs and Outputs

3448. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the prices of agricultural inputs like irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, etc. during the last three years; and

(b) the corresponding rise in prices of agricultural outputs during the same period?

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The prices of agricultural inputs like pesticides and tractors on an average have recorded an annual increase of about 6 and 7 percents respectively during the last three years. The prices of fertilisers remained more or less constant during this period. The prices of diesel oils, an important input used for lifting water, have also remained almost unchanged during this period, whereas the charges for electricity, another important input used for irrigation remained constant in most of the States during the same period.

(b) The yearly increase in the prices of major agricultural outputs during the last three years on an average works out to about 8 percent for cereals, about 15 percent for pulses, about 10 percent for foodgrains, about 13 percent for oilseeds and about 9 percent for all the agricultural commodities taken together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

U.S. Suggestion about Indo-Nepal Talks on Trade and Transit

3449. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Government has approached the Government of India to persuade it to hold talks to settle the current dispute between India and Nepal on trade and transit issue;

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

(c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Suggestion of FICCI for Development of Food Processing Industries

3450. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested some fiscal incentives for the development of the food processing industries in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been proposing changes in taxation structures in food

processing from time to time. Whenever suggestions are received, they are examined and appropriate action is taken.

Repatriation of Sri Lankan Migrants

3452. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons of Indian Origin had migrated to India from Sri Lanka as a result of ethnic violence in that country;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the places where they have been resettled; and

(c) the progress made in regard to repatriation of those persons to Sri Lanka as on 30 June, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). 134053 Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees had sought temporary sanctuary in India. Some were housed in camps while the others made arrangements on their own.

(c) As on 30th June, 1989, 45166 Tamil Refugees had returned to Sri Lanka.

Representative of Minority Community on Recruitment Board

3453. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to have a minority community representative on interview boards set up for recruitment;

(b) if so, whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and its other

institutes follow these instructions:

(c) whether there was such a representative on interview board at the time of last recruitment of Technical Assistants for ICAR/Institutes at Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Synthetic Track at National Institute of Sports, Bangalore

3454. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the synthetic track laid at the National Institute of Sports, Bangalore was found to be sub-standard as compared to the specifications approved by the experts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take against persons responsible for the sub-standard quality of track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). As per the agreement entered into between the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala and M/s. Balsam Sports Ltd. Nicosia (Cyprus), a Spurtan V Synthetic Athletic Surface is being laid at the Bangalore Centre of the Sports Authority of India. The laying of the track is not yet complete.

Certain defects like debonding of track from its sub-base, and foaming in some areas of the surface so far laid, have been noticed. Government has asked the User Agency, the Sports Authority of India, to get the Supplier Agency to remove the defects before accepting the track.

Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

3455. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poverty alleviation programmes launched in the country during the Sixth Plan period had achieved only limited success;

(b) to what extent it has succeeded during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether poverty alleviation programme is likely to be further strengthened during the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the measures being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Poverty alleviation has been based on two pronged strategies consisting of self-employment and wage employment in the rural areas. Self-employment programme consists of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) whereas wage employment had two major programmes, viz. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). NREP and RLEGP were both launched during the sixth Plan, while coverage of IRDP and TRYSEM was extended to

the whole country in 1980. These programmes have continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. Under these programmes large number of families have been assisted for improving their economic status and quality of living. Wage employment programmes have been very useful for those seeking subsistence generally and specially during the drought periods. A statement showing the performance of the major programmes in terms of targets/achievements

during the 6th Plan and the first four years of 7th Plan is given below.

(c) and (d). Wage employment programmes and self-employment programmes are likely to continue. Already NREP and RLEGP have been merged with Nehru Rozgar yojana and called JRY in 1989-90 which is being implemented in a more decentralised manner.

STATEMENT

Performance of three major Poverty Alleviation Programmes viz. IRDP, NREP and RLEGP during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the 1st Four Years of the 7th Five year Plan

	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
IRDP (Families assisted)	150.00 lakhs	165.63 lakhs	200.00 lakhs	148.26 lakhs
NREP (Employment generated in million mandays)	1500-2000	1775.18	1160.00 (1985-89)	1467.90
RLEGP (Employment generated in million mandays)	360.00	262.81	970.00 (1985-89)	1147.76

Poison Gas from Indian Chemicals

3456. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Poison gas from Indian Chemicals" appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated the 11th July, 1989;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto and the steps taken to dispel the mistaken impression created by this news item; and

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of laying down more careful norms for the export of chemicals which can be used for more than one purpose, if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government spokesmen have already clarified that the dual purpose chemicals exported by some Indian firms are widely traded internationally and that their export is not banned under any international agreement.

(c) India is strongly in favour of banning all chemical weapons and destroying their existing stockpiles and is actively participating in the ongoing negotiations in Geneva on a comprehensive and universal convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction. Government is opposed to all arrangements of an ad-hoc nature, restricting the export of dual-purpose chemicals in a discriminatory

manner.

Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education Committee

3457-A. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education has submitted its report regarding housing facilities for women in Urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has, *inter alia*, recommended that, in order to augment housing facilities for women teachers in urban areas, programme of construction of working women's hostels should be expanded as much as possible.

(c) Expansion of the above ongoing programme will depend on availability of resources.

12.50 hrs.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Haryana Government are taking up the issue of amending the Hindu Succession Act to deny the property right to women. This Hindu Succession Act is under the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot do it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: The State Government of Haryana are moving a resolution to recommend it to the Central Government. I want to request the Central Government not to accept the recommendation of the Haryana Government because it is against the Constitution.... (*Interruptions*) I do not know how the Chief Minister of Haryana can do it. He is a public leader. How can he move this resolution? I do not know whether he is ...**... or.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Don't say unparliamentary things.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, we want your protection. Is it Parliamentary to snatch away women's property rights?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): To call the Chief Minister as "... " does not look nice. Please expunge this word.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It has been expunged.

[*English*]

It has already been done.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Sir, there is one case pending in the judicial Court, Panipat against the Haryana Chief Minister for declaring him as a "... **..." The case is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not concerned with the Court case. I am concerned with Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-

lem): No call somebody mentally incapacitated is not unparliamentary. It is a medical status being described.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is mental malady, it is not unparliamentary. But if you call somebody as "... " then it is unparliamentary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): A person threatening the speaker of Lok Sabha can be nothing but a "...**...".

MR. SPEAKER: Look you can say all these things in a refined language also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow the use of unparliamentary words.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last 2 1/2 years of Janata Dal rule in Haryana, this is the seventh incident of terrorism. In this connection I would like to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? It is a law and order problem.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not simply the law and order problem. Twenty persons have been killed and thirty five injured seriously. So far as the question of law and order is concerned, the father and the son are busy in making money in the State and neither of them is concerned about Haryana.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot do anything.

*(Interruptions)***SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**

The situation in the State has taken a turn for the worse. So my submission is that urgent action is required otherwise such incidents will continue to take place. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]***MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing doing.**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**

Haryana should be put under President's rule. Otherwise, people of Haryana will not be protected.

*[Translation]***MR. SPEAKER:** It is not my job.*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my job. It is the job of the Constitutional authorities.

*(Interruptions)***MR. SPEAKER:** I cannot help it.*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is simple and clear. There is clear demarcation between the Centre and the States.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]***SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, killings in bomb explosion inside the bus is not a casual thing. Police could provide protection. It is not a law and order problem.

*(Interruptions)**[English]***KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE**

(Jadavpur): We want protection of women in Haryana. In Haryana, women are not safe. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]***SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the "rasta roko" agitation launched by Shri Devi Lal against the Congress party, three persons died and Shri Devi Lal gave away Rs. one lakh each to the aggrieved families. But in yesterday's incident, as Chief Minister, he has announced just Rs. 20,000 each to be paid to the families of the victims. My submission is that at least Rupees one lakh each should be paid to the families of the dead. For this, the Central Government should intervene..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When Governor is there what can I do?

[English]

There is a clear cut line between the Centre and State functions. Constitutional authority is the head of the State.

*(Interruptions)***SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED (Mangal-**

dai): What is the fate of my Privilege Motion? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is audible. What is the use of all this? Neither I am able to listen anything nor they.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Please ask them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am doing.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of injustice and atrocities against women might pose a constitutional crisis before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any constitutional crisis before me. Chandreshji, what are you saying. Let me also listen to the hon. Member speaking in feeble voice.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-tack): This is the sort of thing happening in Haryana, when the Prime Minister is doing so much to raise the status of womenfolk in the country..... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you feel concerned when your rights are secure.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra): Today they are denying us our right to property, tomorrow they will deny us our right even to live. In this way they are going to encourage the families to kill their daughters. This is what they are doing. We want protection for the women.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen, they could only pass a Resolution and make recommendation to this effect. After that, it is upto you to approve it or not. In my view, the question of snatching away the rights of women does not arise when more and more rights are being given to them. Do not feel

concerned and act prudently at the right time.

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): You must intervene.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not my jurisdiction nor it is yours. Only Governor or the Constitutional authorities can do it. I cannot interfere in the affairs of the State.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: While on the one hand, 30% reservation of seats for women is being provided and on the other hand atrocities against women are being committed.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): It is not a State matter. It is under the Parliaments jurisdiction. With regard to the Succession Act, the Chief Minister is encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the Parliament and the Central Government.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Some people give and some others snatch. It is better to be a giver.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, yesterday you promised that you will admit the Calling Attention motion on welfare of ex-servicemen.

MR. SPEAKER: I told you that I will give you the correct information. The Defence Minister was away; so I could not contact him. I will contact him today and get the information from him.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We have been given the Business Advisory Committee's recommendations for the next week.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not cover Calling Attention notices.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: It is pending. We have got the information.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right as fate of the Calling Attention notice is to be decided by me.

[English]

After I get the required information I will decide whether it is to be admitted or not. I have still to get the clarifications I have sought for from the Defence Ministry. The moment I get it, I will decide.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I am told that subject may not be discussed because it is *sub judice*. I was surprised because my Calling Attention notice and my five other colleagues' notices are very clear. It is about focussing the attention of the Government on the welfare of the ex-servicemen. It has nothing to do with any case which is *sub judice*. I will quote you have just now gone on record saying that you have nothing to do with the court.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not mean that *sub judice* cases are to be discussed in this House. No, what the court decides is their domain. I don't interfere in the application and interpretation of laws. That is done by the Judiciary. They are independent. I only say that I cannot interfere in their working.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Since when the welfare of ex-servicemen has become *sub judice*? It is not *sub judice*.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it from that angle also.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: You have promised that it will be brought.

MR. SPEAKER: No. After getting the information, then only will it be brought. If it is not admissible, then I won't. If it is admissible, then I will admit it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot discuss Calling Attention notices here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Detention Laws, including Public Safety Act are being misused in Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is a State subject. the same answer as I gave earlier.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I am from that State, I must also be heard.
(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Even my workers have been arrested. You have told me in the last session that I should write to you and I have written to you. My own workers have been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kabuli, if it is your own personal thing, then I will look into it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: No, it is not my personal thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Otherwise I cannot help it. It is for the State Government. Your workers, your friends, your family members will be protected by the State, not by me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now sit down. My ruling has been given.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can write about your safety, not about anybody else. The State Government does it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: The Public Safety Act is being misused.

MR. SPEAKER: That is for the State Government. As long as the State Government stands—whether it is Haryana or Jammu and Kashmir or any other State,—we cannot interfere. It is the State Governments which are responsible. They are answerable and they should be held answerable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The wrong way in which the CBSE Class XII Mathematics Paper was set, was discussed here through a Calling Attention. The last date announced by colleges is 28th August.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know anything about it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I shall request one thing. If you can advise them...

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for information. It has been referred. When it comes, we shall see.

(Interruptions)

I have already asked them.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, now please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: The Government of Assam has sent an order in the guise of a request to me, to resign the Lok Sabha seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can force you to resign. As you are an hon. Member, you should not take any threat, whatever it may be. You are not a coward person.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED: I have given a Privilege Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already received your privilege Motion and I am going into it.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is present in the House. At the time of laying the New Education Policy on the Table of the House, he had assured us that by 1989-90 academic year, Navodaya Vidyalayas would be opened in all the districts. I have learnt that.....

MR. SPEAKER: You ask this in the form of a question. Not like this.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: I would like to know why a Navodaya vidyalaya has not been opened in my constituency? Is it lacking in any facility? I want the hon. Minister to let the House know about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sharma, this is not the Question Hour. You ask this in the form of a question. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. It is not a Question Answer session.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will we come to know by tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. If I get the facts, I will let you know.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Even if one Member objects to this discussion, I can understand. The House is supreme.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my responsibility.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : You are our custodian.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to do.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will we come to know by tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us hope.

(Interruptions)

12.27 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of Sports Authority of India for 1987-88 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) I beg to lay on the Table:-

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sports Authority of India for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8171/89]

Notifications under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, Major Port Trusts Act, 1989, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I bet to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958: -

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 425 (E) in Gazette of India the 4th April, 1989.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT 8172/89]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and of English versions) under sub-section (4) Sec 124/ of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-

(i) G.S.R. 610 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1989 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees'

(Medical Attendance and Treatment) Regulations, 1989.

(ii) G.S.R. 644 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1989 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Leave Travel Concession) First Amendment, Regulations, 1989.

(iii) G.S.R. 648 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1989 approving the Mormugao Port Trust (Handling of freight containers containing dangerous hazardous Cargo) Regulations, 1988.

(iv) G.S.R. 72 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1989 approving the Cochin Trust Employees' (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(v) G.S.R. 681 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1989, approving the Paradip Port Trust (Adaptation of Rules) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1989.

(vi) G.S.R. 688 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1989 approving the Paradip Port Trust (Distraint or Arrest and Sale of vessels) Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8173/89]

- (3) A copy of Notification No S.O. 368 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1989 fixing 1st July, 1989 as the date on which the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 shall come into force, issued under sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. [Placed in Library, See No. LT 8174/89]

- (4) A copy each of the following

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of section 66 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988:-

(i) S.O. 414 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989.

(ii) S.O. 417 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989.

(iii) S.O. 418 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989.

(iv) S.O. 419 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 8175/89]

- (5) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 415 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989 specifying the qualifications and conditions of Drivers of the Tourist vehicles, issued under sub-section (11) of section of 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8176/89]
- (6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 447 (E) (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1989, fixing 1st October, 1989 as the date on which the provisions of sub-rule (2) of Rule 115 of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 shall come into force issued under sub-rule (3) of the rule 1 of the Central Motor Rule, 89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8177/89].
- (7) A copy of Notification No. S.O. (2) 424 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1989

specifying the Officers who may register motor vehicles referred to in the said notification, issued under sub-section (1) of section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8178/89]

(8) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 426 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1989 regarding from of certificates, issued under sub-section (1) of section 88 of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 [Placed in Library See No. LT-8179/89]

(9) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 438 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1989 regarding special Distinguished Mark to be assigned to public service vehicles covered by special permits issued under sub-section (8) of section 88 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT 8180/89]

(10) The Rules of the Road Regulations, 1989 (Hindi and English Versions) Published in Notification No. S.O. 439 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1989, issued under section 118 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8181/89]

(11) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 442 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1989 approving certain devices for indication of alcohol in a person's Blood issued under section 203 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 [Placed in Library See No. LT 8182/89]

(12) A copy of the Notification No.

S.O. 444 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1989 regarding allotment of groups of letters to the States and Union Territories, issued under sub-section (6) of section 41 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8183/89]

(13) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 475 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1989 substituting the Schedule to the said Act, issued under sub-section (7) of section 116 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8184/89]

(14) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 441 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1989 specifying certain drugs rendering a person incapable of exercising proper control over the vehicle, issued under section 185 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8185/89]

(15) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8186/89]

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8187/89]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1986-87.

(18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8187/89]

**Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils
(Storage Control) Third Amendment
Order, 1988.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Third Amendment Order, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 351 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1989, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library See No. LT-8188/89]

**Annual Report and Review on the
working of council for Advancement of
people's Action and Rural Technology,
New Delhi for 1988-89.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8189/89]

**Annual Reports and Reviews on the
working of Sangeet Natak Akademi,
New Delhi for 1987-88, Centre for
Cultural Resources and Training, New
Delhi for 1987-88 etc.**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay following papers on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 8190/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi for year 1987-88.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8191/89]

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8192/89]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Papers mentioned (1) above.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Madras, for the year 1987-88 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8193/89]

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Indian Dairy Development Corporation, Baroda for the period 1.4.1987 to 11.10.1987 and statement showing reasons in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 (A) of the Companies Act, 1956: -

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Dairy Corporation Baroda, for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 11th October, 1987.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, for the period from 1st April, 1987 to 11th October, 1987 along with

12.28 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Summary of Work

[English]

SECRETARY- GENERAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial Committees) - Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period 1 June, 1988 to 31st May, 1989.

12.28 1/4 hrs

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Report of Study Tours

[English]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English ver-

sions) of the Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: -

- (1) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Itanagar, Guwahati, Gangtok, Darjeeling and Calcutta during June, 1989.
- (2) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Vadodara, Bombay, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Bhubaneshwar during June, 1989.

12.28 3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Twenty-first Report

[Translation]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Seventy-Fourth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I beg to move:

" That this House do agree with the

Seventy-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1989"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

" That this House do agree with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1989."

The motion was adopted

12.29 1/2 hrs.

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL *

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

" That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI A.K.PANJA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to complete the unfinished work at Tibi Railway Station.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance

in the House:-

Tibi is my home tehsil where a big Mandi, Police Station, Munsif Court, Irrigation Departments office, a Bank branch, Higher Secondary School, a dispensary and a veterinary hospital are located.

Sir, a block station has been provided for small villages. I have been making efforts for 9 years in order to make Tibi station on block station. Some work was under taken for this purpose. but later on it was abandoned. A small shed is the only structure that has come up till now.

Hence I request the hon. Minister of Railway to take immediate steps to complete the unfinished work and expand Tibi railway station."

(ii) Need to take necessary measures to solve the drinking water problem in Kanpur.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, with your permission, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

"In the metropolitan cities of the country, regular and adequate supply of drinking water is becoming difficult day by day. Kanpur city is no exception. This is a perpetual problem but in summer, it becomes acute. The supply of treated Ganga water for drinking purposes has become uncertain because the main stream of Gang is moving away from Kanpur day by day. If such a situation is allowed to continue, the drinking water problem in Kanpur will assume an alarming proportion.

Hence, I request the Government to find a permanent solution to the drinking water problem in Kanpur either by introducing an alternative system or by diverting back the Ganga towards Kanpur which is possible only by construction of the Ganga barrage.

(iii) Need to lay sewers, construct roads and drains in villages of outer Delhi.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377;

"A number of colonies in Outer Delhi was regularised in 1980. Although the Corporation has done a lot of work in Palam, Madipur, Uttam Nagar and Badli areas, it has not been able to provide proper roads and drainage systems in Nangloi and Najafgarh colonies which were also regularised. Apart from this, the electric supply in these colonies is also very erratic.

Hence, the Government is requested to direct the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to provide basic amenities like roads and drains to the residents of these colonies. Besides, steps should be taken to lay sewer lines in Naharpur, Mangolpuri, Sultanpuri and Nangloi and unfinished sewer lines in urbanised villages should be completed for drainage of sullage."

(iv) Need to run Indore-Howrah Express daily

SHRI NAND LAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377:-

"The hon. Minister of State of Railways was kind enough to have introduced the Indore-Howrah Express train last year. We are very grateful to him for this. It is a very important train that also passes through Sagar division of our State. This train is benefiting people living over a large area. But it is being run only once a week as a result of which it remains overcrowded and consequently many passengers are unable to get seats because of overcrowding. This service is very profitable for the railways and the introduction of this train has been successful from every point of view. There is a strong demand from the public that this

train should be run daily so that passengers hitherto deprived of using this service could avail of this facility.

Hence the Government is requested to run this train daily."

[English]

(v) Need to modernise the Calicut-Airport and extend the runway to facilitate international flights.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Thousands of people from the Malabar region of Kerala, consisting of six major districts of Kasargod, Cannanore, Wyanad, Calicut, Malapuram and Palaghat, are employed abroad especially in the Gulf countries. Their contribution to the airlines between Gulf and India is indeed considerable. As matters stand, these people have to change aircrafts, bag and baggage, from the international to the domestic flights at one or the other airport from which international flights operate. This involves not only loss of time but also much inconvenience like customs clearance, etc

Calicut airport is new and could be improved and modernised. With a little renovation and extension of runway, it can easily handle international flights. This airport also has excellent traffic potential.

It is, therefor, earnestly requested that early action may be initiated to extend the runway at Calicut airport and facilities may be provided to operate bigger international flights.

(vi) Need to provide financial assistance to Jammu and Kashmir to Solve unemployment problem state.

BEGUM AKBAR JAHAN ABDULLAH (Anantnag): The Jammu and Kashmir State is facing a great difficulty in tackling unemployment of education youth. This is mainly

due to paucity of funds at its disposal.

The number of uneducated youth is on the increase due to progressive measure of free education at all levels. On the other hand, there are limited avenues of employment. Since the State's financial position is weak, it cannot by itself tackle the unemployment problem

I would urge the Union Government to give adequate financial support to the Jammu and Kashmir State Government to solve the unemployment in the State. The unemployment among women deserves more attention since there are few avenues of employment for them.

I urge the Central Government to appreciate the problem and take appropriate measures to solve it.

(vii) Need to grant family pensions to the widows of Ex-servicemen who marry after retirement.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra): Sir, according to the Government's policy in regard to family pension to the widow of a deceased ex-servicemen, the widow is not entitled to pension if the husband had been boarded out on medical grounds or had married after retirement. Government, however, pays pension to such persons after retirement so long as they are alive. When such persons are entitled to payment of pension during their lifetime, the logical conclusion should be that the dependent widow of the deceased should be entitled to pension, as in the case of other government employees. In the case of defence personnel, most of the jawans retire after serving for a period of 10 to 15 years. Under such circumstance, they retire at quite a young age and marry. It is harsh to deny pension to the family of the deceased especially when family has no means of livelihood. I therefore, urge upon the Government to amend the rules to enable the widows of such deceased employees to get pension. This should be a step in the right direction for the economic emancipation of

and social justice to the women.

[Translation]

(viii) **Need to direct Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Government to include 'Mor' tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes.**

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of States in India have include the 'Mor' and 'Gond' tribes in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have included 'Gond' Tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes but not the 'Mor' tribe. Form the political, social, economic and cultural point of view, both these tribes are one and the same. The Bihar Government asked for a report on this subject from the Ranchi Research Institute which the latter submitted. In its Report the Institute too has admitted that both these tribes 'Mor and 'Gond' are one and the same. The living 'Mor' tribe is also like Adivasis and are quite backward from the economic point of view. Hence it is necessary to include 'Mor' tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Representative organisation of the 'Mor' tribe have been this thing since long from the Central Government. Earlier, jobs were provided to persons belonging to this tribe on the basis of certificates issued by the district authorities. Now, when they have worked for 8-10 years, certificates are again being demanded from them. This does not seem to be justified. Hence, through this august House I request the Ministry of Welfare to direct the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments to include the 'Mor' tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes so that this tribe may also develop.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You write to the Speaker if you want to say anything. Now, we will pass on the next item.

12.40 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH AMENDEMNT) BILL

AND

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL—CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill and the Constitution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill together.

Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support these historical and significant Bills. Gandhiji used to say that India lives in villages and this Bill also reflects those sentiments. When India got independence, majority of its population used to live in the villages and they had all contributed in the struggle for independence. In the struggle for independence, people from urban as well as rural areas had raised their voice together against the British Rule and it was only that that we achieved freedom.

In the Constitution framed after independence, the right to vote was granted to each and every adult male and female individual above the age of 21 years living in this country. Even at that time it was argued then how can the illiterate masses living in villages be able to give their right opinion for electing the Government? But in the parliamentary elections, which have been held here in this country on eight occasions and now it is the Eight Lok Sabha in succession, we have seen that the people from the rural areas have strengthened the democracy of India by casting their votes quite intelligently. Even at the time when the Constitution of

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

India was framed, this was emphasised and programmes for improvement and betterment of villages and their socio-economic development were formulated.

Our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had formulated the community development programme especially with the idea of development of villages by the people of the villages themselves. Under the said programme, it was envisaged that there will be blocks of 100 villages each and a head-quarter for a number of blocks with a view to decentralise the powers. This was initiated in 1951-52 and the proposals for rural development were made after independence. But even earlier, i.e. in 1927-28 when there was a Legislative Council in Uttar Pradesh, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant had advocated this and on a number of occasions, motions to that effect were adopted. Even at that time, the point of rural development was discussed. Thus the Congress leaders always emphasised that it was the way the villages could be developed by the people of the villages themselves but later on it was felt that progress made in this regard is very slow. Therefore, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was constituted and it had gone in great detail. In the report submitted by that Committee, the committee had observed:-

[English]

"The Committee went into different aspects of popular participation in planning and implementation. It is therefore, no wonder that the Committee submitted its report to Government of India with the recommendation for constitution of statutory elected local bodies with the necessary resources, power and authority developed on them and a decentralised administrative system working under their control.

"The Committee further stipulated that the Panchayats at the basic level, at the village level would be interwoven

with the Panchayats at the intermediary level which is the block level and further have a linkage with the district level Panchayati Raj institutions.

Mehta Committee's recommendations—and I quote—laid emphasis on democratic decentralisation rather than on bureaucratic rationalisation."

[Translation]

Similarly this Bill also seeks to devolve the democratic power to the people's representatives. One such Panchayati Raj Bill was introduced even in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time. On that occasion, Panditji had observed that it is:

[English]

"That most revolutionary and historical subject in the context of new India."

[Translation]

After that many other States had also adopted Panchayati Raj system. However, panchayats were not given the powers which they ought to have got for their development. Now we welcome all that which is going to be accomplished through this Bill. Today, with this Bill, the dream of Gandhiji and Panditji is going to be realised properly. The second important thing that we had stated in our constitution after independence, is that

[English]

Untouchability is abolished.

