

LOKSABHA DEBATES
TENTH SERIES (VOL.I No.5)

JULY 15, 1991

First session



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. I

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

No. 5

LOK SABHA

*Monday, July, 15, 1991/Asadha 24,
1913 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

ILLITERACY PERCENTAGE

*22. **SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI** :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the percentage of illiterates in the country as per the 1991 census;
- (b) the break-up of illiterates, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and
- (c) the specific steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) According to the provisional figures of the 1991 census released by the Registrar General of India, the illiteracy rate in the country is 47.89%.

(b) A statement showing the number of illiterates and illiteracy rate in each State and Union Territory, according to the provisional figures of 1991 census, is enclosed at Annexure--I.

(c) Universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a programme of non-formal education in the ten educationally backward States and the National Literacy Mission which aims at imparting functional literacy to 80 million adult illiterates in the 15—35 age-group by 1995 form an integral part of a larger programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country.

ANNEXURE—I

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE NUMBER OF ILLITERATE PERSONS AND PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Persons (All age-groups) | Percentage of illi- teracy (Aged 7 yrs. and above) |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 41464398 | 54.89 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 576245 | 58.78 |
| 3. | Assam | 12663033 | 46.58 |
| 4. | Bihar | 59484464 | 61.46 |
| 5. | Goa | 386620 | 23.04 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1990865 | 39.09 |
| 7. | Haryana | 8886007 | 44.67 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 2386470 | 36.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | | Census not held. |
| 10. | Karnataka | 23743281 | 44.02 |
| 11. | Kerala | 6353252 | 9.41 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 42643906 | 56.55 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 35905805 | 36.95 |
| 14. | Manipur | 931491 | 39.04 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 1071207 | 51.74 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 223971 | 18.77 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 594525 | 38.70 |
| 18. | Orissa | 18600165 | 51.45 |
| 19. | Punjab | 10237830 | 42.86 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 30262368 | 61.19 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 216833 | 43.47 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 25254902 | 36.28 |
| 23. | Tripura | 1376260 | 39.61 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 91889322 | 58.29 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 35263392 | 42.28 |
| 26. | A. & N. Islands | 106740 | 26.26 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 211716 | 21.27 |
| 28. | D. & N. Haveli | 93469 | 60.55 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 39942 | 26.42 |
| 30. | Delhi | 3420947 | 23.91 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 18119 | 20.77 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 279670 | 25.09 |
| | INDIA | 482217615 | [47.89 |

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the illiteracy rate in the country is 47.89 per cent according to the provisional figures of the 1991 census. Our total population, I think, is over 84 crores. Here they have mentioned that the number of illiterate persons is 482217615. I think, the percentage of illiteracy, which is given here, is erroneous and it is not correct. I would like to have a clarification on this.

The hon. Minister in his reply has mentioned about universalisation of elementary education and universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years. This problem has not arisen just now and it has been there since our Constitution was adopted and implemented in the country. May I know from the hon. Minister the specific steps taken and also the amount involved

in implementing the so-called universal retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age? I would like to have a specific reply on this.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : So far as the first question of the figures is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member that the percentage has been calculated after excluding the population upto six years of age. So far as the second question is concerned, I think, the hon. Member and the House are aware of various reasons that go into the number of drop-outs and other problems that arise because of which the students do not remain on the rolls upto the age group of 14 years. I think, all the steps that are being taken in that regard will cumulatively have the effect because, as is evident, the percentage of illiterates has certainly gone down

though not to a great extent, in the 1991 census. I am sure, with all the steps that have been mentioned and with more vigorous implementation we shall be able to achieve the target.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : The hon. Minister mentioned about the children excluding 6 years of age. But here they have not included the illiterates that are living in Jammu & Kashmir because census has not been held there. If we add this figure, then certainly the percentage of illiteracy will increase. The Minister referred to the problem of drop-out. This is not something which has happened suddenly. This has been the problem since long. When 65 per cent drop-out is there, in most of the junior schools specially elementary schools there are only one or two teachers for five classes. We know that education is a State Subject and the Centre has no control over it. However, I ask the hon. Minister whether he will impress upon the State Governments to see that at least one teacher is appointed for each class so that drop-outs are minimised and adequate care is taken to see that people are educated properly.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : The hon. Member himself is aware of the real limitations in this matter. There is no hesitation on my part to impress upon the State Governments the need to fulfil this requirement.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : Does the Government propose to take a special drive on literacy in 9 States and Union territories where the percentage of literacy is below 50 per cent. As per the census report it is evident that the percentage of literacy among female is very poor in comparison to that of male. In 14 States the percentage of female literacy is above 50 and in 17 States, the percentage of literacy is below 50.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to give the information. You have to ask the question.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA : What are the reasons that after 45 years of independence we could not achieve the target of literacy in the country? Is any special drive proposed to be taken up by the Government to achieve literacy target in a specific period?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Special drives have been initiated in the States where the percentage of literacy is low. In the course of the session when the budgetary demands come up I will give further details as to what is being sought to be done and I will seek the cooperation of the House also.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTVA : Honourable Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just said in his reply that universalisation of elementary education and retention in schools of children upto 14 years of age, a programme of non-formal education in the ten educationally backward States etc. form an integral part of a programme for eradication of illiteracy in the country. May I know the names of these ten states and the achievements made so far under non-formal education programme and National Literacy Mission in these states.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, for a detailed answer to this, I will need some notice. But I can say that the Marked Literacy Campaign has caught on and there are very very few States where this thing is not getting the support that it should.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Mr. Speaker, Kerala has done an exemplary job in eradication of illiteracy. Does the Government propose to take some advantage of this experience by applying the same methods in the entire country? Has he given any assistance to the voluntary organisations engaged in this field; if so, the outcome thereof?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the contribution of voluntary organisations is concerned, there can't be any doubt about the fact that these organisations have made and can make significant contribution in illiteracy eradication programme. The department will surely do whatever is possible in this direction. Efforts have been made to overcome the difficulties being faced in this regard.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House just now by the hon. Minister shows the

illiteracy percentage in Kerala as 9%, whereas some days back it appeared in the press that Kerala is the first State in the country which has achieved 100 per cent literacy. Why such a discrepancy in the reply? It is beyond my comprehension. Will the Minister be pleased to correct his reply?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, I will get it corrected according to the latest position, but these figures are based on the census.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Integrated Child Development Scheme has a very close link with the attendance of the school-going children at the primary level and it will have a close link with the attendance of the school going children. May I know whether this Integrated Child Development Scheme which is implemented at a very limited level in the country, will be implemented in each and every Block of the country, specially in those Blocks where the attendance at the primary level is going down?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, it goes without saying that the success of the literacy campaign does not depend on only one line of action taken by any single department or any single programme. The total literacy campaign has to have components from all those areas which go, directly or indirectly, into helping the children to attend school and maintaining their situation. The scheme mentioned by the hon. Member definitely has a bearing. But I can not say just now how it will be related