[Translation]

As per the Constitutional provisions, untouchability has been abolished in our country and people in urban areas do not talk of it, but in villages there are still a number of harijan settlements and atrocities are, committee on them and they are told that they are Harijans. The harijans are asked to sit separate in the public meetings or parties. Even today, the people have a feeling of untouch-

ability. The influential people in the villages discriminate against these people.

The provision of reservation of reservation made for the Harijans under this Act will create a sense of leadership among them and the funds allocated to villages for economic development will be utilised in the villages itself. The harijans and the adivasis will sit together and decide the order of priorities in this regard. What I mean to say is that they will participate in it. Now there will be no discrimination with the harijans and also they will not be segregated. Now they will have an equal status and participate in the decision making. I am happy that we are doing away with untouchability. The provision of reservation, will also bring an end to their exploitation which has been hitherto continued in our country. People in the villages know it very well as to who is doing injustice to whom and in what manner. Earlier other intermediaries used to swindle the amount of loans granted for the weaker sections and backward classes including widows, handicapped or the poor under the various Government schemes or banks. But now when these very people or their committee will disburse the amount of loans, they will be able to identify such people and there will be no scope of corruption. In this manner, they will have their say in such matters to intervene and take action against such persons. Thus the entire situation will be very clear to them and they will be able to get justice. No one will be able to say that there is none to look after the interests of the poor. With the help of this Act, we are going to remove this feeling also that ... (*Interruptions*)... the poor get a step-motherly treatment or have no guardian. A mother cannot discriminate and she will see to it that justice is done to her children. It is a revolutionary step that a provision of 30 per cent reservation for the women has been made in respect of the committee because it was Congress that had helped the women discard the Purdhan System. As a result of that when Gandhiji started this *Satyagraha* movement and the non-violence movement, or any other movement for Prohibition in the form of squatting in front of the wine ships with

banner or flag, in their hands, the women used to take lead. Women used to be in the forefront, and Gandhiji used to say that women have more tolerance and could be the better soldiers of *Satyagraha*. Therefore, the women had come forward, in all sorts of movements whether it was spinning movement or the salt *Satyagraha* etc. and they had proved that they were capable of doing any kind of work involving any amount of suffering and difficulties. Now with this provision of 30 per cent reservation, leadership among women will emerge from the grass-root level. First of all, at the village level itself, there will be a substantial change in respect of the various type of corruption being practised in the villages. The percentage of women in the population is 50 and the Government has made only 30 per cent reservation for them though they do all the household chores but financially they are discriminated and they are not paid anything for their 24 hours toil. If a man works for 8 hours he is paid wages but no care is taken of the women even when they exert themselves all the 24 hours, and work both in the fields as well as at home. How when they will participate in the proceeding and take decision in the panchayats, it will definitely have a sobering effect and the people who want to create disturbance in the Panchayats, will now feel hesitant in doing so. They will be able to mould themselves according to the traditions and the culture of India and will evolve a new tradition with a feeling of respect for the women. We talk of many such things today which were not possible earlier and now such things are possible only because of our action in that direction and that is why they have made this 30 per cent reservation for the women which is really generating self-confidence among the women and when self-confidence is generated in a mother, the entire nation is strengthened to become self-reliant. Thus this is a grand step in the direction of the building of our nation and I especially, congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for the same. I also thank him on my own behalf for having proposed to take such a step. Today our goal is the achievement of self-reliance and self-help which was hitherto only on the

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

paper. By giving this power to the Panchayati Raj Institution, we are strengthening them in the true sense with the help of healthy leadership. We will be able to build up a healthy line of political leadership with the help of this amendment which seeks to ensure the timely elections of panchayats within 5 years as is done in the case of elections for M.Ps. and M.L.As. through the Election Commission. It will streamline the entire system by which it will be known to the members of the Panchayats that they have to work for five years so they can't do anything according to their own whims and fancies. Besides, another provision is there that if somebody commits a mistake or someone has to resign from the post for one or the other reasons, that vacancy will be filled up by election only within a period of six months. In this way, justice will be done both ways. This institution will be immensely benefited by the system we are going to introduce. It is a very good measure to strengthen the Panchayati Raj. Besides, they proposed to constitute a Finance Commission for the mobilisation of resources, because for want of resources, all these institutions used to be rendered ineffective, but now, they will work according to their needs and planning. They are being legally equipped with the power of planning. For their development, they will plan according to their policies keeping in mind their inherent shortcomings. That will expedite the pace of progress. For the redressal of grievances, they will not have to go anywhere else and they will be able to solve their problems among themselves. I am glad to note that this Bill gives an equal opportunity of participation to all the weaker sections, be it Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the women. They will not have to play as second fiddle. Now the groups with vested interests who used to dominate and exploit the weaker sections will not be able to exploit them any more; I consider it a revolutionary Bill. This Bill has been brought in the 42nd and of our independence 40th year of our Republic and the Birth Centenary year of the greatest democrat of the world, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who laid the foundation of this

largest democracy of the world, to strengthen the democracy at the grass root level. I welcome this Bill and I am specially grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for this revolutionary step.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL) : Sir, I would like to suggest, if the House agrees, that we skip the lunch-break.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do the hon. Members accept the suggestion of the hon. Minister that we skip the lunch-hour and continue to debate?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How Mr. Janardhanan.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on these revolutionary Constitution (Amendment) Bills. I rise on behalf of our AIADMK to support the Constitution 64th and 65th Amendment Bills, meant to give power to the people of the country in the real sense. This step of the Government has brought forth the correctness of saying that a democratic Government should be of the people, by the people and for the people.

We thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on behalf of our AIADMK's leader Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalita, for bringing in a revolutionary change in the lives of our downtrodden people. At this juncture, I recall the services of our late lamented Prime Minister Indira Ji. When she brought the Bill for nationalisation of banks in 1969, the people who are opposing these Bills now are opposing bank nationalisation also at that time. But the success of her efforts in 1969 are felt now in 1989 after nearly 20 years when we see that even in small villages, we are having banks.

13.00 hrs.

So, the Bill which the Government has brought for Panchayats will have the results, but not immediately. Some political parties are saying that it is an election gimmick. It is not. Through this Bill, we can have a poverty eradication scheme and the time-target can now be fixed, which may be either 2000 AD or 2010 AD. The poverty eradication scheme which was introduced by Indiraji can have some time-target through this Bill.

If we implement it in the true sense, then it will be successful. This is a new opportunity which is being given to the people in the rural areas. At this juncture, I would like to quote Panditji. He said as follows:

"The real change, of course, comes from within the villagers, from the very people living in the villages and it is not imposed from outside. It is the process of self-government and self-reliance. The outsiders can only help a little, give some guidance and push here and there"

According to this quotation, new opportunities are given to our masses residing in the villages. This will help them to build themselves, to find resources for themselves and to develop themselves depending upon themselves in due course. Through this Bill, our Prime Minister is bringing direct elections to the Panchayats. I would like to remind this august House that our late lamented CM, MGR, also brought direct elections and self-reliance scheme in Tamilnadu. We call it *Than Niraivu Thittam* in Tamil. It means it was approved by the people and Tamilnadu has considerably improved as per self-reliance scheme of our MGR in Tamilnadu. There are like-minded. Congress I and AI-ADMK leaders. What our leader Puracchit Talaiwar was thinking in 1985-86, our Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi is thinking now. That is why he is bringing this into force. So, Congress (I) and AIADMK alliance is natural and it is firm as approved by the People of Tamilnadu; it is a genuine people-oriented alliance and not political-oriented-alliance. We must not forget this fact that this Bill has

not been brought by our Prime Minister all of a sudden. As a Member of Parliament, I have seen him driving his car himself right from Madurai to Kanyakumari, seeing each and every village on the way not only on the National Highway but also on the Rural Highway. Till now, those villagers have not seen the Prime Minister like that directly coming to the villages and asking people about their difficulties. He has brought this Bill after visiting to the people in the villages personally.

Now I quote what our ANNA had told to his brother in those days. It reads as follows:

"Dear Brother,

Go to the people,
live among them,
learn from them,
love them,
serve them,
plan with them
start with what they know
build on what they have
to those who want to engage themselves
in public service."

These words are there in his memorial in Kanchipuram. But I wonder how the hon. Members who claim that they are followers of Anna have resigned from the Lok Sabha. So, they are going away from the people. I really wonder whether the followers of Karunanidhi are following our Anna or the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, NTR. I want a categorical answer from the DMK Party leader.

A provision has been made in the Bill that 30 per cent of the seats will be reserved for women in each Panchayat. When it comes to implement it, we must be very careful. The women whom you are going to elect in each Panchayat, they should not be dummies of your particular power minded persons in the Panchayats. In Tamilnadu, some Zamindars are Panchayat Presidents. So, during the direct elections we have avoided them. And now coming to this percentage of 30, for

[Sh. Kadambur Janarthanan]

ladies, it is good. Selection of the candidates and electing them should be done properly. It looks all right in letter, but in the practical sense also it should be ensured that it is properly done. It should not be a handicap for the welfare of the public. The members should be elected through free and fair election without fear or favour.

Further on page 4 of the Bill, in Clause 2, it is mentioned "Subject to such limits". I want the word "limits" to be replaced by the word "rules". That will help to have the complete sense, clearly.

Again, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, paragraphs (e) says; "provide for devolution by the State Legislature of powers and responsibilities upon the Panchayats with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and for the implementation of development schemes;". This should be carried out not only in letter but in spirit also so that the villagers do get social justice and economic development, which they could not have for so many years.

So also, paragraph (f) mentions "provide for the sound finance of the Panchayats by securing authorisation..." I want to mention in this House that in every Panchayat there is an executive officer. The Panchayat Board passes a welfare scheme but the execution is done by the Executive Officer. If the Executive Officer is not in good terms with the President, the execution of the work suffers. The execution of the work should therefore be linked with the welfare of the scheme, and it should not be left to the whims and fancies of the executing officer. It is to be done by the President who is directly elected by the people.

Further, for the Panchayat Unions also, for the intermediate level—I suggest—there should be direct elections as is done now in Tamil Nadu under the local administration where the Panchayat Union President is directly elected. This has been brought out in

my constituency in Tamil Nadu. There, two Harijans have been appointed as Presidents.

Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi toured the village called Manur in my constituency. There through direct election a Harijan—whose name is the same that of Mahatma Gandhi one Shri Mohan Das Gandhi has been elected. Therefore, direct election will not only help the Panchayat Unions and Nagarpalikas as in Tamil Nadu but it will also help the eradication of communalism and religious fanaticism.

Therefore, I would like to appreciate our Prime Minister for bringing in this Panchayati Raj Bill. He has brought it after touring the length and breadth of the country. The hon. Minister Shri Poojary was saying yesterday, Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought this as an election gimmick. Just as Shrimati Indira Gandhi had brought about the nationalisation of banks, which is still in force, he is bringing it. Whether Shri Rajiv Gandhi is coming to power again or not, it will depend on the people. But I can say that this Bill will lead to eradication of poverty by the year 200 or 2010.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): Very good.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : The son of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the leader who had given us the slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" is agreeing. I am reminded of Shastriji and Nehruji, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, their following will definitely bring these reforms.

About those people who have resigned from Parliament which happened for the first time now in the history of Parliament, I do not know anything especially about those of the Janata Dal. But about my colleagues who say that they are the followers of Anna, I say that by resigning from this Parliament, they are not following Anna.

I tell them, "You are not following Anna, or Mr. Karunanidhi; you are following N.T.R." It is not correct on the part of the followers of Anna.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): (a) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of discussion has already taken place on these Bills and the hon. Members have expressed their views on almost all the aspects of these Bills. Hence, I will not waste the time of the House by repeating all those things again. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister to only two or three important points. Undoubtedly, these Bills have been greeted and appreciated all over the country. This step has created a feeling of happiness and zeal among the people. The credit goes to our Hon. Prime Minister and I would like to congratulate him for this revolutionary step, which will be remembered forever in the country. The opposition has raised certain irrelevant points against this Bill. It is incorrect to say that these Bills will deprive the State Governments of their powers. But the fact is that their power will not be curtailed, instead these Bills will safeguard the powers of the Panchayats. They have argued that there is no justification of bringing in this Bill, as the Panchayats in many States have been functioning quite efficiently. In this connection, I would like to submit that if they are working efficiently, in some States, it is well and good, but when this Bill will become an Act, it will not obstruct their functioning, instead they will get more facilities. But one of the drawbacks. I find in this rosy picture is that the powers of the Government officials will be curtailed with the enactment of this law and that is why they are upset. I am afraid that after the enactment of law when the rules will be framed, under the Act, lot of restrictions may be put on the Gram Sabhas and as result thereof Pradhans may not be able to function independently without consulting the bureaucrats, that is the only lacuna. Many persons have expressed their

doubts in this regards. In this connection, I would like to give a suggestion that there should be a provision in the act itself which may give full authority to the Pradhans to spend the amount on any items required for the developmental activities. There should be no such restrictions on them that they shall have to spend certain specified amount. If it is done, that way, they will not be able to execute any developmental plans in the Panchayat area. Instead they will have to approach various authorities to seek their permission. Hence they should be completely independent in the matter of preparation of development programmes and expenditure on them. The Government should not impose any such restrictions on them. The Pradhans have to shoulder a great responsibility. But the Pradhans of our villages are neither so much trained for the job nor literate enough for this responsibility. Only two or three per cent of them are capable enough. So before they are given powers, they should be given a short training of two-three weeks duration, whether through the oriented courses or in some other way to apprise them of their responsibilities and to enable them to shoulder their responsibility quite efficiently. After such training they will be able to make the optimum use of the facilities going to be provided to them under these Bills. I welcome the provisions made in this Bill. Our Hon. Prime Minister has taken a revolutionary step by introducing these Bills. We deserve our congratulations. I am fully confident that there will be a new sense of awareness in the country after these Bills become Acts.

[English]

SHRI GM. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): No person in his senses, no person in the right frame of mind, would ever oppose decentralisation and devolution of power. That is an absolute practical necessity. Our country is the country of villages and needs community development. Indeed, in this respect, the Constitution (64th and 65th Amendment) Bills are historic in nature and deserve the warmest welcome from every part of our country. It is necessary that the

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

entire panchayati raj institutions, the local bodies be all strengthened. The village community needs to be strengthened. Indeed, the Bills will go a long way in achieving these laudable objectives. The greatest achievement of these two Bills is to ensure a degree of regularity in case of our panchayats and local bodies' elections. These bodies are to run for a period of five years unless they are earlier dissolved. And in case they are dissolved earlier, then the elections must be held within a period of six months. Indeed, this gives a great stability and regularity to our panchayati raj institutions and to our local bodies. No one can deny that these local bodies have remained defunct in various States for nearly two decades and more. Such a situation is a very shocking situation and the Prime Minister deserves every credit for having come forward to rectify such a situation that we have.

There are however, certain issues that should be considered in detail. I wish to draw the attention of the House to certain matters which must be considered. I must say that they are the disquieting features of these Bills and they deprive these Bills of a lot of glory which should rightly belong to these Bills.

In the first place, we do have a situation where wide powers are given to the Governors rather than the State Governments. To cite only a few of these powers, I might say that it is the Governor by name and not the State Government which is empowered to specify the village by public notification. It is the Governor again by name and not the State Government which is to specify the interim level between the village and the district levels. Again, it is the Governor who is to constitute the Finance Commission to review the financial position of the panchayats. There are several other such disquieting features. I really urge upon the House that it would be in consonance with the federal spirit that instead of the powers being given to the Governor, these powers should also vest with the State Government.

The second point to which I want to draw the attention of the House is the very loud criticism that is being made of serious encroachment upon the autonomy and the rights of the States. I am not in full agreement with this particular criticism that is being made that Bills made an encroachment upon the autonomy of the State. Partially this may be a correct situation. But then if we examine the Bills, we find that almost every article asserts the supremacy of the State. I was going through the Bill and I found that every clause begins by saying that the State Legislature, by law, has to do this and this and this. For example, powers have been given to the State Legislature to legislate with respect to the composition of the Panchayats. Again, the Chairperson of a Panchayat at the village level is to be chosen in such a manner as the Legislature may, by law, decide. To continue these examples, even the reservation to the office of chairpersons in the Panchayats, for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women, will have to be provided for by the State Legislature. Again, it is the State Legislature which may, by law, determine; (1) the powers and authorities necessary for the Panchayats to function as institutions of self-government; and (2) the powers and responsibilities with respect to both preparation and implementation of plans for economic development. Once again, it is the State Legislatures which have, by law, to authorise Panchayats to levy and collect taxes, duties, fees and so on, and to assign to Panchayats such taxes as were collected by the State Government, as also to provide for grants from the Consolidated Fund. Once again, power is given to the Legislatures of the States to make provisions with respect to elections. Therefore, in every article we find that wide powers have been given to the States. My grouse, my main grievance is that such wide powers have been given to the States that the entire edifice, the entire structure, the entire exercise with respect to Panchayat Raj institutions can be reduced to a nullity by them. With such wide powers, care ought to have been taken, otherwise it is the Legislatures which have to decide the powers and functions of the Panchayat Raj institutions. It is the Legislatures again which

have to decide and which have to authorise the Panchayat Raj institutions to levy taxes. It is the Legislatures which have to decide what taxes and other collections are to be assigned to the Panchayat Raj institutions. I, therefore, submit that very wide powers are given to the State Legislature to determine the powers are so wide that, as I submitted earlier, they can bring all our exercise to a nullity. The State Governments may give the Panchayats almost no power. They may also give the Panchayats almost no finances. The main defect of these two Bills that we have here is that they guarantee political and economic powers to the Panchayati Raj Institutions which powers are non-existent and will be at the mercy of the State Legislatures which they may or may not devolve. Instead of the Bill encroaching upon the autonomy of the State Legislature, we have a very shocking situations that the State Legislatures may totally reduce these institutions to nullity. They may give political power, they may devolve only such powers and functions which may be only apparent but not real. Similarly, the devolution of financial powers may also be only apparent and not real. Therefore, I say that the entire Panchayat Raj institution has been left at the mercy of the same State Government and the State Legislature who have been neglecting these institutions and dealing a cruel blow to these institutions all these years.

Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Prime Minister to have a re-look at the Bill in order to see that the real powers both political and financial are devolved to the Panchayats through specific provisions of this Constitution Amendment Bill. the Legislative authority has to be translated into administrative reality and this translation of the administrative reality is totally at the mercy of the State Governments and the State Legislatures. Sir, I need hardly emphasise upon the need for economic self-sufficiency. The Ashok Mehta Commission has pointed out that a part of the input of the Panchayati Raj Institution to come up to the expectations lay in **their weak financial position. Political Power without economic power is meaningless. Let there be specific devolution of financial**

powers to the Panchayat Institutions. I may also draw the attention of the House to two important recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee Report. Firstly, there should be a complete transfer of land revenue collections to Panchayat Raj institutions over a period of five years. Secondly, permanent annual per capita grant should be made to the Panchayats.

Sir, Dr. L.M. Singhvi Committee has also said that ways and means should be formed to ensure availability of financial resources to Panchayats. The need is that the centre should also frame a model Bill for Panchayat Raj Institutions which States should get passed through the State Legislatures so that we have uniformity in the whole thing. I would like to draw the attention of the House to an another important another drawback of these Constitution Amendment Bills. No machinery has been created to resolve judicially the disputes relating to matters concerning the Panchayati Raj institutions. Today, the Centre-State disputes go to the Supreme Court. Now panchayat disputes will come up very easily. But resolving the disputes would be a matter of great difficulty. Therefore, a Panchayati Raj Judicial Tribunal should be set up to resolve matters relating to the working of the Panchayati raj institutions and its elected personal. This has been recommended by Dr. Singhvi Committee and reiterated by Thungon Committee.

Sir, I will make only two or three points briefly and resume my seat. You need not be so impatient.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am always patient, but others are not patient.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, in the villages, we find the caste factor very strong. I am sorry to say that there is 'goondism'. The periodic elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions may increase 'goondism' creating a lot of law and order problem and vigilance would be needed to see that this 'goondism' does not make any mockery of our system. It is all the more

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

necessary, therefore, that a proper representation should be given to all the sections of the people in these Panchayati Raj institutions and local bodies. We have provided reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We have provided reservation for women. I strongly urge upon the Government and I appeal to this House that the Bills should also provide for representation of the minorities, the religious minorities, the linguistic minorities, the backward classes socially and educationally backward classes in the various local bodies. I would only touch upon the experiment in Karnataka. We talk a lot about the Karnataka experiment. When these local bodies came up, districts and districts were without any representation of religious minorities over there. We could not find representation of the religious minorities in several of these institutions that came up over there. Let us learn a lesson from this great defect of the Panchayati Raj institution experiment in Karnataka and provide for the representation of minorities and backward classes. Wherever there is delimitation of constituencies, if any particular minority is 30 per cent or more in a particular constituency, then that constituency should not be reserved for anyone except for that minority alone. I must also say that this audit by the C&AG is an anachronism, really speaking, in our adherence to the principle of decentralisation. We talk of decentralisation and now these audits have to be done by and under the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. I would submit that this is a thing which should be corrected. I have nothing to say against C&AG. I think, it will be administratively inconvenient. This is an aspect which should be gone into with objectivity. Otherwise, inconveniences and delays will come up and unnecessary frictions will come up. Local audit should be there as far as various States are concerned. These are certain points that I have made. There are many others for which I require some more time to go into and I am sure, you are agreeable to that particular thing.

The Point that has been first submitted by me was that the wide powers that are proposed to be conferred would almost destroy what is being sought to be given and what is sought to be created by this historic Bill. That needs the most serious attention and consideration on the part of the Government.

I must also, before I resume my seat, emphasise upon the need for proper representation of the various minorities.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Deputy Speaker, at the outset, I must express my concern over the way Parliament is functioning; it is about to lose its relevance by the gimmicks of the Opposition in Parliament. Sir, I have been in this House since 1967. I have seen all those who were just like stars studied on the Opposition benches. The House was always full to listen to them, to hear them. Those were the days when the contribution of the Opposition was constructive, for the development of this country, to shape the democratic process and the destiny of this country. And I am fully of agony to see the Opposition benches vacant when a very important piece of legislation is being discussed in this House. The nation should very seriously consider this situation whether the Opposition in this country are really trying to help build democratic process, to strengthen the democratic institutions in this country, to help decentralisation, devolution of powers to the grassroots of democracy because the democracy lies at the grassroot. And the process of Democracy is that this devolution should continue to the extent that the man at the grassroot level stands boldly and says that this way the Government should go, this way Parliament should function, this way the democratic institutions should function, in the interest of the country.

I express my deep regret that today the Opposition leaders have not only run away from their responsibilities but they have deceived their constituents who reposed

confidence in them and sent them to Parliament. The whole nation is looking at Parliament. It is Parliament which guides the thinking process, the process of changing the society, the process of changing the society in an egalitarian form. The nation is looking at Parliament. The Press or the public, debate on the basis of thoughts expressed here in this House both from the Treasury benches and the Opposition benches. I say that the ideals, the dreams that were cherished by Mahatma Gandhi, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are now being realised at the hands of our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

I would like to quote what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said. I am just quoting from *The Glimpses of World History*.

"The strength and perseverance of India in the past seem to have lain in her widespread system of village republics or self-governing panchayats. There were no big landlords and no big zamindars such as we have today. Land belonged to the village community or panchayat or to the peasants who worked on it. "And those panchayats had a great deal of power and authority. They were elected by the village folk, and thus there was a basis of democracy in this system"

He said further:

"It can very well be a governmental or electoral unit, each such unit functioning as a self-governing community within the larger political framework and looking after the essential needs of the village."

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his message on independent village republics said:

"The Government of the village will be conducted by the panchayat of five persons annually elected by the villagers, male and female, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications. These will have all the authority and jurisdiction required... This panchayat will

be the legislature, judiciary and executive combined to operate for its year of office. Any village can become such a republic today without much interference."

Gandhiji had a burning conviction about the village panchayat. He said:

"Independence must begin at the bottom. Thus every village will be a republic or panchayat having full powers."

This is what Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the young Prime Minister of this country, is doing in this country. This is why Shri Rajiv Gandhi has brought these Bills after consultation with all those concerned in this country. What has the Opposition to say? As I said earlier, Opposition is there but they have nothing to say. However, certain legal points were made. I do not want to go into the merits of each Clause presented before the House but I deal with certain legal aspects of the provisions.

Hon. Member Shri G.M. Banatwalla has complained that we have given much more to the States than they deserve.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Nothing to Panchayat Raj.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On the other hand, there is a bogey of Constitutional pandits who say that we are making inroads into the powers of the State.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That is a tamasha.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is a legal tamasha. For that purpose, I in Part XI Article 246 of the Constitution relating to Relations between the Union and States, it clearly defines the area between the State and the Centre where the State and the Centre can legislate and which have the exclusive right to legislate. May I quote Article 246 (1) ?

I quote Article 246 (1) (3):

[Sh. B. Shankranand]

" 246 (1) ' Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the ' Union List').

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List-III in the Seventh Schedule (In this Constitution referred to as the ' Concurrent List').

(3) : Subject to clauses (1) and (2) , the Legislature of any State has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the " State List").

Sir, I do not want to go into the details. The Seventh Scheduled, List-II, Item No. 5 says:

" Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration."

Some people are opposing the proposal saying that the Centre is making inroads into the State Legislatures. They say that we are making law on this. May I say that today the Bills are not the Bills which are dealing with those items, which are being brought before the House? We are adding two chapters to the Constitution under Article 368. Article 368 of the Constitution gives abundant powers to the Parliament in its constituent capacity to pass Constitutional Laws. I have already quoted Article 368 and I need not quote it again and take the time of the House. The case that has always been

quoted is the case of Keshvanand Bharati about which it has been said that it deals with the basic structure of the Constitution. I do not want to comment on the judgement. There has not been unanimity on the basic structure of the Constitution. Later , Jurists have come to the conclusion that this decision deserves to be reconsidered. But may I tell one thing? We, the people of this country, have enacted the Constitution as per the Preamble. I would like to read the Preamble of the Constitution for the purpose of elaborating my view in this regard. The preamble of the Constitution says:

" WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, Having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens."

JUSTICE , social economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation..."

So, the will of the people is expressed in this Parliament. This Parliament is the Supreme body. The Constitution is the Supreme law of the land. There is no other law above the Constitution and the Constitution is binding on the nation. It is binding because it is the Constitution; because it is the Constitution, it is binding and there is nothing above the Constitution. Article 368 not only deals with procedural part of amending the Constitution but also it vests the Parliament with the power of amending the Constitution. I have said about this. My friends Shri Banatwalla and others have agreed and even Justice Krishna Iyer himself has given the opinion that these two Bills do not make inroads into the powers of the States.

Now, I can analyse the provisions of both the Bills. As it was stated earlier by hon. Member Shri Banatwalla, almost every clause gives authority to the State or to the State Legislature. In 64th Amendment, may I enumerate the clauses which make mention about the powers of the Governor? They are clauses 243 (b) 243 (f) 243 G, 243 H(1) and (2), 243 K and 243 L. The State Legislature has the power with regard to the subject mentioned in the Bill. They are clauses 243 B, 243 B (3) , 243 (3) , 243 E, 243 F, 243 G (2), (3) 243 J, 243 L and 243 M. What are these clauses? In 243 B, it deals with the composition of the Panchayats. The power is given to the State Legislature. Even with regard to the Chairman of Panchayat, it says:

" The Chairperson of—

(a) a Panchayat at the village level shall be chosen by election in such manner as the Legislature of the State may, by law, provide."

Now about reservation of seats. Thanks to the Prime Minister that he has taken a bold step in strengthening the lower level democratic institutions at the village level and at the Nagarparlika level by providing reservation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women according to the population. Clause 243 E deals with powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. Clause 243 G (2) deals with a State Legislature. It says:

"The Legislature of a State may, by law, determine the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected."

This is about the appointment of the Finance Commission. Clause 243 J deals with powers of Legislature of a State to make provisions with respect to elections to Panchayats. Almost every clause in this gives ample authority and power to the Legislature

of a State. The objections was taken by some Members regarding too much power given to the Governors. For that purpose, I take the hon. Members to what has been stated about the Governors. Governors are there because the State's executive power vests in the Governor. The Governor of a State is given the power to act in his discretion only in the context to extension of certain provisions of the Bills to the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas, and not in respect of the provisions where the word occurs the Governor of a State. In all other cases, no such discretionary powers have been conferred on the Governor of a State. In cases where he has not been given the power to act in his discretion, the Governor is required to act on the advice of his Council of Ministers, which means the State Government.

This position has been made very clear in article 163 of the Constitution. I quote:

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion."

The constitutional position with regard to the powers of a Governor has also been clearly expounded by the Supreme Court in a number of cases, including the cases of Shamsher Singh versus State of Punjab and Maru Ram versus Union of India. In Shamsher Singh's case, the Supreme Court held:

" We declare the law of this branch of our Constitution to be that the President and Governor, custodians of all executive and other powers under various Articles shall, by virtue of these provisions, exercise their formal constitutional powers only upon and in accordance with the advice of their Ministers save in a few well-known exceptional situations."

It is amply clear that merely by putting the word Governor does not mean that he

[Sh. B. Shankaranand]

has exclusive power. The Governor of a State means the State Government. So, there is nothing wrong.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Why not say the State Governor and finish the matter?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the constitutional language that we have. The Constitution has taken this phraseology in many of the articles. So, we have also adopted this because the Governor in whom the State executive power rest has been made the Governor of a State not in his individual capacity.

This year is the Nehru's Centenary Celebration Year. What Jawaharlal Nehru thought and what Mahatmaji thought, Rajivji is implementing today. I know the economic conditions and the social structure in the village and in the rural areas are today such that unless we give constitutional power to these democratic institutions, unless we save them and empower them to act on their own, perhaps we will not be able to do justice to the weaker sections for whom the entire House is concerned.

Concern has been expressed by Shri Banatwalla about the Comptroller and Auditor General authority to go through the accounts of the Village Panchayats. For the purpose of the benefit of the Hon. Member, I may quote Article 149 which deals with the authority and powers of the C&AG. I am reading this purposefully because he is not only concerned with the account of the Centre and the State. I quote:

" The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such

powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercisable by the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to the accounts of the Dominion of India and of the Provinces respectively."

SHRI G.M BANATWALLA: It is not the question of authority, it is the question of practical convenience.

14.00 hrs

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question is whether the C&AG can extend his hand to examine the accounts of the village panchayats. To that point I said, He is the authority. It is not only limited to the State accounts or the Union accounts. He can go to the extent of any authority or any body, as may be prescribed by the Parliament.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We doubt the practicality on this point.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: When we won freedom, people who opposed the freedom movement also doubted whether we could win freedom. Those were the days. But in the last 40 years nobody had the courage to bring forward this Bill before Parliament.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: No, no. I am not doubting this. What I am saying is about the power of C & AG. I would like to know whether it will be possible for the C&AG to go to the panchayat to audit their accounts.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: C & AG himself does not go to the panchayats. His organisations has to be strengthened. At the present moment, he is not only dealing with the Union accounts; he is dealing with the State accounts; he is dealing with the public undertakings' accounts also. The extension of his authority to examine the accounts is gradually moving forward. We want to give a safety valve to the people, specially to the State authorities that there is an independ-

ent authority which is going into the aspects of the accounts.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: A small clarification, Sir. There is a transfer of power of audit from the States to the Comptroller and Auditor General. Would it mean unemployment, as far as those people who are under the State authorities are concerned? Otherwise, there will be another discontent.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Accountant General of State has his own accounts. But still, C&AG can exercise his authority through the Accountant General. Let us not forget that.

Now, about the Election Commission. No doubt, the Election Commission is going to be burdened a lot, because it is responsible to hold the election at panchayat levels. That organisation is to be strengthened, after the passing of these Bills. The Election Commission's responsibility is increased so much, that that organisation needs to be strengthened. We have to strengthen the Chief Election Commission, in all respects. We have been strengthening and helping the Chief Election Commission, in holding the various elections.

I do not want to take the time of the House. But I can only say that the Kesavanand Bharathi case is not at all applicable in the present Bills. The present Bills have already been supported by no less a person than Justice Krishna Iyer. He said that these Bills do not make inroads into the State authority and that they in no way transgress the powers of the State Governments.

A question was raised with regard to the legislative competence. I have made it amply clear that this House is fully competent to legislate under article 356. One thing is legislative competence and the other thing is Constitutional validity. I assure the House that these two Bills will not violate any provision of Constitutional validity and this House is fully competent to legislate.

Before I conclude I must congratulate

the Prime Minister because it is he, who imagined these things. Maybe the Opposition people are trying to criticise him on various accounts but, unfortunately, they have themselves become irrelevant to the democratic process of the country.

Sir, the country is grateful to the Prime Minister for having taken the bold step of bringing forward these two Bills which will strengthen the democratic institutions at the lowest level. The people at the grass root level, namely, the farmers, weaker sections, Harijan and women will be proud of the Prime Minister because he is going to give them power to run the democratic institutions both at the Panchayat and the Nagar-palika levels.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I started my political career as a Up-Pradhan of Gram Sabha. I also worked in the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It has been my personal experience that Gram Sabhas are always short of funds. The Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads have a wider jurisdiction but lack of adequate resources and powers has always been a great hurdle for them in fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of the people.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

I am of the view that the Amendments Introduced by the hon. Minister will remove these hurdles to a great extent. Today, these Amendments are being criticised on three grounds. First, they supercede the States' powers and are against the basic spirit of the constitution. Secondly this Bill has been introduced in a haste and finally it has been introduced keeping in view the forthcoming elections. So far as the question of States jurisdiction and change in the basic structure of the constitution is concerned, the hon'ble Minister of Law, and earlier to him our several learned friends, have replied to the points in very clear terms which our hon.

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

friends, in the opposition are making a public issue. When I look at these Amendments as a common man, I find that efforts are being made to further strengthen and give maximum powers to the grass root level and to the institutions working at that level of our democracy. When the base of democracy in a country become strong, its top organisations becomes automatically stronger and the intermediate bodies also become automatically strong. I fail to understand as to how these Bills are against the spirit of the constitution while the makers of our constitution have themselves entrusted the Central Government under the Directive Principles of the State policy, with the responsibility to ensure that the Panchayati Raj Institutions are strengthened in the country. I am not so old and that is the reason that I did not have the opportunity to witness the situation prevailing in the country during the freedom struggle and thereafter. But I feel that the very concept of Gram Swarajya, the Panchayati Raj and dreams of Gandhiji of having Ram Rajya in his country has been linked with the spirit of our democracy. During the days of freedom struggle when the British Government tried to weaken these institutions in the name of Montague-Chelmsford reforms, our freedom fighters raised their voice against it. Gandhiji always used to say that after independence, his Ram Rajya and the democracy in the country will stand on five pillars viz Village, Block, Zila, State Government, and the Central Government. After 40 years of independence, we find that two of these pillars continued to be stronger and stronger. All the powers used to be vested in the Gram Sabhas gradually concentrated in the State Government and ultimately in the Central Government and all these powers were exercised by the bureaucracy. As a result of that; as has rightly been said by our Hon. Prime Minister, even for small things the villagers are required to address their communications to the M.L.As. or M.Ps and at times to the President or to the Prime Minister. When they fail to get their work done even after approaching these people in the top positions, they lose their

faith in democracy. Today if the opposition alleges that we are trying to interfere in the States' jurisdictions, I would say that instead of doing so the hon'ble Prime Minister, through these Amendments has tried to restore the very powers to the Gram Sabhas and Panchayat Samitis which the States' had taken away from them. He deserves to be congratulated for that. If these powers are not restored to them, it will definitely have an adverse effect and the institutions working at the village level will be isolated and the concept of development itself will have no meaning. So far as the point of bringing this Bill in a haste is concerned and the people who say that this Bill is a political stunt and an instrument for the forthcoming election, I would like to say that they are themselves criticising these Bills with the election in view; otherwise, it is comprehensive Bill. The Hon'ble Prime Minister talked to the representatives of the people and the masses of the country before introducing in these Bills. In this connection, I would like to offer three suggestions. First, elections should be held for all the Panchayati Raj bodies right from top to bottom direct by the Election Commission. Under the Panchayati Raj Bill, it has been provided that the States will concentrate on delegating powers to the Panchayats and look into their financial requirements, but it has been the practice with the State Government that they have always concentrated powers in their own hands. As such these things should not be entrusted to the States. The States should be asked to bring a model Bill in this regard. There is yet another thing. The M.Ps. and the M.L.As have not been given the right of vote in respect of the election to these bodies. It should not be so. They should also be given the right to vote.

SHRI SHANKARLAL (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 64th and 65th Constitution (Amendment) Bills brought in by the Hon. Prime Minister prove the fact that he has used the instrument of thumping majority with which the people had voted him and his party to Lok Sabha, for strengthening the basic democratic institutions viz. the Gram Panchayats and the Municipalities and

making them permanent units of the democracy and to devolve power to them. It is not the first occasion that Rajivji took these revolutionary and historic steps, but even earlier in order to maintain the clean image of our polity and democratic set up he had introduced the Anti-Defection Bill and amendments in the People's Representative Act making it inevitable for the political parties to have faith in the constitution, secularism and socialism with the stipulation to have the political parties registered under the above conditions. He also made amendments in the Constitution with a view to give voting right to the youth who have attained the age of 18 years. As a matter of fact, article 40 of the constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy, provides for making the Gram Panchayats the units of local self Government, but there was no such provision in respect of the Municipalities, Metropolitan councils and Municipal Corporations. As such the hon'ble Prime Minister introduced the 65th Constitutional (Amendment) Bill alongwith the 64th (Amendment) Bill with a view to make not only the rural public but also the urban population, strong units of democracy.

While introducing the Bills in regard to the devolution of power to the people, these points also have been taken into account that power does not concentrate only in the hands of people having muscle power and who have been exploiting the power but power reaches the people belonging to the backward classes who are being exploited for generations. The interests of scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and the women as well have also been kept in view. These Bills provide for giving proper representation to the downtrodden people, the scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the women. Reservation has also been provided to the member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. In this connection, I am reminded of the event when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had opened up new vistas by kindling the light of decentralisation of power at Nagaur in Rajasthan on 2-10-1959. It has also been provided to co-opt members of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes if they are not capable of coming up through elections. There is also the provision to co-opt women. Hitherto power in the villages used to concentrate mostly in the hands of former jagirdars and capitalists. Backward and poor people of the villages could not get desired representation for the posts of Sarpanch, Gram pradhan and Chairman of Zila Parishad. I feel that it is essential to make special provisions for the socially and educationally backward classes in view of provision made in Article 15(4) of the constitution which is read as under:

[English]

"Nothing in this Article or in clause 2 of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

[Translation]

Alongwith this, I want that proper representation should be given to backward classes also. 52 per cent of the total population of our country belongs to weaker sections who are very backward and about which a mention has been made in the Mandal Commission report. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Prime Minister to consider seriously to give proper representation to the people belonging to backward community. Minorities, specially living in urban areas should also be given proper representation. Although all the provisions contained in the 64th and the 65th Amendment Bills are good and they are they are in the interest of the poor people but item No. 27 of the 11th schedule in the 64th Amendment Bill is most important. It has been mentioned therein....

[English]

"Weaker sections and in particular, all the Scheduled Castes and Tribes."

[Translation]

As such in addition to Scheduled Castes and

[Sh. Shankarlal]

Scheduled Tribes, weaker sections have also been included in it. Similarly, it has also been mentioned against item no. 15 of the 12th schedule of the 65th Amendment Bill:-

[English]

"Welfare of the weaker sections."

[Translation]

Therefore, I want to submit that the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, in 4th January, 1948 edition of his magazine 'Har-ijan', expressed following opinion about Panchayati Raj.

[English]

"It is the function of the panchayats to revive honesty and industry. It is the function of the panchayats to teach the villagers to avoid disputes if they have to settle them."

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to submit that trivial disputes of the villagers should be resolved at the panchayat level itself. So provision to this effect should also be made in this Bill. Gandhiji had also stated;

[English]

"The peasant is the salt of the earth which rightly should belong to him and not to the absentee landlord."

[Translation]

Land Ceiling Act has been made for the rural areas. Under 20 point programme launched by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, emphasis was laid on implementation of Land Ceiling Act. Similarly, I would like that a law should be made under which ceiling on urban land and properties be fixed. Then only we will be able to bring true socialism in this country. Unless it is done, we will not be

able to bring socialism which is enshrined in Article 39 of our constitution which aims at securing distribution of national wealth in the manner which best subserve the common good.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make yet another point. A mention has been made in the Bill about the sources of income of gram panchayats and municipal bodies. These include powers of levying of taxes, raising of funds and receiving of grants etc. In this connection, I would like to submit that provision should be made empowering panchayats to realise land revenue also, otherwise these panchayats will not function properly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at last but not least, I would like to offer a suggestion. If you want participation of the poor and other people belonging to weaker sections in it, some sort of honorarium should be provided for Sarpanchs, Pradhans and Chairmen of the Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they could work smoothly.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the 64th and 65th Constitution (Amendment) Bills. It is a historical step taken by our Prime Minister and our party. I would like to quote here a statement of Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru about the Panchayati Raj:-

[English]

"It was seven years ago that we started this great movement of community projects and the national extension service. These have by now covered more than 3 lakh villages. On the whole good work has been done but we have not been able to do as much as we have expected. The reason for our slow progress is our dependence on official machinery and officer who is an expert may help but development work can be executed only if the people take the responsibility in their own hands. Some people thought that if responsibility was handed over to the people they would probably not be able to shoulder it. But it is only by

providing opportunity to the people that they can be trained to shoulder responsibilities. It became imperative that more steps be taken whereby more and more responsibility could be transferred to the people. People were not merely to be consulted but effective power was to be entrusted to them."

[Translation]

Our Prime Minister has implemented the ideology of Pt. Nehru enshrined in his above statement. We agree that perhaps our Government machinery has been slow but we assure this House that right from the secretaries to the Government of India sitting in Delhi to the patwaris in the village implement our decisions with their complete sense of devotion. We now again assure the House that they will keep their tempo in future also and implement our decisions with the same sense of devotion to duties. Moreover, they are not alien to our land. I, on their behalf, can assure the House that they will execute the decision with much needed dynamism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the great scholar Acharya Hazari Prasad Diwedi who said, "The person who acts creates history and who simply builds castle in the air is crushed under the chariot wheel of the history. The Chariot wheel of the history is driven by those who translate their vision into action". This saying aptly holds good on our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our great party. Shri Rajiv is creator of history. He acts what he thinks. That is why he is driving the wheel of the history and will continue to do so in future also. We are fully assured of it. Whatever Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said, he has done it, while the opposition simply thinks. I doubt whether they think even. They know nothing except resigning from duly constituted Lok Sabha. That is why they left the House. Therefore, it is my firm view that they will be crushed under the chariot wheel of the history. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has brought forward these two Bills in this House after wide ranging consultation with representatives of the people Chief Ministers, experts on the

subject and the Government officials drawn from the different parts of the country. These Bills have been considered seriously and it is my firm conviction that the powers that rightly belong to the people are being given to the people through these Bills. I hope that the representatives of the people at Panchayat, Block and district levels will rise to the occasion and shoulder their responsibilities assigned to them. Through these Bills, democracy is being taken to villages, cities at grass root level and the people of our country have welcomed these steps wholeheartedly. Our colleagues have already stated these things. I happened to be a Member in the Committee on these Bills. All the points have been covered under this Bill, only one point has been changed. I would like that point to be included in the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my colleagues have expressed their views on different aspects of the Bills. I do not want to repeat them. I feel it necessary to say that due representation should be given to the people belonging to weaker sections in local bodies. Under Articles 330 & 334 of our constitution, people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been provided reservation in the seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies in proportion to their population. But these provisions have not been incorporated in these Bills. No reservation has been made for the posts of Block Pramukh, Chairman of Zila Parishad and chief of urban local bodies. Reservation has been made at village Panchayat level only. Such an important issue has been left at the discretion of the State Governments. The House is aware of the fact that money and muscle power play a major role in the elections to the Gram Sabhas with the result that the weaker sections cannot have any say. I firmly believe that under such circumstances the people belonging to weaker sections will never get an opportunity to be elected as Chairman. Therefore, the participation of the people in the administration will remain insignificant. In Uttar Pradesh, there are more than 73 thousand Gram Sabhas, 895 Development Blocks and 62 Zila Parishads. Out of these 62 Zila Parishads, election have already

[Sh. Ganga Ram]

been held in 47 Zila Parishads. But in the absence of statutory provision for reservations, only 2 Block Pramukhs out of 895 Blocks Pramukhs belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and none of the Chairman of the 47 Zila Parishads belongs to these categories although they constitute 20 per cent of the total population.

Therefore, I would like to request that provisions should be made in these Bills to provide reservation for the offices of Chairmen, Block Pramukhs, Mayors etc. in proportion to their population. It should not be left at the discretion of the States. Therefore, while supporting these two Bills, I would like to quote a few lines of a poem of poet Neeraj:

"Nayi jyoti ke dhar naye pankh jhilmil,
Ude martya mitti gagan-swarg chhu le,
Lage roshni ki jharri jhum aisi,
Nisha ki gali me timir rah bhule,
Khule mukti ka vah kiran dwar jagmag,
Usha ja na paye, nisha aa na paye.
Jalao diye par rahe dhyan itna,
Andhera dhara par kahin rah na paye".

[English]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this revolutionary and progressive Bill brought by our hon. Prime Minister. Much more has been highlighted by our hon. colleagues about the Amendments, its importance, its efficacy and usefulness.

The concept of democracy, the concept of village panchayats, the concept of cooperative societies, was in the very beginning, brought by Mahatma Gandhi.

I will quote Mahatma Gandhi in the following words.

"In the true democracy of India, the unit was the village. Even if one village wanted Panchayat Raj, which was called republic in English, no one could stop it. True democracy could not be worked by

20 men sitting at the centre. It had to be worked by 20 men sitting at the centre. It had to be worked from below by the people of every village."

The greatest protector of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was also of the opinion that the powers should be given to the people of the country. It is a matter of great pleasure and pride for us and the people of the country that for the first time our hon. Prime Minister has come forward, with courage, to add a page to the history of democracy in the world, as my friend who has just spoken had said.

Twadium wastu Gobind, Tubhyameu Samarpaye

Grehan Sammukho Bhootwa Praseed Parmeshwar.

Our Law Minister has also stated that at the very beginning of the Constitution, we have the words: 'We the people of India'. The power lies actually with the people of India; and now, by amending the Constitution, we are going to give the actual power to the people of India who constitute the base of our democracy.

I am very sorry to say that instead of extending cooperation and help to the hon. Prime Minister in this pious job, the Opposition has not only resigned, but they are opposing the Bills outside the Parliament. Which are these forces? They are not new to our countrymen. From the very beginning, whenever the leaders of the Congress or the Prime Ministers belonging to our party had started taking some revolutionary, progressive steps, these reactionary forces in the Opposition who have faith in feudalism had opposed such progressive steps taken by Government. Whether it was the Zamindari abolition in 1952, or the privy purse issue or the nationalization of banks, they have always been opposing continuously these progressive steps taken by the Government.

I am sorry that the Opposition is absent in the House, but I would like to convey some of my views in this manner:

Libase Rehbari mein yun chalegi,
rehzani kab tak,

Daga deti rahegi dosti ko, dushmani
kab tak?

We have got policies, programmes and constructive works; and these amendments are going to benefit the five lakh villages in this country; the villages where the leaders of the Opposition are residing, are also going to get benefits from these enactments i.e. from these Bills.

Our intention has always been to go ahead in a constructive direction, to go ahead and improve the living standards of the people of this country, without making any discrimination on any political, consideration whatsoever.

I would again like to quote a sher, and I hope the House will agree that the method of functioning, the mode of thinking, behaviour and projection of ideas of the Opposition will definitely be highlighted in the *sher* I am going to quote:

"Badi karna nahin hargij, mere dil ka
gawara hai,

Unhen barbad karne ka, mera ahsan
kafi hai.

The provisions made in the 64th and 65th Amendments are actually going to strengthen the roots of democracy in the country. I do not have to emphasize the burning issues facing the country e.g. the downtrodden people, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still not in a position to capture the seats in the various elections held, in spite of our giving them so many incentives and other facilities, because of the muscle power and money power which have become a very important factor to win the elections. That is why they are lagging behind.

My hon. friends have very skilfully and efficiently expressed their views. I admire and congratulate the hon. Prime Minister who has made a provision for the reservation of seats for the poor, downtrodden people and also Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes.

While quoting the number of seats in District Boards and other Elections my colleague, Ganga Ramji has told that only two seats of Chairman are in the hands of the SC. I do not know. I may be corrected if I am wrong. I think in the entire Uttar Pradesh no seat of Chairman has been occupied by the lady, so far as I understand. Now, it is a unique step, a revolutionary step, that a sizeable number of ladies are going to get representation by an enactment of this Bill; that is 30 per cent of the seats are going to be reserved for the ladies.

Two or three things are there which may come as a barrier or an impediment in the execution of the Bill. We have come across and the entire House is aware with the fact that after passing this Bill, the three-tier Government system will be introduced in this country. Now the first stage is the election of a Gram Panchayat. The election of a Gram Panchayat is directly held by the people of that village. Now, at the intermediate stage, the Pramukh of the Block is generally elected by the members of the Village Panchayat. Now, a tradition, a practice has developed in our country particularly in our State with which I am fully conversant that the selected voters are purchased by those who are well off, who are notorious, rather who are criminals. Now, a tradition is developing that if the system already in existence is not stopped or is not amended, then only criminals, undesirable elements and *goondas* will be in a position to capture all the seats. Therefore, I urge upon the Government and request them that elections at the intermediate stage of the Chairman should be made by directly involving the people of that area, of that zone. Now, several Members have raised a point that this is an infringement on the rights of the State and the autonomy of the State is going to do away with it. For example, Banatwallaji told that the entire power has been vested in the Governor. I understand that there is no harm in it. The Governor actually acts on the desire and whims of the State Government. If the Cabinet of the State takes any decision, the Governor is bound to

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

execute that. So, in no way, in my opinion, it is going to take away the autonomy of the State Government.

As regards the audit to be done by the CAG, Really it will create some problems because a good number of Pradhans in our country are still illiterate or rather not adequately educated. Now, it will be very difficult for them to maintain accounts as required by the existing rules and regulations. For that, we will have to think as to how they are to be trained, how they are to be made fully acquainted with the various provisions of the law.

The dream of Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru, who are supposed to be the architect of modern India, has been fulfilled by our Prime Minister. I would like to quote the speech of Panditji, which is very remarkable, impressive and holds good even today, in the same degree, in the same fashion and in the same spirit. It reads as follows:

"But we have not been able to do as much we expected. The reason for our slow progress is our dependence on official machinery. An officer, who is an expert, may help but development work can be executed only if the people take the responsibility in their own hands. Some people thought that if the responsibility was handed over to the people, they would probably not be able to shoulder it. But it is only by providing opportunity to the people that they can be trained to shoulder responsibilities. It became imperative that a bold step be taken whereby more and more responsibility could be transferred to the people. The people were not merely to be consulted but effective power was to be entrusted to them."

Therefore, we decided that in every village there should be a village panchayat with more powers, as also a co-operative society which will help its economic effort."

This dream of Panditji is being fulfilled by our Prime Minister. I wholeheartedly support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Prime Minister who has brought these Bills to entrust the responsibility to the people.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to speak in the debate on these historic Bills. In fact, these are two historic Bills and are intended to revolutionise the entire system of local self-government, both Panchayati Raj and also the urban bodies.

As you know, the passing of these two Bills by this House and by Parliament will be a befitting tribute to the sacred memory of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his Centenary year and also the sacred memory of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi who very much cherished the Panchayati Raj system to bring *Ram Rajya* in the Country.

India is the largest democracy in the world and democracy as all of us know, is of the people, for the people and by the people. But the Panchayat which is the first step in the ladder of democracy, should also be by the people of the people and for the people. Till today we had the concept of Panchayati Raj and we know how it is functioning. It is in a humiliating condition. So also, the Nagar Palikas, the local self-government and municipalities they are also in a humiliating condition. There is no improvement in their functioning. Evidence is there that they are not able to pay the salaries of their employees, what to speak of other things like the developmental works etc!

Again, all the time, the respective State Governments, on this plea or that plea, supercede the municipality and the Gram Panchayats etc. In many States there are two levels, Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. But the head is not there. That is, the system is there without the head. That is the Zilla Parishads.

So, by these two Bills democracy is going to be more meaningful and it is going

to be participatory. Participation is the very essence of democracy. People's participation is essential, and thereby we are also giving the Gram Panchayat, and Nagar Palikas powers and we are also giving them freedom to plan for themselves. We know that when the plan is being imposed from the top, it is not achieving the results. Therefore, we should enquire what was their thinking, what was also the criticism. Cutting across party lines, irrespective of party affiliations, all were saying on the floor of the House that more power should be given to the people and also that the planning process should start from below. But when this is coming up, when this is going to take shape, now, the Opposition is outside and they are opposing these two Bills. This really exposes their character, that they are anti-people.

Again, when they are demanding for their States more power, they are themselves not prepared to part with power for the people, for the Panchayati Raj institutions or the Nagar Palikas.

Very good provisions are there in these two Bills. I want to point out that the scheduled areas should not be left out and as early as possible they should be brought within the provisions of these Bills.

I would request the hon. Minister to give his thought to this situation which will arise out of frequent supersession of these Panchayat Raj institutions and Nagarpalikas by the State Governments. This apprehension arises because those who are opposing these Bills are at the helm of affairs in different States. I would like to quote an instance. In the last week, Berhampur Municipal Council in West Bengal has been superseded by the State Government. Sir, if the State Governments run by some political parties do not see eye to eye with Nagarpalika Chairman and Zilla Parishad Chairman, then they may go for their dissolution. To prevent this, I would suggest that there should be a tribunal in every State, comprising of some High Court Judge having an independent jurisdiction. All complaints of financial irregularities, maladministration, etc.

against these institutions should be referred to such tribunal, and only on the recommendation of the tribunal, the State Government can take action like dissolution or supersession.

As regards CAG audit, unless it is well-equipped and well expanded in every State, the task entrusted to it for auditing accounts of these institutions cannot be done well in time and the delay will obviously create problems for proper functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions and Nagarpalikas.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support these historic Bills and our wholehearted thanks are due to our hon. Prime Minister, who has demonstrated strong political will. And only because of his will and endeavour, the much cherished Bills are now going to take its real shape.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOTILAL SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Panchayati Raj and the Nagar Palika Bills. In Panchayat Raj Bill brought by our Hon. Prime Minister, provisions have been made for the representation of women in the panchayat. It is a radical step towards devolution of powers to the grassroot level. It will give an opportunity to the poor people living in the rural areas to participate in the affairs of administration. This Bill provides for reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women as there are some States where no such provision exists. However, reservation has been provided at panchayats level only and no reservation has been provided for the offices of chairman, Block Pramukhs or Sarpanchs and it has been left at the discretion of the States. It is not certain whether the States will provide reservation for them or not I would like to request you to make reservation for them so that they may also be elected as Pradhans or Sarpanches. Reservation should be made for them at Block level also. In Zila Parishads, reservations should be made for Adivasis, Harijans and women so that they may be able to understand the significance of woman in Pan-

[Sh. Motilal Singh]

chayats and the idea of a panchayat headed by a woman could be implemented in true sense of the term. In this connection, provisions have been made for the constitution of a Finance Commissions at State level. This commission will look into the financial needs of the panchayats and it will mobilise financial resources for them, as a result of which panchayats will be able to develop their areas. In fact, the idea of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is being implemented through this Bill. He wanted that people should participate in affairs of administration so that their economic, social and educational development may take place. This Bill has been brought with this perspective in views.

Similarly, provisions have been made for reservation in the Nagar Palika Bill also. This is also a radical step. There should be reservation for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes in the Municipalities and Corporations as well so that they may also participate in affairs of the administration. The Sarpanch should be elected through fair elections. As a small number of people are involved in elections of Panches provisions should be made for holding direct elections at the Block level. The Chairmen of the District and Block Panchayats should also be given powers to formulate schemes for their districts and blocks. They should also be provided with financial resources to enable them to carry on development activities in their areas. In this manner they need not have to depend on the State Governments but can take up development work themselves. With this thing in view the Panchayat Raj Bill has been drafted whereby an opportunity will be provided to the people belonging to the rural areas to participate in the process of development of their respective areas.

[English]

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): In the evolution of the democratic history of the society there comes a time when there has to be a devolution of power centred at

the helm down to grassroot level. This is almost axiomatic.

I compliment our dynamic Prime Minister, who felt the pulse of the people and the need of the hour, to have drafted and put before the society and the people these two historic Bills. I dare say that here is an opportunity whereby our dreams and specially the dreams of the Father of the Nation, of decisions being taken at the village level for any development process, will come true. To me commenting on these two Bills, I would like to say and I feel a little proud of coming from Gujarat because many of the provisions of the Bill specially the Panchayat Bill are already there in Gujarat. We have a very well established three-tier system in Gujarat functioning well. Of course, there are a few new things. I am very happy to see that a provision has been made for MPs and MLAs to participate as a non-voting member in the Panchayat. It is a revolutionary idea. It is a very good thing. I think, it forms a good interface from the Union Government right down to the panchayat level. And that means an added responsibility to everyone of us Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women have reservations in the panchayats. But the quantum of reservation has been increased, which is very commendable. I give my full compliment for the same. The State Legislatures are preparing plans for economic development. At least in Gujarat it is so. I hope, it is there in other States as well. If they do not have that, here is an avenue to do so. Finance Commissions of the States are involved, at least in Gujarat, as far as the planning at the panchayat level is concerned.

The new things are that the Election Commission and the C&AG of India, both the Union Government agencies, will be involved right down the grassroot level. I have no comments except to say just one thing that let us first strengthen these two Union Government organisations so that they can reach the grassroot level. Let them have the infrastructure. I hope along side with this Bill, these two agencies will create that kind of infrastructure.

As far as the 65th Amendment is concerned, I would also like to give my apprehension about the creation of ward committees and zonal committees. I hope, it is very clearly defined. As far as the municipalities are concerned, their main problem is that they are all in the red, whether they are the most affluent like Bombay or the poor and the smallest one. Their major problem is that they are not capable of solving the problem of disposal of waste. I have, time and again, said that we should, on the same lines as HUDCO, set up a special corporation and call it National Municipal Waste Treatment and Re-cycling Corporation of India, which would advance loans to individual municipalities on a very very low interest. This will, to a large extent, solve not only the financial problems but also the environmental problems.

The panchayats will be very much on a sounder financial footing with the coming up of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I see it working in the field today. But one suggestion that I would like to make is that the non-practising of the family planning by the people—unfortunately, nobody here has spoken about it—is one of the major hurdles to the progress of India in every respect. Why can't we think, when we are modelling these two laws—the Panchayat Raj and the Nagar Palika laws—that here is an avenue whereby we can say that if family planning is not practised by people, let them not have the chance to contest any of these elections? Why can't we think on these positive lines?

I shall conclude by just giving one suggestion that let us now correspondingly think about amending and further strengthening the cooperative laws and also strengthening the Nyaya panchayats at the grass-root level. Thank you Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda):
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the historic 64th and 65th Constitutional (amendment) Bills. It has given a new thrust to village life. The pyramid of democracy will

grow stronger if it gets strength from the bottom to top. The Panchayati Raj and the Nagar Palika Bills have much semblance with pyramidal structure as both stands for strength at the bottom.

Madam Chairman, a lot has been said about these two Bills. My turn was to come on the very first day but I do not know how my turn was relegated to the last day. However, I went on listening to the points made by the hon. Members and crossing them from the list of points with me as I would not like to repeat the points which have already been raised in the discussions. But I would like to deal with a few points which have not been touched upon and offer my suggestions accordingly.

I have gone through the Bill. This Bill contains 29 provisions which will be implemented by the Nyaya Panchayats. In one of the provisions in Schedule 13, it has been envisaged that there will be cremation ground in every villages and the Nyaya Panchayats will provide fuel wood for cremation on the same line as it is done in the cities by the Municipalities so that people do not find any difficulty in this regard.

Whenever I visited my constituency, people specifically placed before me 5 to 6 major demands viz. provision of electricity, roads, education, hospital, drinking water and water for irrigation purposes. Provisions made in this amending Bill cover all these points rather some more facilities have also been provided in the Bill which deserve to be commended.

I would like to make a submission about our hon. friends who have resigned and left the House. When I was contesting the Parliament elections, one of the leaders of their party had gone to my constituency and I am reproducing here what he said in an election meeting in my constituency. A father sends his child to school to remain there from 10.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. for study. If the child flees from the school in between, the father says that his son has become wayward. The leader quoted an example in this regard. He

[Sh. Bhishma Deo Dube]

termed the winning of Janata Party in 1977 and return of Congress Party to power in 1980 to power as political waywardness. Now you can ask him what should they be called when he resigned and run away with his friends mid way. The rural scenerio is going to be changed through this Bill. It will stop influx of people from village to cities. Keeping themselves away from the discussion on the Bill, opposition have tried to save their skin. The people will teach them a befitting lesson. I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and all those people who are engaged in giving it a real shape. Without these amendments, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would not have been implemented properly. I was listening to Shri Banatwalla and also heard the views of other hon. friends. In this connection, I too have a doubt in my mind that after passage of this Bill, its provisions might not be implemented effectively at the grass root level. When rules are made, the Government should take every care that benefits of these rules reach the people. There should be a definite time limit for consideration of schemes sent to Nyaya Panchayats and Gram Sabhas for technical approval. The experts should express their expert opinion within a definite time-limit, they may approve them or reject them.

I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on these two very important Bills. The Panchayati Raj system has been the oldest democratic system in our country and I do congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for giving strength to the Panchayats and the people in the rural areas. It is a long-standing demand of the Panchayats and the people and I have been requesting that the working of the Panchayats should be strengthened. It is most unfortu-

nate that the Opposition Members have, as usual, true to their character, oppose any economic Bill which is strengthening the people of this country. Every progressive step that the Congress Party has taken has always been opposed by the Opposition. So, we were expecting them to oppose this and they have opposed it.

Sir, Panchayats play a very important part in the development of the rural areas and Gandhiji told us and advised that we should always strengthen the Panchayat and the villages because if these Panchayats are strengthened, then only our country can be strong.

15.03 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI—in the Chair]

I find that through these two Bills we have given powers to them for developmental schemes. But there are certain things which I feel have been left out. I feel that the administrative powers to the Panchayats were not given, because very often if you will see the institutions like schools, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, etc., these are not functioning properly at the Panchayat level. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that these institutions should have the administrative powers and the administrative powers should fall within Panchayats. So much so, the panchayats should be asked to write the CRs of teachers, doctors, veterinary doctors and patwaris so that their functioning becomes better. I have noticed very often that the schools are there to educate the children but the teachers are missing because there is no control over them. If the panchayats have control over the schools, then automatically teachers will start working properly. Similarly, I feel that we should include Nyaya Panchayats so that small litigation cases of land and property can be dealt with and finished at the panchayat level itself. In that case people do not have to go to the district headquarter and all their small disputes can be solved at the panchayat level. Besides that, I would like to

recommend that each panchayat should have a 'Panchayat Ghar' and a Community Centre where people of the panchayat can get together and discuss their problems. One point I would like to make is that without education and proper medical facilities, no rural area can develop. In Himachal Pradesh, there are many panchayats which do not have primary schools. I feel primary school is not the only answer. We should at least ensure that each panchayat has a middle school and a sub-centre with proper medical facilities and a doctor. If the health condition is good and educational condition is good, then the people of the panchayat can come forward and develop the area.

Besides this, I would like to recommend here that the panchayat people should not only be asked to implement the schemes, but they should be asked to formulate the schemes and send them to the Centre so that their proposals can be considered in the next Plan to develop their rural areas according to their wishes and not according to the wishes of the people sitting in the Capital. With these few requests and suggestions, I would like to thank the Pradhan Mantri for giving power to the people which the rural people have been asking for. Madam, I thank you for giving me time to speak and I once again support this Bill very strongly.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Madam, I thank you for giving this opportunity to speak on these two Constitution (Amendment) Bills which should be considered as a historic event of this term of the Lok Sabha. There are various reasons which necessitated the bringing of these two Bills. The failure of holding regular elections to the panchayats as also the municipalities, prolonged supersessions of the municipalities, sometimes Gram Sabhas also, inadequate representation of the weaker sections like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women, lack of financial resources and also the inadequate devolution of power and responsibility to the municipalities have necessitated the bringing of these Bills in this House.

Madam, various things have been said about these and I do not want to repeat them. Our young Prime Minister wants to give power to the people through these two Bills. Now power will generate from the lower level and the benefit of this power will percolate from the top to the grassroots. These are the salient features of these two Bills.

Madam, it is very unfortunate that our friends who were in the Opposition here did not realise the importance of these two Bills. In order to forest all or to prevent those progressive Bills being passed for the benefit of the country, they have resigned from the House. Now they have gone outside the House and are maligning the Prime Minister. They have not discharged their duties which are imposed upon them. This is very disgraceful and I am sure in future, in times to come, when the next generation comes to this House, it will review the situation and will deplore such a thing. They will definitely not forgive this sort of heinous act on the part of the Opposition which will go down in the history of democracy, one of the most blackest and most heinous conduct on the part of the Opposition.

I strongly support the 64th and 65th Amendment Bills. It was a long pending demand that amendments must be made in the Constitution. Some sort of argument is being made that by bringing these two Bills, the basic structure of the Constitution has been affected. I am sorry that they have misunderstood it. If I have understood correctly the judgements of the Supreme Court in *Kesavanand Bharati* case, followed by subsequent case, *Minarva* case, the proposed amendments are not amount to change the basic structure of the Constitution. No part of the Preamble of the Constitution has been affected by these two Bills. Madam-Chairman, these two Supreme Court judgements in the case of *Kesavanand Bharati* case as well as *Minarva* case, are the guiding principles wherefrom we can draw the conclusion as to which part of the Constitution should actually be considered as basic structure of the Constitution. It is

[Sh. Asutosh Law]

nobody's case that the Preamble has been attacked by these amendments.

Before making suggestions, I would like to put one fact on record. Just before introducing the Nagar Palika Bill in this House, the State Government of West Bengal surreptitiously, without serving show-cause notice, without assigning any good reason for supersession, have superseded Baharampur Municipality. It is not only a disgrace but it is a question of denying right of the people. How is it that in the same area, other municipalities are still continuing and only Baharampur Municipality has been superseded? It is because it was controlled by some political party who are not sailing in the same boat as the ruling Party in West Bengal and, therefore, that particular municipality has been superseded. After this act, is it not necessary that this amendment should be made in the Constitution? People are not fools. Though the Opposition Members are trying to malign our Prime Minister, people will not believe it. When our Prime Minister came to power in 1984, he assured the people that the unity and integrity of the country will be maintained. Since 1984 till now, August, 1989, not a single part of the territory of India has gone out of the hands of the country. Punjab is well within India; Assam is well within India; Mizoram is well within India. He has kept up the promise and through these two Bills, the power will go to the people at the grassroot level. And the future generation will review the situation whether this was the correct step or not and they will appreciate the steps.

I will make two suggestions regarding the Bills. C.&A.G. will have certain control over the accounts in respect of municipalities. I fail to understand whether it will be possible to monitor such a large number of municipalities through the office of the Comptroller & Auditor General. I would like to point out that the monitoring system should be strengthened so that whatever benefits are now being offered through these two

Bills should reach the people at the grass-root level properly.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister as also the Government on having brought these two progressive Bills for the benefit of the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): Madam Chairman, through you, I congratulate Rajivji for this historic step. Statutory provision for holding elections at regular interval will not only go a long way in strengthening the Panchayati Raj system but it will provide protection and reservation to Harijans, Adivasis and women. I also support other provisions of the Bill. I regret to say that the opposition parties opposed the Bill on the plea that it was brought without a wide ranging discussion on the matter. But the fact is otherwise as this was introduced after a wide ranging discussion covering each and every aspect of the Bill. It is a matter of regret that on the one hand Mr. Hegde takes the credit of this Bill claiming that it has been drafted on Karnataka pattern and most of the provisions of the Bill are identical to those enacted in Karnataka. On the other he opposed it also.

Madam Chairman, I am of the view that if at all there is any major lacuna in the Bill, it is the provision under which task of devolution of powers to the masses has been left at the discretion of State Governments had they been so sincere. The condition of Panchayats would not have been so deplorable as it is today, rather devolution of power would have taken place in 1959 itself. It is the biggest drawback in the Bill that the Bill does not contain a clear cut direction about decentralisation of powers.

Madam Chairman, Rajiv ji has himself felt that minor changes in the system will not be of any use as he said that minor changes would not serve the purpose and the whole system is required to be rejuvenated. This Bill does not meet the aspiration of hon. Prime Minister of rejuvenating the whole

system. I would, therefore, like to suggest that until and unless basic changes are made in the constitution and clear-cut responsibility is laid, Panchayati Raj System will not succeed. Since the legislatures of State Assemblies enjoy powers they will never allow the Chief Minister to let others share the cake of powers. It is the biggest flaw in this Bill.

Madam Chairman, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture to consider the question of transferring this subject from the concurrent list to the Union List. Then only decentralisation of power could take place. If it is not done, efforts being made for decentralisation of powers will not prove fruitful and after 10 years we will again take up the issue as to how to implement decentralisation of power.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Madam Chairman, for the last three days a discussion has been taking place on this historic and important Panchayati Raj Bill and as many as 81 of our learned friends have expressed their views on it. Barring one or two hon. Members, almost all the hon. Members appreciated this Bill. I would like to congratulate the hon. Members that they expressed their views in a very splendid manner. Madam Chairman, you know that it is not any ordinary Bill. It is so important a Bill which will be written in golden letters in the future history of our country. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi had said that the spirit of India lived in the villages. Until and unless we provide power to our brethren living in the village and ensure their upliftment and raise their living standard, neither the country nor the society can prosper. With this view in mind, he had conceived the idea of Panchayati Raj. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru translated that dream into a reality. All of you are aware that Panditji had tried to devolve some powers to the Panchayats by introducing panchayati raj system in the whole country. Thereafter Shrimati Indira Gandhi made every effort to build the infrastructure in such a way by which there could be improvement in the

living condition of our brethren in the villages and they could join the national mainstream. I would like to explain the efforts made by our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi to bring the village people into the mainstream of national life. Madam Chairman, you are well aware as to how our hon. Prime Minister has been making efforts for the last X 4 1/2 years to secure co-operation from our brethren living in the villages and devolve power to them so that we can build the country and brighten its future. The hon. Prime Minister went deep into it and he travelled desert, rough and rugged areas, remote localities through out the length and breadth of the country and saw for himself the condition of our brethren living in these areas and made an assessment to take steps to improve their lot. He held wide range consultations in this regard. But I feel sad when I see that all the seats in the opposition benches are lying vacant except two or three of our learned friends. Madam Chairman, if there is any proper forum or proper way in the country, it is the Parliament, People elect the representatives with the hope that they would sit here and discuss the problems of the country, take up the issues concerning their own constituencies and offer valuable suggestions. They have the right to criticise the Government if it commits any mistake or formulates a wrong policy. They have the right to criticise. But this is not good that they should resign from the House to gain cheap popularity. You know that Opposition too has a responsibility. It should have some principles and programmes for the progress of the nation.

The history of Congress is not new, it is 103 years old. The Congress has contributed to the building of the nation. It is because of the contribution made only by the Congress that our country has made so much progress. If a Party with a proper perspective and policy emerges as a better party than Congress, it is a different matter. But what programme do these opposition parties have? They have no programme but for indulging in exaggerating the Bofors issue for the last 2 years. The Hon. Prime Minister tried his best to agree with their

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

proposals. First of all they demanded for setting up a Parliamentary Committee for investigating the matter. The Hon. Prime Minister agreed to this. But the Opposition Members insisted on a bigger committee to be set up as in their view the present one was a small Committee. When this too was agreed to they refused to become members of that committee. This is so because they did not find any substance in their allegation. However, they did try to mislead the people. But the masses of our country can never be misled. They know what is right and what is wrong.

After this, the C.A.G.'s report was submitted. They wanted that the report should be submitted in the House first. The Hon. Prime Minister agreed to its being laid on the table of the House though according to the procedure it should be submitted to the PAC first. When it was laid on the Table, opposition leaders gave it in writing that there should be a discussion on the CAG's report in both the Houses. When this too was agreed to, they refused to participate in the discussion and walked out of the House. Is this a democratic step? They should prove the allegations they are making or they should take part in the discussion so that everything could become clear to the people. The Indian Parliament is not an ordinary one. India is the biggest democracy in the world. Today India is the second biggest country in the world after China. India's democracy is exemplary in the whole world. Is it justified in that democracy that the Members of Parliament resign just 2 months before the elections. If they were really interested in submitting their resignations, why did not they do so 2 years ago? Had they done so, we could understand that they are really sincere and have some objections. But they know that this is the last session and they may stage a walk out for 10 days. This walkout has been resorted to just for gaining public sympathy. The people in the country have now realised that they have not proved to be the true representatives of the electorate. They had no programme except resorting to measures

which may malign the image of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. They say that they would remove Shri Rajiv Gandhi from power but is this any programme? They make use of all kinds of gimmicks like *bundh* etc. to remove him from power. We can understand if these learned people do something practical and concrete and come out with some policy and programme. How can Shri Gandhi be removed from power? He has enjoyed unprecedented support from the masses of our country.

Congress has a policy and a programme but they have got only one programme and that is to mislead the people. I feel sorry to say all this. They should have been present here when such an important Bill Panchayati Raj is being discussed in the House. They should have participated in the discussion but that has not happened. Out of the House, they are saying that the Government wants to usurp the powers of the State Governments by bringing this Panchayati Raj Bill. We are here by virtue of the mandate we have been given by the people. This is our duty that we devolve power to those who have elected us and have given us due respect.

You know that the panchayats are elected bodies. Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants that some powers should be given to the people also. But the Opposition is objecting to it.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention a case where the West Bengal Government had filed a suit in the High Court to stall the clearance of the Panchayat Raj Bill. Advocate General pleaded the case in the High Court and the case was dismissed by the Court day before yesterday. The C.P.M. and all other Parties were united on this issue. Can such people do anything good for the country? Shri Gandhi has taken an historic step for the benefit of the masses in the country and the Opposition wants to destroy its very base. Therefore, they are making a propaganda that this does not have any significance and is merely an election stunt. Is this an election stunt?

As I was submitting just now that Shri

Rajiv Gandhi has been busy in this task since the last 4 and a half years. He toured from place to place and reached the conclusion that the need of the hour is to have a direct link with the people. He not only held discussions with the Government officials but he first of all consulted the Collectors. After this discussions, he asked the people as to what steps can be taken to improve the condition of the people or provide employment to them to make their lives prosperous. The issue was discussed in detail. Thereafter he consulted Chief Secretaries. After that the whole country was divided into 3 parts and a conference of 12 States was called in Delhi. Thereafter a conference was organised in Calcutta and in Bangalore. Separate conference of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also held in Delhi. There was a Conference of women also. He talked with all the elected representatives to find out the way to devolve power to the people and to initiate planning from the grass-root level. The Hon. Prime Minister consulted the people on all such issues. Not only this, he held consultations with the Panchayat Ministers of all the States. Gandhi Nagar in Ahmedabad was the venue of this talk. After this, a conference of all the Chief Ministers of the country was held. Some of the Chief Ministers supported this move while some opposed. After all these consultations it was decided that power should be devolved to the people.

You know that all the plans for the country are formulated either in Delhi or in Calcutta, Chandigarh and Jaipur, the headquarters of the States. Unless the plans are formulated at the grassroot level, the welfare of the common man and of the nation will remain a distant cry. In this Bill we have taken into consideration the problems being faced by the commonman, particularly in the villages, the solution to these problems, the extent of resources required and how they can be mobilised.

You know that the elections have to Panchayats have not been held for the last 10-15 years at various places. Similarly elections have not been conducted for the 15 years to

many Nagar Palikas. Shri Rajiv Gandhi decided that just as the elections to the Parliament and the Assembly are conducted after every 5 years, similarly the elections to the Panchayats should also be held regularly after every 5 years and such a provision has been made in this Bill. As you know different States are ruled by different political parties. Immediately after coming into power, the political party voted to power supersedes the Panchayats and keeps them under prolonged supersessions. A.B.D.O or Panchayat Officer is appointed as administrator and given charge of a Panchayat and this state of affair continues for 8 to 10 years. He functions according to his whims and fancies and no development work takes place in the villages. Keeping this thing in mind, we decided to make provision to conduct the elections to Panchayats on the lines of Assembly elections. Today, elections to an Assembly are held within six months of its dissolution. Similarly Panchayat elections will also be held within a period of six months of dissolution as also we have taken a decision to adopt there-tier system in the country. This Bill aims at securing uniformity in the Panchayat Raj system throughout the country. This will serve as a model for other countries of the world. This Amendment Bill sets an example before other countries that the 3-tier system should be followed i.e. village Panchayat at the lower level, Panchayat Samiti at the middle level and Zila Parishad at the apex level. Each person will have four votes and one thing has been left to the States. In the Panchayat elections, Sarpanches are elected directly at some places and indirectly at others. In the former case, villagers elect the Sarpanch through direct election while in the latter case, the villagers first elect Panches who then elect the Sarpanch. It has been left to the State Governments to choose the method they deem fit. In case of indirect elections, each person has been given right of casting four votes ~~one~~ each for the Panch, the Sarpanch, Panchayat Samiti member and the Zila Parishad member. Previously at many places, the Chairmen of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad were elected through direct electing. But we did not think it deem fit

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

to be adopted as an elected Block Pramukh of the Panchayat Samiti or the Chairman of the Zila Parishad would have wielded more powers than the M.L.A. and M.P.s of that area. In such a case no one would bother about M.L.A. or M.P. That is why we made provision for indirect elections. People elected to these offices do not care for any one once they are elected. So we want indirect elections for the Chairmen of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad. For this purpose each Panchayat area shall be divided into zones and each person will cast four votes one each for the Member of village Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and for Sarpanch. This gives an idea of the magnitude of power being given to the people. As you know that they will elect the Members of Zila Parishad, Member of Parliament and M.L.A. So this power has been given to them to elect the Chairmen of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad and hence remove any possibility of corruption. The Zila Parishad should be a model. Not only this there was a lot of bungling in nomination of Members for reserved seats. There was no such thing as reservation. There used to be two seats for Harijans and two for women. Whom did they nominate to these seats? Only such persons were nominated as Members who worked as bonded labourers in the fields of their masters. The benefactors of these nominated Harijans asked the latter to blindly support them on every issue. Little did the Harijans know about the issue being discussed, whether to vote in favour or against and whether the issue was detrimental to the interest of Harijans. These Harijans and women followed their masters, step for step. Now seat reservations have been done in accordance with the population of Harijans so as to give them their due. An elected person definitely has a different approach to the task he is expected to perform. He will place the problems being faced by Harijans before then otherwise there is no question of placing these problems.

Similarly, we have taken another historic step. Nowhere in the history of any

country do we find an example of reservation for women. We have made a Constitutional provision for 30% reservation for women. Women should also be given opportunities as they too have equal rights. Women constitute half of the population and it is not proper to deprive them. So efforts have been made to give them their rights. Some hon. Members complained that they had been given more than their due. Some said that they should be given 50% reservation. We have given them 30% and this will be by rotation. Some hon. Members are confused about the reservations given to Harijans and women. Harijans have already been enjoying this facilities and their seats are rotated. The Commission does the work of delimitation of constituencies on the basis of the census figures. Similarly, seats reserved for women will also be rotated after every 10 years. After 10 years when they will be elected from general seats, they will have the requisite experience and then they can contest the general elections also. I can say with surety that after 10 years about 50% seats in the legislatures will be filled up with women candidates. Mahatma Gandhi introduced Panchayati Raj in the country. Half of the hon. Members sitting here have at one time or the other been either a Sarpanch or Chairman of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad. Today I am standing before you. I also started my career as a member of Panchayat. Could Bhajan Lal have reached here had there been no Panchayati Raj? If leadership has come to the countryside, it is because of Panchayati Raj. We want to give a new look to the Panchayati Raj system. Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to devolve more powers to the Panchayat but the Opposition is misleading the people through false propaganda.

A point has been raised as to how the resources will be mobilised. We have considered setting up a separate Finance Commission for the Panchayats and Municipal Bodies on the lines of the Planning Commission of the Central Government. This Commission will determine the taxes to be levied and sources of income to be provided to Panchayats. All the Panchayat schemes

shall be formulated by the villagers themselves. The scheme will be sent to the district level from where the Zila Parishad will send it to the State Government which will send it to the Central Government. The Central Government will sanction the necessary funds for the welfare of villagers. Along with this there is a problem of unemployment in villages. We want Panchayats to provide job to at least one member of each family. What would be the functions of the Panchayat? On the basis of problems faced in villages we have assigned 29 types of responsibilities to the Panchayats. These responsibilities include arranging drinking water facilities, setting up schools, hospitals, roads and tubewells. They will also be responsible for providing electricity, health and sanitation facilities in the village. All this has been done with a view to improve the lot of people living in rural areas.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has also been introduced. As you are well aware that we are celebrating the Nehru Birth Centenary Year. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been an eminent international personality. He has given a direction to whole mankind. He was not merely a leader of India but a leader of the world. Other countries have been deeply influenced by his policies as is evident from their efforts of disarmament.

Forty years ago Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that friendship and disarmament are essential for world peace. Today this policy is being followed by other countries. They understand that progress is possible only through international brotherhood among mankind only when there is no tension between individuals. Without peace, all the wealth and resources of the world are of no use to anyone. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru showed the path of peace to the world. Today Russia, China and America are following the same path. This is not an ordinary thing. It is a matter of historical importance.

We have started the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the name of Pandit Nehru. Previously we were spending Rs. 1265 crore on the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., now we are

going to spend Rs. 2632 crore on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This much of amount will be spent within a year through the Panchayats. In order to ameliorate the economic condition of the families living below the poverty line, atleast one member of each such family will be provided with a job.

It is the endeavour of the Government to closely monitor the use of these funds so that funds could be used properly. The first instalment of Rs. 1,000 crore has already been released and the second instalment is likely to be released very shortly, so that the problems of villages could be solved and they could make progress with rapid speed.

Some of the hon. Members have expressed their concern for the ongoing projects in villages. A sum of Rs. 450 crore of the last year is already lying unutilised and Rs. 550 crore more has been sanctioned to supplement it so that on-going schemes under NREP and RLEGP could be completed. All these works will be undertaken by the village Panchayats. A quarterly statement showing the details of income and expenditure on each item of work will be displayed on Panchayat notice boards and the work done in each quarter will be duly reviewed in the village chaupals so that villagers could know the progress of the work and expenditure involved thereon and the money available with the Panchayats.

As announced by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a scheme for the urban poor is also under consideration. First we launched Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the upliftment of rural people. Similarly, a scheme to provide jobs to the people living in urban areas is under active consideration. All these things are being done to provide maximum facilities to the masses.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, it is the endeavour of the Government to devolve power to the masses at the grass root level so as to make them stronger.

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

With this thing in view the present Bill has been introduced. Some of the hon. Members have also expressed apprehensions about some provisions of the Bill. I would like to throw some light on them in the House. Shri Shahabuddin, who is present in the House, has termed it as an election stunt and he has expressed some apprehensions. I would like to remove his misgivings.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask him to sit nearby you and then tell him.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: No, there is no need of it as he is already using a hearing aid. However, I will be happy if he comes and sits nearby me. He has expressed his reservation for using the term 'Governor' in stead of 'Government' in the Bill. Sir, you are aware that by reference to Governor means reference to the State Government. The powers and functions of the Governor are known to all. He is constitutionally bound by the advice of the State Government. Under the constitution, Governor has got two types of roles to perform. One as constitutional head of the State who is bound by the advice of the State Government and under the second type of role he is to use his discretion also. Under Article 243 of the constitution, he has been given some discretionary powers in matters of tribal and backward areas. In other matters the Governor goes by the advice given by the State Government and we have not tried to alter his position as provided in the constitution. Nobody should have any misgivings on this score. Notification for Panchayat elections are issued in his name. The notifications sent by the Government for electing common Panchayats for two or three villages are signed by the Governor and only this has been provided in the Bill. Same is the case with two-tier system. Sometimes he uses his discretionary powers as provided in the constitution. The issue of Finance Commission was also raised. The House is aware of the fact that the report of the C&AG is duly submitted to the President who causes the report to be laid before each House of the Parliament. Similarly, the report of the State

Finance Commission will be submitted to the Governor who causes it to be laid before the State Assembly.

Some other objectives have also been raised and I would also like deal with them.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): Please also listen to me. Though a lot of powers have been given to the village Pradhans, but they are liable to be suspended by the Deputy Collectors. This provision does not appear to be rational as they are elected representatives. In order to remove them, a no-confidence motion should be brought by the people who elect them. So giving powers to the Deputy Collectors to dismiss them require to be reconsidered.

Secondly, it is the endeavour of the Government to give more powers to the women, but the women in the State the hon. Minister hails from, are being deprived of their rights. Similarly in yet another State, women are being depicted as 'Menaka' to attract the attention of Maharishi Vishwamitra. I would like to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rana Saheb is my old friend and is one of the veteran members of the House. Both his suggestions are no doubt quite important. You must have gone through the statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Haryana appeared in the newspapers. He is bent upon depriving women of their rights... (*Interruptions*) ... What more should I say about him. I do not know why does he always take distorted meaning of my statement... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, without naming any one, I would like to recite two lines of a couplet.

"Tohin Shama Ki kare Aur Phir Jalkar Mare,
Aise Parvano Ka Koi Makkara Banta Nahain."

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: You have rightly said (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Both are apt in the art of talking with the help of exchange of glances.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, ask them to stop talking through exchange of glances.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that I do not indulge in such things. The hon. Chief Minister is more close to you as he is your brother-in-law in relation, as you are married to the daughter of the village he hails from (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That's why I know...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: How will you stop snatching away the rights of women, suspension of the village Pradhans and depiction of women as Menaka in your State?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The hon. Member said that the women in Haryana were being deprived of their rights. He does not know rules and regulations. He does not know what he is saying. When an M.L.A. asked him about the time of a meeting, he replied "Dhai Tareekh Ko Do Baje". When he again asked the reply was the same "Dhai Tareekh Ko Do Baje." When that M.L.A. again asked he retreated that the meeting had been fixed on "Dhai Tareekh Ko Do Baje". This shows his state of mind. He knows that the laws are enacted by the Parliament. What right does the State Government have to snatch the rights of women. Acts are passed by the Parliament. He is only interested in gaining cheap popularity ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: When the hon. Chief Minister is in such mental condition, he should be grateful to my district which is famous for growing the dose for him ... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: What is that?

AN HON. MEMBER: That is opium.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Often he travels by special aircraft. I do not want to comment on the misuse of the official aircraft. He must be using the plane for transshipment ...

.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is he in league with him?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: He might be helping him in taking the consignment to the aircraft. He has also raised the issue of Vishwamitra. If a Chief Minister of a state claims himself to be a saint and throws challenge, let a damsel come and dance before him and try to disturb his medication what greater indecency can be than this?

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: Why did you not take note of it in advance?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is very difficult. Wrestlers like you would have to be entrusted the task (*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

Shri Shahabuddin has objected to the word 'Governor' in the Bill. He has also made a suggestion that the words "for the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes" in lines 18-19, page 2 in the Bill be substituted by the words "each social group." I think there is no need of this amendment as the social group in the village has been clearly defined in the Bill. In yet another amendment in clause 243 'A', Shri Shahabuddin has suggested that 'lines 12-14, page 2' be substituted by words "in every state, panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level shall be constituted in accordance with the law passed by the State Assembly of the respective State". In this regard, I would like to say that clause 243 'A' already provides for three-tier system of panchayati Raj. So there is no need of this amendment also. Similarly, for line 17-27, page 15 to 27.....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I am yet to move the amendments. Why are you giving reply in advance?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: After all, they will come to me when moved. As I will have to reply to them, I am preparing in advance.....

MR. SPEAKER: A wise person always thinks in advance.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: If this lacuna is allowed to continue, there will be a big gap in the formulation of plan for a district. Therefore, plan will be formulated separately for each district. So there is no need of it. Some hon. Members have offered suggestion to the effect that the local M.L.A. should be appointed as a member of the Panchayat Samitee and the M.P. should be appointed as a member of the Zila Parishad. We have left this to the State Governments and they can do it, if they so desire. There is no difficulty in it. In yet another submission, something has been said about the meetings of the Gram Sabhas. In this connection, I am to state that a provision to hold meeting of the Gram Sabha twice a year is already there in the States. If a State Government so desires, it can provide for holding its meeting on quarterly basis. It is the discretion of the State Government. Hon'ble Members from Jammu and Kashmir submitted that the jurisdiction to this Act should not extend to Jammu and Kashmir. For their information, I would like to submit that Jammu and Kashmir has been kept away from the purview of this Act. Jammu and Kashmir is guided by the Article 370 of the Constitution. There is a separate provision for this State. The States having population not exceeding 20 lakh are free to adopt either this system or any other system they deem fit so that none of the State Government feels that the Central Government has imposed system on them. They can adopt this system if they so desire. Otherwise, there is no compulsion on them to adopt it. Shri Keyur Bhushan has submitted that as far as possible, Sarpanch should be elected unanimously. It is a very good suggestion and special grants are given by the State Governments to the Panchayats

which elect their Sarpanchs unanimously. But in the democracy every one has right to contest. So it is not possible for the Government to enact a law for this. You said something about removal of Sarpanch by a particular majority.....

MR. SPEAKER: It would be better if you reply to these points after amendments are moved. You can reply even now.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: All right, I will give the reply later on. Now I reply to two-three points raised by the hon'ble Members.

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA (Machhlisahr): Shri Ranvir Singh has said that the Deputy Collector has been empowered to suspend. Will you throw some light on it?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We can not enact a law with regard to suspension of Sarpanchs. It is a State subject. If any Sarpanch commits any irregularity, action would be taken against him and enquiry would be instituted against him.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): This is not the question. Why are you giving power to the Deputy Collector? You give this power directly to the people. The villagers should bring no-confidence motion against him.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: The Deputy Collector will not use this power in arbitrary manner. He will use this power of removing them, only if charges of embezzlement are proved against them, otherwise not. It will be done under the tenets of law.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: With the powers given to the S.D.M. or the Collector, powers with the Gram Pradhans have been taken away. They have become on-entirety.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: If the Government withdraws this provision, no action would be taken against Sarpanch and it will create a great problem. Suppose, a Sarpanch of a village misappropriate, the amount of lakhs of rupees given to him for Jawahar Rozgar

Yojana, what action could be taken against him in absence of a punitive provision. Therefore, some sort of control and check on him should be there.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: With the powers given to the Collector and S.D.M., they will remain under the constant threat of being suspended and this power will be used again and again. In such circumstances, powers given to Sarpanchs have no meaning.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We will make a provision that before taking any action against him, charges will be duly enquired into and he will be served notice to explain his point. Action will be taken against him only if charges are proved at all levels. It is not so that he will be dismissed without any rhyme or reason.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: I am telling this thing on the basis of my own experience that the S.D.M. or the Collector should not be given such powers in regard to Gram Panchayats, otherwise all exercise would become useless.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is very difficult to take away this power from the State Government. *(Interruptions)*

We have to keep some sort of control somewhere, otherwise we will not be in a position to take action against Gram Pradhans or Sarpanchs. If any action is taken under this provision, elections will have to be held within six months of dissolution.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a running debate. Supplementary is not allowed in it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Bhajan Lalji, you confine yourself to your own point of view.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Sir, I am at your command. I will see what could be done in this regard. As has been said by Shri Shahabuddin.....

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The hon. Minister is replying to things which are not in the Bill. They are matters of legislation by the States.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I have not yet come to the points raised by you. When I will deal with your points, I will reply to them. I am yet to come to your points. However, I will have to reply the general points. He has raised some general points. That is why I am replying those points which are of general nature. Shri Ganga Ram has opined that reservation should be made for the post of Chairman also. This provision will have wider ramification. Tomorrow somebody may make a demand that reservation should be made for the offices of the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister too. Then it will be very difficult to carry the work. We are bound by the provisions of the Constitution. We are a democratic country. In democracy, only an elected person is entitled to adorn the post. However, we have provided reservation at the lower level, i.e. upto the member level. One can be elected as a member from reserved seats. This provision has been made by the Government so that everyone may get the opportunity. Had there been no reservation for them, it would have been very difficult for them to be elected. Therefore, it has been left to the State Governments. It is possible at our level. As I have said earlier, each State Government will set up its own Finance Commission on the lines on which the Finance Commission is set up at the Centre. A point has been raised in the House that report of the Election Commission may be placed on the Table of House. There is no doubt that all the elections are held under the supervision of the Election Commission whether it is the elections to Panchayat Committees, M.L.A's or the election to Parliament. In the first instance, the directives would be issued by the Election Commission to the State Governments to hold elections. As no report about elections to Parliament is laid on the Table of the House, it is not

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

possible for the Election Commission to lay a report on the elections to Panchayat Committees. Therefore, it is not possible, as some Hon'ble Members have said, to place the report of the Election Commission on the Table of the House. Election Commission does not submit any report to the Government of India, so it is not necessary to submit report to the State Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I tried my best to cover all the points raised by the Hon'ble Members on the Bills. These Bills are of historic nature. I feel that no words of appreciation by the House or by the people for our Prime Minister will suffice.

With these words, I thank you and this August House.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all those Members, who participated in this discussion during the last three days and made their valuable suggestions.

I consider myself to be fortunate to have the opportunity to speak on this Constitution Amendment Bill, which is related to my Ministry and I am confident that our Hon. Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi will always be remembered in the history of India for introducing the 64th and 65th Constitution Amendment Bills. He will always be remembered as a Prime Minister, who took care of those significant institutions which are called the foundation of democracy. As such the Panchayati Raj system has been here in existence since ancient times and it was promoted by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru but the powers which should have been given to these institutions, as it was envisaged by Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, are being given to them in the form of these Bills.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this 65th Constitution Amendment Bill, I remember the words of Pt. Nehru on the Bill introduced to that effect in this House on the 16th

May, 1951.

[English]

I quote:

"The Bill is not very complicated one, nor is it a very big one. Nevertheless, I need hardly point out that it is of great intrinsic importance. Anything dealing with the Constitution, or with changes in it is of importance. Therefore, the Government introduces this Bill in no spirit of lightheartedness or in haste, but after the most careful thought and scrutiny."

[Translation]

And I think that while introducing the Panchayati Raj Bill in the House our Hon. Prime Minister had stated that he would also introduce a Bill in respect of urban local bodies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when some big changes are made particularly in case of amendment in the Constitution, it is done only after taking into account its significance, repercussions and all the pros and cons of it and after consultation with everyone concerned with it. Shri Syed Shahabuddin said that the Bill has been brought in a haste, but I would like to point out to him that the Hon. Prime Minister has gone into the full details. I would not like to go in those details, but as regards the local bodies connected with the work of urban development, opinion of at least four thousand people has been sought in this regard. First of all it was discussed with the Minister in-charge, then in the meeting of the consultative Committee and last of all, it was discussed even with the Chief Ministers. I don't want to criticise, but as a Member of the biggest Parliament of the World, I regret to say that the behaviour of the Chief Ministers in that meeting, was not democratic but a dictatorial one. Our Hon. Prime Minister had invited them for the meeting as the Prime Minister of India, not as the Chief of the All India Congress Committee to discuss the issues in a democratic way to arrive at a conclusion.

This Bill has been brought here after a lot of consultations. In the meeting held at Bangalore, people from Southern States and the representatives of Andhra Pradesh had also participated. It was the unanimous opinion of everyone that there should be an amendment in the constitution. Resolutions were passed to that effect in the All India Council of Mayors on 5th February, 1982 and in 1985 when besides the Congress Mayors, the Mayors from Calcutta and Andhra Pradesh had also opined that there should be an amendment in the Constitution and powers should be devolved. How is it possible without amending the Constitution? Today this Bill has been introduced in the House, but it is matter of regret that all the front benches are vacant and I don't know what the opposition will tell the masses about their achievements during the span of all these five years. Whether they will say that they snatched the mike from the Speaker or took away the statement from the Minister's hand and didn't allow the House to function even for a week. What are their achievements that they will mention. I think that they may or may not accept it publicly, but their conscience must prick them for wasting the time of public for the last five years and for not taking part in the discussion in a democratic manner. We believe in democracy and we are not afraid of their challenges. We can tell the public what we have done for them in the House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the fault of those people who had elected them as their representatives, but it is the fault of that leadership that cannot face the challenges. They preferred to resign when it was their turn to face the challenges. If you make a demand and want to discuss it, do it openly. Majority is the biggest thing in democracy and we will try to sort out everything through discussions. A number of Amendments proposed by the opposition have been accepted in this House. As per the democratic norms, they should have stayed to discuss the matter with us today and if some point was found to be objectionable, Hon. Prime Minister would not have hesitated to accept it. But you have discarded the democratic way and taken to shouting slogans on the roads. "Bharat Bandh Karo, Bharat Bachao"

For whom you are creating problems by launching "rail roko" agitation? After all it is not the Government or the Prime Minister who is travelling by the trains. It is public which is travelling by these means of transport and with that approach you are causing obstacles and difficulties for the common man. Think for a while whom you are depriving of the livelihood by closing the shops in the markets. In fact these are the rickshaw pullers and taxi-drivers who are affected by it. Is it the democratic way? I am really very sorry that the members of opposition are not here. There were a lot of senior members in the opposition, and we used to listen to them. But, it is a matter of regret that all those members are absent at this moment when such a historic step has been taken by the Hon. Prime Minister and by the Congress Government and they are trying to go to the public. But I can say with full confidence that our Hon. Prime Minister, our Government and our Party has not done any such thing, which will bring shame for us if and when due shall face the public. Instead the efforts made by the Hon. Prime Minister prove that he has taken such measures which have made the country hold its head high with dignity.

I would like to ask them what reply they will give to the masses outside? What constructive support they have given to the Prime Minister or the treasury benches?

Have they was discussed any of the matters seriously with us and gave their sincere opinions on any of the matter, whether it was the issue of Assam, or that of Punjab or Darjeeling?

A good and lively opposition is very necessary for the democratic functioning but the attitude of the opposition in our country only misleads the people and brings down the morale of the people. The Members of the opposition are projecting such a picture of our country in other countries that it becomes intolerable for any one of the respectable citizens of this country.

Today, many of the Members have

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

participated in this discussion and the Hon. Prime Minister has also spoken quite exhaustively on it touching on each and every minor details to why this Bill has been brought in here. So far as the Panchayati Raj is concerned, its structure is already in existence, hence we have not tried to bring any structural change in it. So far as the local bodies are concerned, we want to bring some structural changes in them, as they are being run on the same lines for the last one hundred years. There is no linkage between them. They are all working as isolated bodies with their altogether a different way of functioning. Everywhere, their ways are different.

You know the pace at which population growth is taking place. I would, again, like to congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister for constituting the Charles Koria Commission. This commission was the first of its kind to go in depth into the problems at urban areas. The most important thing is the emphasis laid by the Commission on urban problems which have been duly reflected in the Bill. In order to combat urban poverty problem it has been suggested that elections to urban bodies should be held in time i.e. after every five years. If there is any supersession elections should be held there within a period of six months from the date of supersession. It has also been suggested that financial powers should be devolved to the grass root level. This was the objective behind introducing the constitutional amendment Bill. We wanted the powers to be devolved to the grass root level in order to see that Panchayats function as viable and independent units. A lot has been said about the amendment that has been moved in the House. Shri Shahabuddin has gone to the extent of saying that it is an election stunt. But let me know where the question of election stunt does arise here. There was a lot of hulla-haloo when the Hon'ble Prime Minister convened a meeting of the collectors. But the objective behind this arrangement was to know the difficulties the bureaucracy was facing in its day to day functioning and what the elected

representatives feel and what are the political problems. These amendments have been introduced after long analysis and discussing each and every aspect of the matter. I would like to quote a few words of Shrimati Gandhi she said in the course of her last speech in 1984 at Bhubaneswar.

"I wish that crores of people living in India become stronger. We have to encourage and strengthen the hands of those living in India, whether males or females, Adivasis or members of backward community to enable them to ensure country's prosperity."

While devolving powers to these people the hon'ble Prime Minister wants that they should be given responsibility and made aware of their duties. Because, they are the people who will make the future of the country. We should create an awareness in the minds of our youth and the coming generation that they are to shoulder the responsibilities. These are the institutions of political training. People will receive training in them and make progress.

The reservation provided to Harijans, Advises and especially to the women is, what I feel, a historic step. Even today the women play a dominant role. It is not so that the women are not occupying dominating positions. But the objective behind providing 30 per cent reservation is to uplift the women folk, 50 per cent of whom are lagging behind in the matter of education and social status. The aim is to ensure their prosperity, to tap their talent and raise their personality. Even today, the women who are working as Gram Pradhans are doing a good job. There is nothing for you to worry about. It is the nature which has endowed women with the qualities so that they could prove themselves good administrators.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, we fully agree to this. Why do you have doubts in this regard?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I am not saying for myself. I am saying this for my

sisters. I would like to tell you that in every respect, whether it is in the matter of honesty, affection, power of tolerance and more to say in the matter of patience and decision making women far exceed men.

[English]

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: Is the Prime Minister going to take objections to this sentence? (Interruptions)....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Indiraji was there for seventeen years..... (Interruptions)....

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that every household decision, whether a minor or a major one, is taken by women. That is why they have the capability. They would like that decisions are taken in time and are just.

SHRIBALKAVIBAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell Mohsinaji that this is the reason that 'Sansad' is a feminine gender not masculine.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: This is the result of well thought exercise.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg your pardon. As a matter of fact the Government is also a feminine gender. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You talk of name but he has been a Minister of Home Affairs.

.....(Interruptions).....

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: There was an argument that there is no need of wards and Zonal Committees. Mr. Sharad Dighe was of the view that there may be some complications in future. He has further alleged that financial powers have not been given to them and everything has been left to the States. In this connection I would like to say that every State has its own problems.

That is why they should delegate powers keeping in view all these things I want that power should reach the grass root level and people should be made aware of their responsibilities. Provision has been made for wards and Zonal Committees so as to remove the disparities in the number of voters in wards at different places. If in Bombay a ward comprises of 60,000 voters, in Delhi it is 48,000. What will be the strength of the population where the number of voters is 48,000. This is the reason that the councillor of 48,000 voters is not in a position to establish regular contacts with his voters. That is why our aim was to involve the people so that petty complaints like light, cleaning and such other things may be removed by the ward committees people's participation is very important. The objective is to ensure people's participation in these bodies so that they could be made aware of their responsibilities. They could accustom themselves to do their own work and know as to what is their responsibility, whether they have funds or not and how to spend the same.

It was also pointed out that vast powers have been given to be Governors. It was also suggested that some of the powers being enjoyed by the Governors should be taken away from them and given to State Governments. This was Mr. Shahabuddin's view. I am of the view that the Governor, in consultation with the Election Commission can give his impartial opinion. That is why this provision has been made.

Mr. Haroobhai Mehta has made a reference to the mayor in council. It is for the State Government to decide. Mayor in Council still exists in Calcutta. It is upto the State Government to take a decision whatever they feel necessary.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Please tell the manner in which they have dismissed the elected Municipal body.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I am just coming to your point. Our hon. Minister of Law has clarified the legal points. I am not

[Smt. Mohsina Kidwai]

going to say anything more in this regard. But I would like to reiterate that we are not going to make any encroachment on powers of the State Governments but, we will never allow the States to function arbitrarily. Just now Kumari Mamata Banerjee was saying that the Government of West Bengal dismissed the elected Municipal Body. We will definitely take away such powers from them. We do not want to give this power to any State. It is applicable not only to opposition ruled states but to States ruled by the Congress Party as well.

Where elections are not held for as many as 17 years. It is the people there who suffer. We do not want the people to be put into any hardship. This Bill has been brought with a view to ensure elections after every five years. In the case of supersession, elections must be held within a period of six months from the date of supersession. We have provided in the Bill that financial matters should be regulated by Finance Commission, elections through Election Commission and auditing through C.A.G.

Opposition ruled States want to draw more funds. That is true but our Prime Minister wants to give more and more powers to the people. Governments of opposition parties want to give more powers to the Chief Ministers. We do not want to release these funds to States. If we are required to provide funds, why should the funds not be released direct to the people. The Central Government releases funds to these States and extends all possible assistance. We have no regrets for that. We know that people also live in these States that is why we provide maximum funds to them. But the States sometimes change the name of the scheme and try to show as if they themselves are funding it. Later they complain that the Centre is not releasing funds to them. That is why we feel it proper to release the funds direct to people who will make proper utilisation of the same. For example, let us take the case of Panchayats. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is meant not only to provide the employment to

people but it also ensures that the condition of the village is improve. Requirements of the villages will be fulfilled through this scheme. Today people are very enthusiastic about the programmes launched by the hon'ble Prime Minister. Recently I had been to my constituency. People placed a variety of demands before me viz. construction of drains roads, setting up of water tanks etc. This indicates that people have become conscious of their requirements. The hon'ble Prime Minister has also said that we should launch this programme with a view to remove poverty from the villages as well as from the urban areas. It is clear that a new type of schemes will come up in the villages under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The Ministry of Urban Development is looking into it. I am sure that we will give proper shape to this scheme at the earliest. For this, I seek your cooperation. If you have any scheme for removing urban poverty, please let us have the same. I seek your co-operation in the matter.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): So far as Jammu-Kashmir is concerned, Shri Bhajan Lal has also submitted that Panchayati Raj would not be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. I would also like to get the same assurance from you.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: No doubt this Bill in itself is very progressive and commendable.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: The Bill in itself is very good and we have appreciated it. Despite its good aspects, constitutional provisions are such that the Bill is to be passed by Jammu and Kashmir Legislature, if they want to adopt it for their State.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been alleged that we are bringing in this change just to promote the interests of the Congress party and using it merely as an election stunt. One or two members have made this allegation and in this regard I would like to submit that.....

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramullah): You have clubbed me with Shri Shahabuddin.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: I haven't done, so, Shahabuddin Sahib alone is there, that is why only he is to be seen here. Only he can be considered in the opposition.....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Don't you consider him a representative of the opposition?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Jointly with you, but I give more importance to you as the representative of the opposition.

What I was going to say is that whenever we propose a measure the members of the opposition allege that it is merely an election stunt. Elections are held after every 5 years, but does it mean that every work should be stopped till then. It took 2 to 2 1/2 years to discuss the Bill and it has been passed at the time when the elections are nearer. After all one or the other work has to be done when the elections are near. In this connection, I would like to quote from the speech of Shrimati Indira Gandhi which she had delivered in Bhubaneswar:

"When we raise our voice here, that is not only to support the Congress party. We speak on behalf of the people of India, the poor people of entire India, the women of India, the intellectuals of India and the youth of India in particular, because they are our future".

Therefore, I would like to point out that there is nothing in these two Bills presented in the House, which may be termed as objectionable. I would like to reiterate that unless and until the Bill reaches the stage of its implementation, its drawbacks or special features cannot be known. The Government always try to remove the drawbacks if any, noticed at the time of implementation.

My another submission is that Shri Shripati Mishra said that when the Congress

party was in power in Uttar Pradesh, all the Zila Parishads and both houses of the legislature were dissolved by him with a stroke of pen. They are the saviours of democratic traditions. Our hon. Prime Minister allowed the Chief Minister of Karnataka to resign and to continue with his caretaker Government. Such has been the basic training given by the Congress Party which clearly reflects in the working of the Congress party. Apparently, we stand for the ideals Gandhiji cherished i.e. the ideals of non-violence, brotherhood and peace. All these basic things reflect in the working of the Congress party. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote a few lines from the last speech of the hon. Prime Minister which she delivered in Cuttack.

[English]

I quote:

"It is not an issue of Centre versus States. The issue is the question of the people, the development of the people, the strengthening of the nation, the removal of vested interests, the power brokers, corruption and exploitation at the local level, and this is how we must see the issue. We would like you to see the issue in this light and we stand up for the people. See it as people's issue, as a development issue. See it as a national issue."

Constitution (Sixty-Fourth Amendment) Bill

MR. SPEAKER: First we shall take up Constitution (Sixty-fourth) Amendment Bill. Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the

Constitution of India, be taken into
Consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

16.45 hrs.

Division No. 2

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmad, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birinder Singh, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Buta Singh, S.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Charles, Shri A.

Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Ganga Ram, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Das, Shri Bipin Fai	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dennis, Shri N.	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Deora, Shri Murli	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jagannath Prassad, Shri
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Digvijay Singh, Dr.	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathnam, Shri R.

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kunjambu, Shri

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Jintendra Singh, Shri

Lachchhi Ram, Shri

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Law, Shri Asutosh

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Mahalingam, Shri M.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udham Pur)

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Mane, Shri R.S.

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Kinder Lal, Shri

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Krishna Kumar, Shri S.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Krishna Singh, Shri

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Modi, Shri Vishnu	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Mohandas, Shri K.	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Motilal Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Patel, Shri C.D.
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Patel, Shri G.I.
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya	Patel, Shri U.P.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Patil, Shri H.B.
Namgyal, Shri P.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Natarajan, Shri K.R.	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Notam, Shri Arvind	Pattanik, Shri Jagannath
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pandey, Shri Madan	Prabhu, Shri R.
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Prakash Chandra, Shri
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Puran Chandra, Shri
Panja, Shri A.K.	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Pant, Shri K.C.	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Raut, Shri Bhola
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	Ravani, Shri Navin
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Rawat, Shri Harish
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan	Sait, Shri Azeez
Ram Awadh Prasad Shri	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Dhan, Shri	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Ramulu, Shri H.G.	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sethi, Shri P.C.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Shahabuddin, Shri Syed
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Shankar La, Shri
Rao, Shri K.S.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	Suman, Shri R.P.
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Singaravadivel, Shri S.	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri D.G.	Thambi Durai, Shri M.
Singh, Shri K.N.	Thangaraju, Shri S.
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Singh, Shri N. Tombi	Tigga, Shri Simon
Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Sodi, Shri Mankuram	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh	Van, Shri Deep Narain
Soren, Shri Harihar	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Soz, Prof. Salfuddin	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Sparrow, Shri R.S.	Verma, Dr. C.S.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Members present and voting.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

The motion was adopted

Vir Sen, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. If the House agrees, we may take up all the three Clauses together.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wadiyar, Shri Srikantha Datta

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Wasnik, Shri Mukut

Clause 2—Insertion of new Part IX

Yadav, Shri Kailash

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I beg to move:

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Page 2, line 44,—

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

for "and at a level other than the village level"

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

substitute "at the district or the intermediate level respectively" (1)—

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Page 3, line 15,—

Yadava, Shri D.P.

for "at the Scheduled Tribes" substitute—

Yashpal Singh, Shri

"the Scheduled Tribes, the other backward classes and the religious minorities" (2)—

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Page 3, lines 18 and 19,—

Zainul Basher, Shri

for "the Scheduled Castes in that panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes"

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

AYES : 327

substitute "each social group" (3)—

NOES : Nil

Page 3,—

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than the two-thirds of the

for lines 26 to 33, substitute—

"(2) As far as possible fifty per cent,

* The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes: Shrimati Indubala Sukhadia, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan (Jhunjhunni) Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari, Shri Sahebrao Patil Dongaonkar, Shri Kamal Nath, Shri Harpal Singh, Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad, Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy, Shri Tilakdhari Singh, Shri M.Y. Ghorpade, Shri Kali Prasad Pandey, and Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah.

of the total number of seats reserved for various social groups under clause (1), shall be reserved for women belonging to the social group concerned:" (4)—

Page 3, lines 36 and 37,—

for "and women" substitute—

"the other backward classes and the religious minorities" (5)—

Page 3 lines 43,—

for "thirty" substitute substitute "fifty" (6)—

Page 4 (i) line 2,

for "five" substitute "two"

(ii) lines 4, for 'five' substitute "two" (7)—

Page 4, lines 26 and 27,—

for "including those in relation to the matters"

substitute "by the State Government in relation to the subjects" (8)—

Page 1, lines 14 to 16,—

for "Governor of a State by public notification to be the intermediate level for the purposes of this Part"

substitute "State Government" (42)—

Page 2, line 2,—

omit "for the rural areas" (43)—

Page 2,—line 11,—

add at the end—

"and may include a group of vil-

lages" (44)—

Page 2,—

for lines 12 to 14, substitute—

"243A (1) The Legislature of every State shall, by law, constitute Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels" (45)—

Page 5,—

after line 7, insert—

"Provided that the quantum of such grant-in-aid shall not be less than fifty per cent of the State's aggregate revenue resources." (46)—

Page 5, line 21,—

for "Governor" substitute "State Government" (47)—

Page 5, line 26 and 27,—

omit "Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the" (48)—

Page 5, line 30,—

add at the end—

"The reports of the Election Commission relating to the elections of the Panchayats shall be submitted to the Legislature of the State." (49)—

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

for "Governor" substitute "Government" (19)—

Page 2, line 19,—

for "Governor" substitute "Government"

of a State" (20)—

", the Scheduled Tribes and religious and linguistic minorities"

Page 2,—

(ii) line 19,—

omit lines 15 to 17. (21)—

after "that Panchayat area" insert—

Page 3, line 11 and 12,—

omit "a majority of the total number of the elected members of the Panchayat and by" (22)—

"or of the religious and linguistic minorities of that Panchayat area" (28)—

Page 5, line 21,—

Page 4, line 41,—

for "Governor" substitute "Government of a State" (23)—

for "Governor of a State" substitute—

"State Government" (29)—

Page 5, line 26,—

Page 5, line 9,—

for "Governor of the state who" substitute "Government of a state which" (24)—

for "the Governor" substitute "State Government" (30)—

Page 5 line 30,—

Page 5, line 16,—

add at the end—

for "Governor" substitute "State Government" (31)—

"or the agency like Chief Electoral Officer of a State nominated by the Election Commission" (25)—

Page 5, line 21,—

for "Governor" substitute "State Government" (32)—

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

Page 1, line 14,—

after line 25, insert—

for "the Governor of a State" substitute—

"State Government" (26)—

"Provided further that where the population of a religious or linguistic minority in a territorial constituency in the Panchayat area is thirty per cent or more of the total population in that constituency, then the said constituency shall not be treated as reserved save and except for that minority alone." (50)—

Page 2, line 9,—

for "Governor" substitute "State Government" (27)—

Page 3,—

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Sir I beg to move:

(i) line 15,—

Page 1, for line 10, substitute—

for "and the Scheduled Tribes" substitute—

"THE PANCHAYATS AND THE

NAGARPALIKAS CHAPTER I—THE PANCHAYATS" (35)—**"Sixty-fourth, substitute "Sixty-second" (34)—**

Page 1, line 12,—

omit "revenue" (36)—

Page 4, line 42—

for "Sixty-fourth", substitute "Sixty-second" (37)—

Page 6, line 13,—

for "Part", substitute "Chapter" (38)—

Page 6, line 23,—

for "Part", substitute "Chapter" (39)—

Page 6, line 31,—

for "Part", substitute "Chapter" (40)—

Page 6, line 35,—

for "Sixty-fourth", substitute "Sixty-second" (41)—

Clause 3—Addition of Eleventh Schedule

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7,—

for lines 32 and 33, substitute—

"26. Social Welfare.

26A. Welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded to be restricted to Panchayats at the intermediate level and at the district level." (52)—

Clause 1—Short Title and Commencement

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 3,—

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on all the three amendments at the same time.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes please.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to propose a few amendments, some of which are of technical nature. The word 'Governor' has been repeatedly used in the Bill which creates a lot of confusion and doubt that by using the instrument of the Governor's powers, the Central Government is going to interfere in the field of the State Governments. Hence when Shri Bhajan Lal has made it clear that the intention of the Government is quite apparent and the Governor will not do anything against the wishes of the State Governments, there should be no harm in making a clear cut provision in this regard and substitute the word 'State Government' for the word 'Governor' as it would remove all the doubts and confusions. That is why I have proposed certain amendments at several places in the Bill.

Some proposed amendments are of technical nature, for example in the clause relating to definition, the word 'village' has been used but in certain cases the Revenue village covers a large area which includes group of villages. So technically this word is correct but it would be better if the words 'group of villages' are used in place of 'one village'. Then comes the main clause which is of utmost importance. 243 A (1) of the Bill reads as follows:—

[English]

"There shall be constituted in every state, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this Part."

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

[Translation]

Thus it is quite clear that after the Bill is adopted, everything would be done in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. At the same time we think that the State Governments would frame a number of detailed laws in respect of Panchayats. That is the reason for moving Amendment No. 45. Since the Government considers Panchayats to be the part of State administration and it is also true that guidelines have been given in the constitution which will be applicable to them as well, it should be also provided in the Act itself that since the laws are to be made at the state level, Panchayats shall be constituted by the legislature and that also in accordance with the constitution. In my opinion that is the only constitutional lacuna in this Bill which will be removed by the aforesaid provision because this Bill in its present form leaves the responsibility of constitution of panchayats to the State Legislature though it issues orders, gives instructions, but at the same time technically their responsibility has been shifted. Therefore, I said in my introductory speech that the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister should accept this amendment so as to remove this constitutional snag.

Similarly, I also submitted that in my opinion it should also be clarified that MPs were not allowed to attend all the meetings of Panchayats at all levels. The Central Government should not have provided it in the Bill itself and the responsibility of working out the details should have been left to the State Governments. But now when the Government have touched this issue, it would be better to say that the MP would attend the meeting of the Zila Panchayat and would be demand to be the member of it.

Then I come to a very important issue. I am glad that we propose to provide reservation facilities for the backward classes, and the exploited sections while constituting Panchayats. I had stated in my speech yesterday, that the old power structure was

retained in our villages. The Hon. Prime Minister has instructed that the remnants of power structure of the feudal order and vested interests should be demolished. So no high handedness will be allowed there and the weaker sections, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, who have been exploited up till now, should be helped and supported through the provision of reservation. I would like to submit that in each and every state, besides scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, there is a weaker section in every community at the village level. They don't get their due rights because they are in a numerical minority and have no strength. They should also be paid attention. I would like to suggest that all those social groups who are in a minority at the Panchayat and village level, should be given the benefit of reservation like the people belonging to S.C. and S.T. I hope the Hon. Prime Minister will consider and accept this suggestion. Another important issue is related to the provision of reservation for women. I had stated earlier in the House that in principle, I am not against it. I fully agree with Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai that God has blessed women with the feeling of love, patience and sacrifice and definitely these feelings are not there in men. So I feel that all the Panchayat being run by women will take better care of the male population. They will serve us like mother, wife or daughter. I know that:

[English]

Women do not constitute a community;
women do not constitute a class;
women do not constitute a category;
women do not constitute a social group;
women and men together form a community;
women and men together form a class.

They cannot be differentiated from each other.

[Translation]

So when you talk of reservation on the class basis, it should be binding on every class that they will have at least fifty percent of their

representatives from amongst the women. Every social group should have their participation and representation, otherwise it won't work. In Bihar, provision of reservation was made for women and the weaker sections in the Panchayats and in the matter of employment, but it has not benefited women and the whole society. Instead only the persons belonging to the high or castes have got the benefit of it. They want to maintain their hold on the society. But the opinion of the Hon. Prime Minister is different.

[English]

There should be a 50% reservation for women in the quota of every community, every social group which is represented in the Panchayat.

[Translation]

Wherever reference has been made about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, other backward classes should be automatically covered thereunder. Hence I would not say anything in that regard. One more important point is there regarding the provision made under section 243 D (1) of the Bill in respect of the term of Panchayats which has been fixed at 5 years. On the basis of my personal experience, I would like to say that the Panchayats have their roots in the soil of this country and in the hearts of the people.

[English]

Panchayat at the village level is the best expression of direct democracy.

[Translation]

So we can hold election there every year. If elections are held after a period of two or three years, the village heads will not become dishonest and misappropriate or embezzle the Panchayat funds, because he will have to face the public at the time of elections just after one year. In case the term of the Panchayat is fixed at five years, he will develop a new sort of power structure in the village with his friends and colleagues. With

the help of the people having their own vested interests, he will be able to dominate the masses and there will be no check on him. No mention has been made about the Gram Sabhas in this Bill. The reply given by Shri Bhajan Lal is also not enough. When you talk of direct democracy and principles, the Gram Sabhas should have been mentioned in the Bill and it should be provided that on all the decisions taken by the Pradhans or the Panchayats, concurrence of the general public will be compulsory. Only then it will be democracy in the real sense of the term. If the term of the Panchayat is fixed at five years, it will have the backing of the ruling party and will have power and money from it. It will vanquish the very ideal of direct democracy. I would like to submit one technical point. It has been mentioned in the sub-section B of the section 243 E "To them," but by whom? All these things should also be made clear. This creates a doubt whether this thing will be done direct by the Central Government. So it should be clearly mentioned.

[English]

It shall be entrusted by the State Governments to them.

[Translation]

If it is made clear, there will be no scope for fault finding. In the end, I would like to point out that you have made a mention of the.

[English]

Grants-in-aid to the panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

[Translation]

It is correct that the Finance Commission will decide the matter, but there is no check on its working as to what it will do, how it will do and to what extent it will be allowed to grant money. On behalf of the weaker sections, and farmers, I would like to submit that States should get at least fifty per cent of their gross revenue receipts and it should be

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

guaranteed through this Constitution Amendment Bill.

[English]

50 of the gross revenues of the State shall devolve as a matter of course and as a matter of State obligation to the rural India.

[Translation]

It cannot be left to the discretion of some particular individual. So I have given a very important suggestion. No one will raise any objection to it that the CA&G should conduct the audit of Panchayats or the Election Commission should keep a watch on the elections to be held at the Panchayat level, but there are two main points in it. These are not our central institutions, but the national institutions. I think that besides these amendments, there are a number of other amendments to be made in our Constitution. The report of the election conducted at a particular level should be presented at that very level. For example the report of the Assembly elections should be presented in the assembly itself and the report of Panchayat should be submitted to the district Collector. The CA&G report should be submitted to the Assembly so that the Government may take remedial measures in pursuance of it. It should not go in the hands of the Governor to be locked in his drawers. It has been our experience in this House that a report which was to be laid before the House, was blocked at some other level for a long time. It should not happen that way and the report should be sent to the Legislative Assembly. At one particular level, this report should be sent to the Parliament and on the other level, it should be sent to the Legislative Assemblies. These are the amendments proposed by me and I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to consider and accept all my amendments to this Bill to make it more effective.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that both these amendments are progressive measures. But as of now, I will deal only with the first 64th Amendment Bill. I am in total agreement on the question of devolution of powers to the panchayats. Panchayats needed to be rejuvenated. There is no financial viability, thereby no election, and we needed to bring about uniformity. I have seen the Objects and I support all these Objects. But I have moved seven Amendments, five relating to the position of the Governor. I want to say a couple of things about the Governor. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai referred to Shri Syed Shahabuddin. He has not moved any Amendment so far as the Governor is concerned. Yesterday in my speech I quoted from the Constitution of India and the report of the Sarkaria Commission. I raise a Constitutional question right at this time. I will not press for this Amendment so that it gets rejected but I want to understand the situation. There is a need for the amendment of the Constitution itself on the qualification, position and powers of the Governor. As of now, I feel that Governor is an extra-constitutional authority. President of India can be impeached, Prime Minister can be impeached, the Speaker can be impeached but you cannot impeach the Governor and whatever he does in the State is final.

Sarkaria Commission has shown us a way. We must be conscious because Governor is neither answerable to the State Legislature nor is he answerable to the Parliament of India. Therefore, I raise an objection to giving very wide powers to the Governor. I was not present here when Shri P. Shankaranand said that this was the Constitutional language. I beg to differ from him.

17.00 hrs.

This should not be the Constitutional language. I want to understand from Shri Shankaranand or from anybody else that when we refer to the Government of the State, doesn't Governor get included? Or, when we refer to the Governor, does it mean Council of Minister also? It cannot be the position. I show two provisions in the Bill whereby I want to prove that you need to bind the

Governor to something, to the Council of Ministers. I invite the attention of the House of Page 4, Article 243 G of this Bill where the expression is this:

"43G. (1): The Governor of a State shall, as soon as may be within two years from the commencement of the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1989, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission....."

So far, the Finance Commission was not there, nor the Finance Commission will be constituted and the Governor has no necessity of consulting the Council of Ministers. There should be some expression saying that he will constitute the Finance Commission in consultation with the Council of Ministers... (*Interruptions*) That is not implied. That is what I want to understand. I am a student of Constitution without reading law in any University. I studied law on the basis of common sense. Sir, through you, I raise another question. On page 5, Article 243H of the Bill, it has been stated and I quote:

"243H (1): The accounts of the Panchayats shall be kept in such form as the Governor may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, prescribe...."

I have one objection that when the accounts will be audited by the CAG, why not it is audited by the Accountant General because he is an IA&AS man and he is a man on deputation invariably. This is my opinion. So, it should be done by the Accountant-General. If it is so, it will be a laudable thing and it will be a revolution made at the Panchayat level. But if it is done by the Comptroller and Auditor General, then the Governor will consult him and not the Council of Ministers. So, I want a definite answer to this question. I do not want the Governor to enjoy this power. The Governor should not enjoy the powers, as you have given him, because he

is not answerable to the Parliament whereas all other functionaries are answerable before us. This is one thing.

Secondly, I draw your attention to Page 3, lines 11 and 12.

Small wit great brag

I have corrected the language. You can consider that. I further draw your attention to page 5, line 30. I suggest that when we mention Election Commission, the impression goes that it is a matter of concentration of power. Why don't we add and say: "or its agency in the State such as the Chief Electoral Officer."? This is my suggestion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my amendments provide for the representation of the religious and the linguistic minorities. Sir, ours is a pluralistic society and the secret of the unity, integrity, progress and development of such a society lies in the balanced development of all sections of the society. It is, therefore, that I say that all the various sections must be duly represented in our various organisation and institutions.

Sir, I had already dealt with the subject at length while speaking on the Bill. I will not repeat all those arguments. But let us learn a lesson from the experience that we had in Karnataka. In Karnataka, there are the Panchayati Raj institutions. But the result was that in several districts—district after district—we failed to see the religious and linguistic minorities in these various institutions. That is a great defect and drawback in our democracy. It is, therefore, necessary that we have a very balanced approach and see that all the sections of our society are duly represented. There are several other arguments which I have covered while speaking on the Bill. I need not repeat all of them. I commend my amendments to the House and appeal to one and all to adopt them for the unity and integrity of the country and for the consolidation of the system that we propose to have.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I have moved this amendment looking to the available funds at the disposal of the village Panchayat. You are aware that infirm persons will naturally be joining this institution—the handicapped, the blind and the mentally retarded—not from a single place but from different villages and the funds that will be available at the disposal of the village will be very meagre. They have to look after the development of their own village. So, I have suggested that we take up this particular task at the intermediate level and at the district level.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIBHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Shahabuddin said that 'State Government' should be substituted for 'Governor'. As I have explained in detail on earlier occasions also, 'Governor' means 'State Government' because the Governor acts on the advice of the State Government. This has been the factual position ever since the Constitution was framed. The Constitution clearly defines the position of the Governor and it is wrong to say that he acts on his own. The hon. Member should not have any doubts about this. Only at one point in the Constitution is the Governor's role given an additional dimension. The Governor can use his discretionary powers to issue a notification for tribal areas for their welfare. This role is limited to this extent only. Beyond that Governor in fact implies State Government. So it is not proper that 'Governor' be substituted by 'State Government'. Today, every notice is issued in the name of the Governor. Governor signs the notice before it is notified.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow me one minute. In a recent incident, the Governor appointed new Vice-Chancellors for eight Universities without consulting the State Government. May I know under which provision of the Constitution or the Act this step was taken?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Sir, as you know

the Governor appoints a Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the State Government. But he does not do this in his capacity of as Governor. The Governor is also Chancellor of the University and if he feels that the Vice-Chancellor is not performing his functions properly, he has the right to replace him by a new incumbent. So he did not do this in his capacity of a Governor but that of a Chancellor. (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second point raised was that M.L.As, and M.Ps should be associated with the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. An M.L.A. should be a member of the Panchayat Samiti and an M.P. should be a member of the Zila Parishad. This is certainly a valid point but as you know we have left this matter for the State Government to decide. If they want to do so they may do it. As far as I understand, the State Governments would definitely want to include an M.P. in the Zila Parishad as the M.P. would be a spokesman for his constituency. Similarly an M.L.A. too can be a member of a Panchayat Samiti. Some state have been given this option so that they do not raise any objections. But your State will certainly adopt it as we have given them the right to do so. It has been said that the Governor has got vast powers and that he is not answerable to anyone. There are certain provisions in our Constitution. He has to act according to those provisions and thus he too becomes answerable.

A reference has also been made to the Finance Commission. I may tell your that Finance Commission may be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the State Government.

It was also said that all classes should have a representation. As far as this point is concerned we have provided reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and women. Earlier they were very poorly represented. It is true that the minorities and backward classes should have some representation. They are more or less represented by the normally elected representatives but we have taken this step to overcome the very poor representation of women. It was also said that 'Gram Sabhas' should be men-

tioned. Barring one or two States, all States have been given the right to hold a meeting of the 'Gram Sabha' every six months. No restricting have been imposed on them. Similarly a 50% share in the State revenue has been asked for. As you know the Finance Commission weighs all the pros and cons before determining the share to be given to each Panchayat. That would be the basis of calculating the share of each Panchayat and efforts would be made to give them as much as possible. A mention was made of the C.A.G.'s role as a watchdog. It was asked whether the C.A.G.'s Report has been presented or not. One should think carefully before one speaks. Our Government accepted all conditions including setting up of a committee. When the committee was set up the Opposition did not participate in it because they knew that it was a non-issue. Then they asked for the C.A.G.'s Report to be presented in the House. When that was done they wanted a discussion to be held on it. When the Government agreed to it they resigned their seats. They could have stayed and discussed it and expressed their opinion on it. But they chose to escape from the scene.

I have tried to clear the doubts that have been raised and now I request the House to pass this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shahabuddin, it is your amendment. Do you want to move it or not?

SHRI BHAIJAN LAL: I would say that the amendments proposed by him be rejected if he does not withdraw them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Government Amendment Nos. 35 to 41 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Bhajan Lal to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, for line 10, substitute—

"THE PANCHAYATS AND THE NAGARPALIKAS CHAPTER I—THE PANCHAYATS" (35)—

Page 1, line 12,

omit "revenue" (36)—

Page 4, line 42,

for "Sixty-fourth", substitute "Sixty-second" (37)—

Page 6, line 13,

for "Part", substitute "Chapter" (38)—

Page 6, line 23,

for "Part", substitute "Chapter" (39)—

Page 6, line 31,

for "Part", substitute "Chapter" (40)—

Page 6, line 35,

for "Sixty-fourth", substitute "Sixty-second" (41)—

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 8 and 42 to 49 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I come to the amendments moved by Prof. Saifuddin Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I would like to withdraw them.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.
Amendments Nos. 19 to 25 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 to 32 and 50 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I come to the amendment to clause 3 moved by Shri Uttam Rathod.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 52 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Government No. 34 to Clause 1 moved by Shri Bhajan Lal to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 3,

for "Sixty-fourth", substitute

"Sixty-second", (34)—

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the Clauses to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, as amended, Clause 3 and Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill,"

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 3

17.25 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.	Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati	Charles, Shri A.
Basavaraju, Shri G.S.	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Basheer, Shri T.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Bharat Singh, Shri	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarao
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Bhoye, Shri R.M.	Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
Bhoye, Shri S.S.	Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Birbal, Shri	Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Birinder Singh, Shri	Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Brahma Dutt, Shri	Das, Shri Sudarsan
Budania, Shri Narendra	Das Munsil, Shri Priya Ranjan
Buta Singh, S.	Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murli	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Digvijay Sinh, Dr.	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Harpal Singh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jhikram, Shri M.L.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Debi	
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Kamal Nath, Shri	Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Law, Shri Asutosh
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Kamal Kumar, Kumari	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Mahalingam, Shri M.
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Mahendra Singh, Shri
Keyur Bhushan, Shri	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal	Mane, Shri Muralidhar
Khirhar, Shri R.S.	Mane, Shri R.S.
Kinder Lal, Shri	Manorama Singh, Shrimati
Kishku, Shri Prithvi Chand	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Krishna Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kujur, Shri Maurice	Mishra, Shri Shripati
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Mishra, Shri Umakant
Kunjambu, Shri	Misra, Shri Nityananda
Kunwar Ram, Shri	Modi, Shri Vishnu
Kuriën, Prof. P.J.	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Motilal Singh, Shri	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri C.D.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patel, Shri G.I.
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patel, Shri U.H.
Namgyal, Shri P.	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Natarajan, Shri K.R.	Patil, Shri H.B.
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Odeyar, Shri Channiah	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pandey, Shri Madan	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Prabhu, Shri R.
Panja, Shri A.K.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Pant, Shri K.C.	Prakash Chandra, Shri
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Puran Chandra, Shri

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Rao, Shri K.S.
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rath, Shri Somnath
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Rathawa, Shri Amarsingh
Raghuraj Singh, Chauḍhary	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Raut, Shri Bhola
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Ravani, Shri Navin
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Rawat, Shri Harish
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	Sait, Shri Azeez
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Dhan, Shri	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Ram Singh, Shri	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Saṁhe, Shri Vasant
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Sethi, Shri P.C.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Shaktawat, Prof, Nirmala Kumari

Shankarlal, Shri	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Soren, Shri Harihar
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Sukh Ram, Shri
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Suman, Shri R.P.
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Singh, Shri D.G.	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singh, Shri K.N.	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad	Thakur, Shri C.P.
Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap	Thambi Durai, Shri M.
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap	Thangaraju, Shri S.
Singh, Shri N. Tombi	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra	Thungon, Shri P.K.

Tigga, Shri Simon	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Van, Shri Deep Narain	Zainul Basher, Shri

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*,
the result** of the division is:

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

AYES: 338

Verma, Dr. C.S.

NOES: Nil

Verma, Shrimati Usha

The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of the House and by a majority of not
less than two-thirds of the Members present
and voting.

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

*Clause 2, as amended, Clause 3 and
Clause 1, as amended, were added to the
Bill.*

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

Yadav, Shri Kailash

"That the Enacting Formula and the
Title stand part of the Bill."

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Yadav, Shri R.N.

The motion was adopted

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were
added to the Bill*

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, Ch. Ram Parkash, Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta, Shri Swami Prasad Singh, Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy, Shri S. Singaravadivel, Shri K. Mohan Das, Shri Kali Prasad Pandey, Shri Ganga Ram, Prof. Mijinlung Kamson, and Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah.

**The result of this Division applies to each of the clauses 2, 3 and 1 separately.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, there are situations where there is a conflict between the heart and the head. So, my heart is for the spirit of the Bill and my head is against the letter of the Bill. But there is a beautiful couplet by Iqbal which says:

"Aechha hai dil ke paas rahe, paas-bane akil,
Lekin kabhi-kabhi use tanha bhee chhod do."

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: You are about to set up a parliamentary museum and archives also. Is it a fact?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: I think, it will be required by some here.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Division No. 4

17.29 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Abdullah, Begum Akbar Jahan

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Balaraman, Shri L.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimal	Chandrashekharaappa, Shri T.V.
Banatwall, Shri G.M.	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Charles, Shri A.
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Basavaraju, Shri G.S.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Basheer, Shri T.	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.	Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Bharat Singh, Shri	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
Bhoye, Shri R.M.	Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Bhoye, Shri S.S.	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Bhumij, Shri Haren	Dalbir Singh, Shri
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Birbal, Shri	Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Birinder Singh, Shri	Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Brahma Dutt, Shri	Das, Shri Sudarsan
Budania, Shri Narendra	Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Buta Singh, S.	Dennis, Shri N.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Deora, Shri Murli

Dev. Shri Sontosh Mohan	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Digvijay Singh, Dr.	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawat
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Harpal Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Ganga Ram, Shri	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kamal Nath, Shri	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kamal Kumari, Kumari	Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	Law, Shri Asutosh
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Keyur Bhushan, Shri	Mahalingam, Shri M.
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Mahendra Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Khatti, Shri Nirmal	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Khirhar, Shri R.S.	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Mane, Shri Murlidhar
Kinder Lal, Shri	Mane, Shri R.S.
Kishku, Shri Prithvi Chand	Manorama Singh, Shrimati
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Krishna Singh, Shri	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Kujur, Shri Maurice	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Mishra, Shri Shripati
Kunjambu, Shri	Mishra, Shri Umakant
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	
Kunwar Ram, Shri	Misra, Shri Nityananda

Modi, Shri Vishnu	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Mohandas, Shri K.	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Panja, Shri A.K.
Motilal Singh, Shri	Pant, Shri K.C.
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya	Patel, Shri C.D.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patel, Shri G.I.
Namgyal, Shri P	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Patel, Shri U.H.
Natarajan, Shri K.R.	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Patil, Shri H.B.
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Prabhu, Shri R.	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Prakash Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Puran Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Rao, Shri K.S.
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rath, Shri Somnath
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Rathawa, Shri Amarsingh
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Raut, Shri Bhola
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Ravani, Shri Navin
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Rawat, Shri Harish
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	Sait, Shri Azeez
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Dhan, Shri	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Prakash , Ch.	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Ram Singh, Shri	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sen, Shri Bholanath	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Shahabuddin, Shri Syed	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Shaktawat, Prof, Nirmala Kumari	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Shankarlal, Shri	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Soren, Shri Harihar
Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Sukh Ram, Shri
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Suman, Shri R.P.
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Singaravadivel, Shri S.	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singh, Shri D.G.	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thakur, Shri C.P.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Thambi Durai, Shri M.	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Thangaraju, Shri S.	Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Tigga, Shri Simon	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	Zainul Basher, Shri

Van. Shri Deep Narain

NOES

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

*Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to Correction**, the result of the division is:

Verma, Dr. C.S.

Ayes: 343

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Noes: 1

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the

**The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes. Shri Subhash Yadav, Ch. Sunder Singh, Shrimati Chandra Tripathi, Shri Arvind T. Kamble, Shri Prabhu Lal Rawat, Shrimati Manemma Anjiah, Shri M.L. Jhikram, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli and Shri Manku Ram Sodi.

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to read out two of my couplets on this occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Read them out. The second Bill is going to be introduced.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister has taken a historic step by introducing this Bill in the House. On behalf of the entire House, On behalf of my voters and the whole country, I would like to congratulate him and read out 4 lines of my poem. (*Interruptions*) Why do you make haste. It does not matter whether you keep it on record or keep it in your heart.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any object if it finds place in both.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is:-

"Ab satta seemit nahin rahegi,
dilli aur Bhopal tak,

Lok raj ka rath pahunchega,
gaon, gali, chaupal tak,

Rajiv raj is kranti sudha ko
jan jan tak pahunchae ga,

Nayi diwali, naya dussehra,
mera desh manaye ga."

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is:

"Shabash Rajiv Bhaiya tumne Kamaai
Kiya,

Aise hi aap aage chalo, hum
tumhare saath ha in."

Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989. Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 5

17.32 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.	Bhoye, Shri S.S.
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Birbal, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Birinder Singh, Shri
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh	Budania, Shri Narendra
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi	Buta Singh, S.
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Baitha, Shri D.L.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari	Chandrashekharaappa, Shri T.V.
Bala Goud, Shri T.	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Balaraman, Shri L.	Charles, Shri A.
Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala	Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Banatwall, Shri G.M.	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Basavaraju, Shri G.S.	Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Basheer, Shri T.	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Bharat Singh, Shri	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Bhoye, Shri R.M.	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Ganga Ram, Shri
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Deora, Shri Murli	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Digvijay Sinh, Dr.	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Harpal Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Kinder Lal, Shri
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Jayamohan, Shri A.	Krishna Kumar, Shri S.
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Krishna Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Jitendra Prasada, Shri	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Jitendra Singh, Shri	Kujur, Shri Maurice
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.
Kabuli Shri Abdul Rashid	Kunjambu, Shri
Kamal Nath, Shri	Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kamal Kumar, Kumari ,	Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	Law, Shri Asutosh
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Keyur Bhushan, Shri	Mahalingam, Shri M.
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Mahendra Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Khirhar, Shri R.S.	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Mane, Shri R.S.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Nawai Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Mehta, Shri Haroobhai

Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Netam, Shri Arvind

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Pandey, Shri Madan

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Mohandas, Shri K.

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Motilal Singh, Shri

Panja, Shri A.K.

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Pant, Shri K.C.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Patel, Shri C.D.

Naikar Shri D.K.

Patel, Shri G.I.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Patel, Shri U.H.

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Feruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Ram Singh, Shri
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Prabhu, Shri R.	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Prakash Chandra, Shri	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Puran Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Rao, Shri K.S.
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Rath, Shri Somnath
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Raut, Shri Bhola
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Ravani, Shri Navin
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	Rawat, Shri Harish

Rawat Shri Kamla Prasad	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Sait, Shri Azeez	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Salahuddin, Shri	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Satyendra Chandra. Shri	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Singh, Shri D.G.
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sen, Shri Bholanath	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra
Shankarlal, Shri	Sodi Shri Mankuram
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Soren, Shri Harihar
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala

Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Suman, Shri R.P.	Verma, Dr. C.S.
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Sunder Singh, Ch.	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Vir Sen, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Tewary, Prof. K.K.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Thakur, Shri C.P.	Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
Thambi Durai, Shri M.	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Tigga, Shri Simon	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	Zainul Basher, Shri
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	

Van. Shri Deep Narain,

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to Correction*,
the result of the division is:

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes: Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shri Brahma Dutt, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri K.N. Singh, Shrimati Basavarajeswari, Shri T. Thangaraju, Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah, Shri Syed Shahabuddin, Prof. Saifuddin Soz and Shri M.L. Jhikram.

Ayes: 343

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. If the House agrees, we will take up all the three Clauses together.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: Yes.

Clause 2—Insertion of new chapters II to V

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (Shrimati Mohsinha Kidwai): On behalf of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 10, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (2)

Page 2, line 40, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (3)

Page 6, line 29, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (4)

SHRI SYED SHABABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move

Page 2, lines 1 and 2,—

for "the economic importance or"

substitute "and" (5)

Page 2, line 3,—

omit "about" (6)

Page 2,—

omit lines 6 to 13. (7)

Page 2, line 15,—

for "such" substitute "the" (8)

Page 2, line 16,—

omit "as may be specified in such law." (9)

Page 2, line 20,—

for "twenty" substitute "ten" (10)

Page 2, line 34,—

for "three lakhs" substitute "on lakh" (11)

Page 2, line 36,—

for "three lakhs" substitute "one lakh" (12)

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 13. (13)

Page 3,—

omit lines 22 to 29. (14)

Page 3, line 31,—

for "representation"

substitute "nomination by State Government" (15)

Page 3, line 31,—

after "persons" insert "upto five" (16)

Page 4,—

omit lines 1 to 24. (17)

Page 4,—

omit lines 25 to 39. (18)

Page 5, line 3,—

omit "and Wards Committees" (19)

Page 5,—

omit lines 12 to 14. (20)

Page 5,—

omit lines 28 to 32. (21)

Page 6, line 43,—

after "consolidate the"
insert "development" (22)

Page 6, line 45,—

for "as a whole"

substitute "by adding schemes and
project of relevance and benefit to
the district as a whole (23)

Page 7, lines 6 and 7,—

for "the population of the Panchayat
at the district level and of the
Municipalities" substitute "rural and
urban population" (24)

Page 7, line 41 and 42,—

for "the population of the Municipalities
and of the Panchayats"

substitute "rural and urban population"
(25)

Page 8, lines 32 and 33,—

omit "and Wards Committee" (26)

Page 8, lines 35 and 36,—

omit "and Wards Committee" (27)

Page 8, line 39,—

omit "or Wards Committee" (28)

Page 9, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "or is under any acknowledge-
ment of allegiance or adherence to a
foreign State" (29)

Page 9, line 15,—

omit "or Wards Committee" (30)

Page 9, line 17,—

for "Governor" substitute "State Gov-
ernment" (31)

Page 9, lines 19 and 20,—

for "Governor" substitute "State Gov-
ernment" (32)

Page 9, lines 27 and 28,—

omit "or Wards Committee" (33)

SHR HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahme-
dabad): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 21, insert—

"(2A) The executive powers of a
Municipal Corporation shall vest in
the Mayor-in-Council headed by the
Chairperson of the Corporation and
consisting of such elected members
as are appointed by the Chairperson
provided that the total strength of the

Mayor-in-Council shall not exceed 20 per cent of the total elected membership of the Corporation." (34)

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 43, insert—

"(8) Seats shall be reserved for religious and linguistic minorities in every Municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Municipality as the population of the religious and linguistic minorities in that municipal area bears to the total population of that area." (38)

Page 4,—

after line 16, insert—

"(c) reservation of seats for religious and linguistic minorities." (39)

Page 4, line 31, —

add at the end—

"as also with respect to reservation of seats for religious and linguistic minorities." (40)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 21, insert—

"Provided that reservation of seats shall be made for socially and

educationally backward classes and minorities in proportion to the ratio of their population in the Municipality." (41)

Clause 3—*Addition of Twelfth Schedule*

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: I beg to move:

Page 10,—

for lines 13 and 14, substitute—

"15 Welfare of the Weaker sections and in particular of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other socially and educationally backward classes and minorities." (35)

Page 10, line 33,—

add at the end—

"and environment" (36)

Page 10,—

after line 40, add—

"38. Management of natural calamities and relief and rehabilitation.

"39. Promotion of Tourism." (37)

Clause 1—Short Title and Commencement

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: On behalf of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 3, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (1)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have moved 29 amendments

but I would like to place for the consideration of the House only eight basic amendments.

[*Translation*]

At one place, there is a mention of a population of 10 lakh, but no explanation has been given for the rationale behind fixing this limit of 10 lakh. It is all right if the mover of the Bill makes this clear, otherwise in my opinion the limit for city and town should be ten lakh. Another drawback in this Bill is that it is silent about the structure of the Nagarpalika if the population exceeds 20 lakh or is less than that? I have moved an amendment in this regard only. On page 3 line 31, where there is a mention of the Municipal system, it says that—

[*English*]

"The Legislature of a State may, by law provide for the representation, in a Municipality, of persons"

Sir, I feel that the word 'representation' is not appropriate. There cannot be representation of persons. This is really a matter of nomination of certain individuals to the Municipalities.

[*Translation*]

That is why I have submitted that nomination should be made by the State Government.

Thirdly, the number has not been specified. The limit, whether it is 5 or 25 should be specified. I have suggested that its limit should be fixed at 5.

There is one more amendment. The concept of ward committees and zonal committees may result in a conflict of jurisdiction. Not only me, but a number of other hon. Members have also expressed similar doubts. So far as the question of constitution

of Committees is concerned, any Municipal Corporation can set up small committees for a particular area. This is its inherent power. We need not introduce any amendment in the Constitution for that purpose. If the Government creates any structure at the higher level, a conflicting situation may arise between the higher level and the lower-level structure. Therefore, it would be better to drop the suggestion of going into exhaustive details of the concept of the zonal committees and ward committees at this stage.

Then, there is also a mention about the district planning at one place. In this regard my submission is that on the basis of the discussion a view that emerged is that all Panchayat plans in a particular district combined together will constitute the district plan. But I do not agree with this view because there are a number of such schemes which are related with the entire district, its population and their welfare. Now Primary schools have to be opened in every area since they have to be inter-linked, but when a training college has to be set up for the entire district, what is the need of linking it? District plan will not necessarily be formulated by combining the village plans. Therefore, the district plans should also be included in it. This thing is not clear in the clause, due to which conflict arises.

I want to submit one more point. There should be a forum where the problems relating to villages and district could be discussed together. The Hon. Prime Minister has also hinted towards the rural and urban areas in his speech. A forum should be constituted for the implementation of plans and all relevant matters should be discussed there. Our picture of Zila Panchayat makes it appear that the Zila Panchayat will be concerned only with the rural areas and that the urban areas in the district will have no relation with it. I feel that in the Zila Panchayats, not only the villages and blocks, but all the civic bodies should be represented. Only then

can it be a representative institution of the whole district in the real sense of the term. I have said this in my amendment number 24.

In the end, my submission is that on page 9 a strange thing appears with regard to qualification. It is good that the Government has made a provision for qualification. It provides that the people who really do not deserve to become people's representatives should be debarred from it. But it has been mentioned here:-

[English]

If he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign state...

[Translation]

Upto this point, it is absolutely correct. It is clear that such a person cannot make a representative institution and as such, such a provision is a must. But what has been said after this.

[English]

"....or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign state."

[Translation]

I do not understand Government's intention here. I have myself been a student of law. I think it would be wrong to use such an expression for something which is covered under the law of some foreign country.

[English]

Anybody who has acknowledge the loyalty of another country should obviously be debarred from citizenship.

[Translation]

It is not necessary to include it here. I hope

either the Minister of law would clarify it or else it should be deleted.

I would like to reiterate that the word 'Governor' should be re-considered. This is the basic thing due to which some doubts have arisen in the political circles regarding these Bills. This point has not yet been made clear. I think the hon. Minister of law would further clarify it.

In the end, I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister that he may consider my suggestions and accept them as far as possible. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Spaker, Sir, with profound respect to the Minister who has replied, I wish he had dealt with the subject matter of the amendment which has already been projected in our submission during the debate. Sir, I beg to move the amendment that the Executive powers of a Municipal Corporation should vest in the Mayor and the Council. The Mayor and the Council has a connotation that instead of the Municipal Commissioner exercising the power, the real executive power must be with the Mayor advised by the Council, just on the pattern of Cabinet system. After all a local self government is in a sense the cradle of parliamentary democracy. Today, a Municipal Councillor is a Member of Parliament in the making. Therefore, to start with a local self government institution, Parliamentary democratic system or cabinet system should be reflected in the functioning. Today in many States, including Gujarat, real executive power is vested in bureaucracy headed by the Municipal Commissioner. In some States the Mayor and the Council system is followed to some extent. I wish by this historical amendment, for which the nation will be indebted to the Prime Minister, it should also have been provided that executive powers of the Municipal body, municipal corporation to start

with, are vested in the Mayor and the Council.

Another amendment which I have proposed is that the subject matter of one of the items to be transferred to the Corporation for the functioning of the Municipalities should be the welfare of the weaker sections and SC/ST is mentioned in particular here. But there are other backward classes who are socially and educationally backward. The Mandal Commission has discussed it and the Commission has shown how in some respects some communities of social and educationally backward classes are more backward and ill represented compared to the SC & ST. Therefore, it is high time that we should do something concrete for other backward classes. Apart from reservation of services, adequate representation in the local self government institution should also be provided. That was the idea which I wanted to project by moving this amendment.

Then, Sir, I have suggested certain more subject for incorporation. The Bill also takes care of urban forestry. I want to expand it by saying that it should also take care of environment. So, the Urban Forestry should read as Urban Forestry and Environment.

Again there is another amendment of natural calamity, relief and rehabilitation. Famine, drought and there are other such situations under which the local self governments are functioning but they have in fact no power. If you make it clear that the management of natural calamity and relief and rehabilitation should also be the subject of power to be exercised by the local self government, then that would be better.

Similarly, I want the municipal bodies also to work for the promotion of tourism by way of making a specific entry.

I commend this for acceptance by the Government and I hope the Government will

endorse the idea so that if not today, at least in the near future all these things can be taken care of.

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already explained my amendments to the Bill. I request the House to accept them.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved an amendment to Clause 243 (Q), sub-section (2). Reservation has been made for women of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category. These are welcomed measures. Without consulting each other, Shri Haroobhai Mehta, Banatwalla and myself have moved at least one similar amendment, which indicates that we think on the same wave length. That is also a proof that it is a very genuine amendment. I want reservation for socially and educationally backward people as also minorities. Now, Haroobhaiji referred to Mandal Commission. In the Seventh Lok Sabha, it was a popular theme and it was raised here a number of times. I saw the recommendations. I had difference of opinion with some of the recommendations because Mandal Commission has gone beyond 50 per cent. If we accept all recommendations in respect of scholarships, admissions, appointments, it will be more than 50 per cent. We cannot go beyond fifty per cent. The Supreme Court has decided that the upper limit for reservations will be 50 per cent. But the Mandal Commission has recognised backward classes—socially and educationally backward classes.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: I may point out a case where Supreme Court has itself said that 50 per cent is not a sacrosanct formula and 50 per cent was taken by Supreme Court in the context of

[Sh. Haroobhai Mehta]

reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only. For other backward classes, we are not contemplating here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I beg to differ. I have one Jankinath vs. the State of Jammu and Kashmir case....

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: In Soshit Mazdoor Karmachari Sangh case, the Supreme Court has stated... (*Interruption*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: One great merit of Mandal Commission Report is that, it has recognised not only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but genuine backward classes and socially and educationally backward people. Therefore, while speaking on this amendment, I would urge the Government that it should institute a Committee to go into the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and it should implement those recommendations.

Now, Sir, I plead with the Law Minister through you, that we should respond favourably to this amendment that reservation should be made for socially and educationally backward people, as also minorities. Otherwise, Nagarpalika or Panchayats or Municipalities or whatever name you give, will not be democratic. Because some sections—a great chunk of minorities—are not only poor but they are very illiterate. Therefore for educationally backward people, socially backward people and minorities seats should be reserved in the municipalities.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his amendment, Shri

Shahabuddin has suggested setting up of Planning Committee at the district level to formulate plans, because at present there is no such body where district planning could be discussed. The biggest drawback is the absence of linkage of municipalities with the planning above the district level. These committees have been set up to include both the Municipal Area Town Committees and the Notified Town Area Committees which were hitherto functioning independently so as to pave way for proper planning at the district level. The Bill provides for election of members by the Board in proportion to the population. The Panchayat will elect their own members and both will participate in the planning process jointly. As per the proposed provisions, the number of members should not exceed 21. Through the provisions of the Bill, the gap between rural and urban areas are sought to be bridged and all the facilities will soon reach the rural areas. The main emphasis is on development of relations between the rural and the urban areas. Through the proposed committees which are sought to be formed on the principle of representation in proportion to municipalities and urban population, bridges are sought to be built between them. The second suggestion which the hon. Member made was that the word 'representation' should be substituted by 'nomination'. The word 'representation' has been deliberately used because the intention is to give representation to experts as the public figures usually get elected. The word representation has been included to have experts, planners, economists architects and the people familiar with the working of the municipal boards, municipalities and corporations. As regards the third suggestion of the hon. Member, I am not able to understand why he is insisting on the omission of this clause, because nobody will like a person owing allegiance to a foreign nation to contest the elections in the country. Persons, who are not citizens of India, have been clearly debarred from contesting the elec-

tions. In my opinion, the persons owing allegiance to foreign nations, though citizens, should themselves not contest the elections.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Who will decide the question of allegiance. It is clear that the law alone will decide about the voting rights of citizens. But if the Central Government wants to be armed with the power to decide the question of national allegiance, a law to this effect will have to be enacted, because such a thing cannot be left to the discretion of district authorities.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: There are many ways to judge who owes allegiance to which country. Under the present circumstance, it is our responsibility to see that the persons owing allegiance to foreign nations are not allowed to contest the elections.

Another suggestion was regarding Ward Committee and Zonal Committees. As I said, the intention is to maintain links between the representatives of the people and the electorate. Councillors elected by 48,000 voters find it difficult to maintain links with them and to take up their problems of electricity, cleanliness of bylanes and garbage disposal. In view of this, provision has been made to set up ward committees and zonal committees in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta having population above 50 lakh. I think this is very appropriate and it will help in providing facilities to the people. So far as the question of political conflicts is concerned they are to be faced in a democracy. Conflicts do emerge whenever new laws are enacted and additional facilities are given, but these can be dealt with. Provision of 30 lakh has been made on the assumption that by the turn of the century, the number of metropolitan cities will rise to 21 from 7 at present. Especially a provision of 30 lakh has been made to facilitate planning of big corporations of metropolises, as provision of upto 10 lakh will not serve the purpose. This covers the cities

like Bombay and Calcutta. So far as Shri Mehta's question of granting executive powers to Mayors-in-Council is concerned, I would like to inform that at present such powers exist only in Calcutta. However, States are free to delegate these powers to anybody they like. Similarly, the provision of reservation for Harijans and Adivasis enshrined in the Constitution is being extended to women. In my view the weaker sections and the socially and economically backward people are covered under this provision. I think there is no need for this. As regards Shri Banatwalla's submission, I would like to say that reservation in the name of religion and language would be against the tenets of the constitution. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Members to withdraw the amendments moved by them in the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Government amendments to Clause 2 moved by Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 2, line 10, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (2)

Page 2, line 40, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (3)

Page 6, line 29, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (4)

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the amendments moved by Shri Syed Shahabuddin to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5 to 33 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mehta, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Has Mr. Mehta leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 34 was by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I want to press them.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the amendments moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 38, 39 and 40 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, are you withdrawing your amendment?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Has Prof. Soz leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 41 was by leave withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mehta, are you withdrawing your amendments to Clause 3?

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Has Mr. Haroobhai Mehta leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments Nos. 35, 36 and 37 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Government Amendment No. 1 to Clause 1, moved by Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 3, for "Sixty-fifth"

Substitute "Sixty-third" (1)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the clauses to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by Division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, Clause 3 and Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The Lok Sabha divided :

18.02 hrs.

Division No. 6

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri	Bhoye, Shri S.S.
Anand Singh, Shri	Bhumij, Shri Haren
Ansari, Shri Z.R.	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Antony, Shri P.A.	Birbal, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.	Birinder Singh, Shri
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi	Brahma Dutt, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish	Budania, Shri Narendra
Azad, Shri Ghulam, Nabi	Buta Singh, S.
Berwa, Shri Banwari Lal	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Baitha, Shri D.L.	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari	Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.
Bala Goud, Shri T.	Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Balaraman, Shri L.	Charles, Shri A.
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.	Charurvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Basavarajeswari, Shrimati	Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Basavaraju, Shri G.S.	Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao
Bharat Singh, Shri	Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram	Chidambaram, Shri P.
Bhatia, Shri R.L.	Choudhari, Shrimati Usha
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.	Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Bhoye, Shri R.M.	Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Deora, Shri Murli	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gohil, Shri G.B.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Digvijaya Singh, Shri	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila	Harpal Singh, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo	Jagannath Prasad, Shri
Engti, Shri Biren Singh	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Ganga Ram, Shri	Jayamohan, Shri A.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Krishna Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Jhikram, Shri M.L.	Kujur, Shri Maurice
Jitendra Prasada, Shri	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.
Jitendra Singh, Shri	Kunjambu, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kamal Nath, Shri	Kumen, Prof. P.J.
Kamat, Shri Gurudas	Law, Shri Asutosh
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Kamla Kumari, Kumari.	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Kamson, prof. Meijinlung	Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Keyur Bhushan, Shri	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Mane, Shri Murlidhar
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)	Mane, Shri R.S.
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)	Manorama Singh, Shrimati
Khatttri, Shri Nirmal	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Khirhar, Shri R.S.	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Kinder Lal, Shri	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand	Mishra, Shri Shripati

Mishra, Shri Umakant	Pandey, Shri Manoj
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mohandas, Shri K.	Panja, Shri A.K.
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Pant, Shri K.C.
Motilal Singh, Shri	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya	Patel, Shri C.D.
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Naikar, Shri D.K.	Patel, Shri U.H.
Namgyal, Shri P.	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Natarajan, Shri K.R.	Patil, Shri H.B.
Natwar Singh, Shri K.	Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Prakash Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Puran Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Rao, Shri K.S.
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rath, Shri Somnath
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Raut, Shri Bhola
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Ravani, Shri Navin
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Rawat, Shri Harish
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sait, Shri Azeez
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Ramulu, Shri H.G.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sen, Shri Bholanath	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Shaktawat, Prof, Nirmala Kumari	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Shankarlal, Shri	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Shankaranand, Shri B	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Soren, Shri Harihar
Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Sukh Ram, Shri
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Suman, Shri R.P.
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Singaravadevel, Shri S.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri D.G.	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singh, Shri K.N.	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha

Thakur, Shri C.P.	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Thambi Durai, Shri M.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yadav, Shri Subhas
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	Zainul Basher, Shri

Van, Shri Deep Narain

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to corrections*,
the result** of the Division is:

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mathabhai

Ayes: 325

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Noes: Nil

Verma, Dr. C.S.

The Motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the
Members present and voting.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

The motion was adopted

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

*Clause 2, as amended, Clause 3 and
Clause 1, as amended, were added to the
Bill.*

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

MR. SPEAKER: The question:

Yadav, Shri Kailash

*"That the Enacting Formula and the
Title stand part of the Bill.*

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes:
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala Bai, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, Dr. Digvijay Singh,
Shri Harooobhai Mehta, Shri A.S. Gounder, Shrimati Kesharbai Kshirsagar, Shri G.I. Patel, Shri
Mahendra Singh, Shri Balkavi Balragi, Shrimati Manemma Anjiah, Shri T. Basheer, Shri
Simon Tigga, Shri Nandlal Choudhary, Shri M. Mahalingam, and Begum Akbar Jahah
Abdullah.

**The result of this Division applies to each of the clauses 2, 3 and 1 separately.

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

18.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose that the sitting of the House may be extended by half-an-hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Till the Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill is passed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The sitting of the House is extended till the Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill is passed.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill we have before us creates a very complex structure of municipal administration. I am afraid that the structure that we have envisaged in this Bill is so complex that perhaps one year's time that we have given for its implementation and application may run out and the necessary proceedings may not be completed. Because, what is intended is that after this Bill is passed today, every State shall have its own legislation and then it shall frame the rules and then those rules shall be implemented, all within one year of the notification by the Central Government of the

coming into force of this Bill.

I am afraid that perhaps that time schedule may not be completed and we might be left, by virtue of this Bill, with a legal and constitutional vacuum and that is where I would like to caution the Honourable House that in passing this Bill we are running a great risk of bringing the entire municipal administration of the country to a total stand-still, and I would, therefore, like to suggest that we should have due sense of caution before we pass this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier, the apprehensions of Shri Shahabuddin are unfounded as the Bill has been introduced in the House after deep thinking and consultations. The Bill was brought forward after consultations with the representatives of the people, the cross-section of the public and the experts. It is not correct to say that Government has included the provisions in the bill of its own. Therefore, the apprehensions of some of the hon. Members that some complications might crop up are not well-founded. When the respective legislatures will enact laws, they will look at it from their own viewpoint. This is a welcome step and will be widely appreciated. There is no complication in it and when it will reach the grassroot level, no such thing will be seen.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all right.

[English]

You are my best wisher

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 7

18.07 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmed, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Ghulam, Nabi

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Berwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banatwalla, Shri G.M.

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birinder Singh, Shri

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Buta Singh, S.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Chandrasekhar, Shrimari M.	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Chandresh Mumari, Shrimati	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Charles, Shri A.	Digvijay Singh, Dr.
Charurvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Choudhary Shri Nandlal	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ganga Ram, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Deora, Shri Murli	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Gohil, Shri G.B.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Kamal Nath, Shri
Gounder, Shri A.S.	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Halder, Prof. M.R.	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Harpal Singh, Shri	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Jadeja, Shri D.P.	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Jagannath Prasad, Shri	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)
Jain, Shri Dal Chander	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	Khatttri, Shri Nirmal
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur	Kinder Lal, Shri
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	Krishna Singh, Shri
Jayamohan, Shri A.	Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Jena, Shri Chintamani	Kujur, Shri Maurice
Jhikram, Shri M.L.	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri	Kunjambu, Shri
Jitendra Singh, Shri	Kunwar Ram, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.
Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid	Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Law, Shri Asutosh	Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal
Lowang, Shri Wangpha	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
Mahabir Prasad, Shri	Mushran, Shri Ajay
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Mahalingam, Shri M.	Naik, Shri Shantaram
Mahendra Singh, Shri	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh	Namgyal, Shri P.
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman	Natarajan, Shri K.R.
Malviya, Shri Bapulal	Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Mane, Shri R.S.	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Manorama Singh, Shrimati	Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai	Netam, Shri Arvind
Meira Kumar, Shrimati	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Mishra, Shri Shripati	Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad
Mishra, Shri Umakant	Pandey, Shri Madan
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Pandey, Shri Manoj
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Mohandas, Shri K.	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan	Panja, Shri A.K.
Motilal Singh, Shri	Pant, Shri K.C.

Panwar, Shr Satyanarayan	Puran Chandra, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain.Chand	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Patel, Shri C.D.	Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Patel, Shri G.I.	Rai, Shri Ramdeo
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri U.H.	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Ram Singh, Shri
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Prabhu, Shri R.	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Pradhani, Shri K.	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Prakash Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rathawa, Shri Amarsingh	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Ravani, Shri Navin	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rawat, Shri Harish	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Sait, Shri Azeez	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Salahuddin, Shri	Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Singh, Shri D.G.
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sen, Shri Bholanath	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Shankarlal, Shri	Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Soren, Shri Harihar	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin	Van. Shri Deep Narain
Sparrow, Shri R.S.	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Sukh Ram, Shri	Verma, Dr. C.S.
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala	Verma, Shrimati Usha
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Vir Sen, Shri
Suman, Shri R.P.	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Sunder Singh, Ch.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing	Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Tewary, Prof. K.K.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Thakur, Shri C.P.	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Thambi Durai, Shri M.	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb	Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result of the division is:

Ayes: 331

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted.

18.08 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House shall take up the next item-Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill.

Shri Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill futher to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into Consideration".

The Bill seeks to provide for reservation

of 20 seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Assembly of Tripura by amending the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

The Constitutional amendment further provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly to Tripura reserved for Scheduled Tribes shall be such number of seats as bears to the total number of seats, a proportion not less than the number, as on the date of coming into force of the Constitutional amendment, of members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the existing Assembly.

The Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura was signed on 12.8.1988 for bringing a satisfactory settlement of the problems of tribals in Tripura by restoring peace and harmony in areas where disturbed conditions prevailed. Para 3.5 of the Memorandum deals with the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Tripura Legislative Assembly. The Bill is meant to give a practical shape to the commitments made by the Government in the Memorandum of Settlement. At present seventeen out of sixty seats are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their percentage in population. In addition to the 17 seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes, three open seats are also presently held by Tribals as per information supplied by the Election Commission. The total number of seats which could be said to be presently held by Scheduled Tribes in Tripura adds upto 20. Agreeing to the demand of reservation of 20 seats would thus, in effect, only mean freezing, till year 2000 A.D. the reservation at present level of holding of seats by Scheduled Tribes. Having regard to the above position, the Constitu-

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:

Shri Hussain Dalwai, Shri I Rama Rai, Shri Banwari Lal Purohit, Shri Bimal Kanti Ghosh, Shri R.S. Khirhar, Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Shrimati Manemma Anjiah, Shri Simon Tigga, Shri Murlidhar Mane and Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah.

tion (Sixty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1989 has been drafted to seek to further amend Article 332 of the Constitution for making a temporary provision, until the adjustment of seats on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under Article 170 of the Constitution for Tripura for the determination of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The amendment shall not affect any reservation in the existing Assembly of Tripura until its dissolution. With these words Sir, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the constitution of India, be taken into Consideration.

There are no speeches. Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now the lobbies have been cleared the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 8

18.16 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Abdullah, Begum Akbar Jahan

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Ghulam, Nabi

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh

Bhatla, Shri R.L.

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Dalwai, Shri Hussain

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Das, Shri Bipin Pal

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Das, Shri Sudarsan

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Dennis, Shri N.

Birbal, Shri

Deora, Shri Murli

Birinder Singh, Shri

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Budania, Shri Narendra

Dhariwal, Shri Shanti

Buta Singh, S.

Dhillon, Dr. G.S.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Digal, Shri Radhakanta

Chandrasekhar, Shrimari M.

Dighe, Shri Sharad

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Digvijay Sinh, Dr.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Digvijaya Singh, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati

Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila

Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil

Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao

Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Choudhary, Shri Jagannath

Gadhvi, Shri B.K.

Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh	Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv	Jayamohan, Shri A.
Ganga Ram, Shri	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	Jena, Shri Chintamani
Gehlot, Shri Ashok	Jhikram, Shri M.L.
Gholap, Shri S.G.	Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Debi	Jitendra Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti	Jujhar Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti	Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid
Gohil, Shri G.B.	Kamal Nath, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu	Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj	Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati	Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung
Halder, Prof. M.R.	Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Harpal Singh, Shri	Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Jadeja, Shri D.P.	Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.	Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Jagannath Prasad, Shri	Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Jain, Shri Dal Chander	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	Khatttri, Shri Nirmal
Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur	Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Krishna Singh, Shri

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Kunjambu, Shri

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Law, Shri Asutosh

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mahalingam, Shri M.

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Mane, Shri R.S.

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Motilal Singh, Shri

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Muttemwar, Shri Vilas

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Namgyal, Shri P.

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar

Netam, Shri Arvind	Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Prabhu, Shri R.
Panja, Shri A.K.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Pant, Shri K.C.	Prakash Chandra, Shri
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Puran Chandra, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Patel, Shri C.D.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Patel, Shri G.I.	Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai	Rai, Shri I. Rama
Patel, Shri U.H.	Rai, Shri Ramdeo
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram Dhan, Shri	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Prakash, Ch.	Salahuddin, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran
Ram Singh, Shri	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Ramulu, Shri H.G.	Sen, Shri Bholanath
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Sethi, Shri P.C.
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Shankarlal, Shri
Rao, Shri K.S.	Shankaranand, Shri B
Rao, Shri V. Krishna	Shanmugam, Shri P.
Rath, Shri Somnath	Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Ravani, Shri Navin	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rawat, Shri Harish	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Singaravadiel, Shri S.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri D.G.	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singh, Shri K.N.	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad	Thakur, Shri C.P.
Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap	Thambi Durai, Shri M.
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap	Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.
Singh, Shri N. Tombi	Thomas, Prof. K.V.
Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar	Thorat, Shri Bhausahab
Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	Thungon, Shri P.K.
Sodi, Shri Mankuram	Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh	Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Soren, Shri Harihar	Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin	Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Sparrow, Shri R.S.	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.	Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Sukh Ram, Shri	Van. Shri Deep Narain
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Verma, Dr. C.S.
Suman, Shri R.P.	Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

Yadav, Shri Kailash

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,*
the result of the division is:

Ayes: 332

Noes: Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a

majority of not less than two-thirds of the
Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up
clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. If
the House agrees, we may take up both the
clauses together.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

Clause 2—Amendment of Article 332

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 16,—

for "Sixty-third"

substitute—"Sixty-fourth" (2)

(S. Buta Singh)

Clause 1—Short Title and Commence- ment

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "Sixty-third"

substitute—"Sixty-fourth" (1)

(S. Buta Singh)

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the clauses
to the vote of the House, this being a Consti-
tution (amendment) Bill, voting has to be by
division.

The Lobbies have already been cleared.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Shri Brahma Dutt, Shri A. Charles, Shri Simon Tigga and Shri M.Y. Ghorpade.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended and clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 9

18.19 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Abdullah, Begum Akbar Jahan

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Ghulam, Nabi

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birinder Singh, Shri

Brahma Dutt, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Buta Singh, S.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimari M.	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	Digvijay Singh, Dr.
Charles, Shri A.	Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Dalwai, Shri Hussain	Ganga Ram, Shri
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Das Munsri, Shri Priya Ranjan	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Deora, Shri Murli	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Gohil, Shri G.B.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Kamla Kumar, Kumari

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Harpal Singh, Shri

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur

Khirhar, Shri R.S.

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Kinder Lal, Shri

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Krishna Singh, Shri

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Kamal Nath, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Law, Shri Asutosh	Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Lowang, Shri Wangpha	Naik, Shri Shantaram
Mahabir Prasad, Shri	Naikar, Shri D.K.
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	Namgyal, Shri P.
Mahalingam Shri M.	Narayanan, Shri K.R.
Mahendra Singh, Shri	Natarajan, Shri K.R.
Makwana, Shri Narsinh	Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh	Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Mallick, Shri Lakshman	Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar
Malviya, Shri Bapulal	Netam, Shri Arvind
Mane, Shri Mur lidhar	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Mane, Shri R.S.	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Meira Kumar, Shrimati	Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.
Mishra, Shri G.S.	Pandey, Shri Damodar
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar	Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	Pandey, Shri Madan
Mishra, Shri Shripati	Pandey, shri Manoj
Mishra, Shri Umakant	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
Misra, Shri Nityananda	Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Modi, Shri Vishnu	Panja, Shri A.K.
Motilal Singh, Shri	Pant, Shri K.C.
Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan
Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Patel, Shri C.D.

Patel Shri G.I.

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai

Patel, Shri U.H.

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri H.B.

Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pilot, Shri Rajesh

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Prabhu, Shri R.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Prakash Chandra, Shri

Puran Chandra, Shri

Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal

Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Qureshi, Shri Aziz

Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary

Rai, Shri I. Rama

Rai, Shri Ramdeo

Raj Karan Singh, Shri

Rajhans, Dr. G.S.

Ram, Shri Ram Ratan

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Prakash, Ch.

Ram Samujhawan, Shri

Ram Singh, Shri

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Ramulu, Shri H.G.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.

Ranganath, Shri K.H.

Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri J. Vengala

Rao, Shri K.S.

Rao, Shri V. Krishna

Rath, Shri Somnath

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Rathod, Shri Uttam

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ravani, Shri Navin	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Rawat, Shri Harish	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	Sidnal, Shri S.B.
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Salahuddin, Shri	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain
Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Singh, Shri D.G.
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sen, Shri Bholanath	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Shankarlal, Shri	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Shankaranand, Shri B	Soren, Shri Harihar
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.

Suman, Shri R.P.	Vir Sen, Shri
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Sunder Singh, Ch.	Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad
Tewary, Prof. K.K.	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Thakur, Shri C.P.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Thambi Durai, Shri M.	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar	Zainul Basher, Shri
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,* the result** of the Division is:
Tytler, Shri Jagdish	Ayes: 329
Van, Shri Deep Narain	Noes: Nil
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.
Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.	
Verma, Dr. C.S.	
Verma, Shrimati Usha	<i>The motion was adopted</i>

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Shri Hussain Dalwai, Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan, Shrimati Manorama Singh, Shri Braja Mohan Mohanty, Shrimati Usha Rani Tomar and Shri K. Kunjambu.

**The result of this Division applies to each of the clauses 2 and 1 separately.

Clause 2, as amended, and clause 1, as amended, were added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and The Title were added to the Bill.

S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the House the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, I would like to say that this being a Constitutional Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. The Lobbies have already been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 10

18.21 hrs.

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash

Ahmad, Shri Sarfaraz

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shrimati Manemma

Ansari, Shri Z.R.

Antony, Shri P.A.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Azad, Shri Ghulam, Nabi

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Bala Goud, Shri T.

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimari

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhoye, Shri S.S.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Birinder Singh, Shri	Dharwal, Shri Shanti
Brahma Dutt, Shri	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Budania, Shri Narendra	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Buta Singh, S.	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Digvijay Singh, Dr.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimari M.	Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Charles, Shri A.	Dongaonkar, Shri Sahebrao Patil
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Ganga Ram, Shri
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Das, Shri Bipin Pal	Ghorpade, Shri M.Y.
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Das Munsu, Shri Priya Ranjan	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Dennis, Shri N.	Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Deora, Shri Murli	Gohil, Shri G.B.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Kamson, prof. Meijinlung

Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Halder, Prof. M.R.

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Harpal Singh, Shri

Keyur Bhushan, Shri

Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Jhunjhunu)

Jagannath Prasad, Shri

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub (Udhampur)

Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Khatti, Shri Nirmal

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Kinder Lal, Shri

Janarthanan, Shri Kadambur

Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Krishna Singh, Shri

Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai

Jayamohan, Shri A.

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Jhikram, Shri M.L.

Kunjambu, Shri

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Kunwar Ram, Shri

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Law, Shri Asutosh

Kamal Nath, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Kamat, Shri Gurudas

Mahabi: Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mahalingam Shri M.

Natarajan, Shri K.R.

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Natwar Singh, Shri K.

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Netam, Shri Arvind

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Odeyar, Shri Channaiah

Mane, Shri Murlidhar

Oraon, Shrimati Sumati

Mane, Shri R.S.

Pakeer Mohamed, Shri E.S.M.

Manorama Singh, Shrimati

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Pandey, Shri Kali Prasad

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Pandey, Shri Madan

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Pandey, Shri Manoj

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav

Mishra, Shri Shripati

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Mishra, Shri Umakant

Panja, Shri A.K.

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Pant, Shri K.C.

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Motilal Singh, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara

Patel, Shri C.D.

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Patel, Shri G.I.

Naik, Shri G. Devaraya

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Patel, Shri U.H.

Naikar, Shri D.K.

Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore

Namgyal, Shri P.

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri H.B.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Ram Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Vijay N.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath	Ramulu, Shri H.G.
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal	Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Pilot, Shri Rajesh	Ranga, Prof. N.G.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Ranganath, Shri K.H.
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Prabhu, Shri R.	Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Pradhani, Shri K.	Rao, Shri K.S.
Prakash Chandra, Shri	Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	Rath, Shri Somnath
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Pushpa Devi, Kumari	Rathod, Shri Uttam
Qureshi, Shri Aziz	Raut, Shri Bhola
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary	Ravani, Shri Navin
Rai, Shri I. Rama	Rawat, Shri Harish
Rai, Shri Ramdeo	Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad
Raj Karan Singh, Shri	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Rajhans, Dr. G.S.	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan	Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop	Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri	Salahuddin, Shri

Sankhawar, Shri Ashkaran	Singh, Shri D.G.
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sayeed, Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sen, Shri Bholanath	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Singh, Shri N. Tombi
Sethi, Shri P.C.	Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar
Shah, Shri Anoopchand	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.
Shaktawat, Prof, Nirmala kumari	Sodi, Shri Mankuram
Shankarlal, Shri	Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Soren, Shri Harihar
Shanmugam, Shri P.	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin
Shanti Devi, Shrimati	Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal	Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore	Sukh Ram, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore	Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu	Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.
Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	Sundararaj, Shri N.
Shingda, Shri D.B.	Sunder Singh, Ch.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.	Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Sidnal, Shri S.B.	Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Singaravadivel, Shri S.	Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap	Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain	Thakur, Shri C.P.

Thambi Durai, Shri M.

Yadav, Shri R.N.

Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal

Thorat, Shri Bhausahab

Yadav, Shri Subhash

Thungon, Shri P.K.

Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Tilakdhari Singh, Shri

Yadava, Shri D.P.

Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani

Yashpal Singh, Shri

Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar

Yazdani, Dr. Golam

Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh

Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Zainul Basher, Shri

Van, Shri Deep Narain

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction,*
the result of the division is:

Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai

Ayes: 328

Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.

Noes: Nil

Verma, Dr. C.S.

The motion is carried by a majority of the
total membership of the House and by a
majority of not less than two-thirds of the
Members present and voting.

Verma, Shrimati Usha

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the
requisite majority in accordance with the
provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

Vir Sen, Shri

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

The motion was adopted

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Wasnik, Shri Mukul

18.23 hrs.

Yadav, Shri Kailash

*The Lok-Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, August 11, 1989/
Shravana 20, 1911 (Saka).*

Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad

*The following Members also recorded their votes for Ayes: Shri Hussain Dalwai, Shri R.S. Khirhar, Shri R.P. Suman, Shri Simon Tigga and Begum Akbar Abdullah.

© 1989 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-6**
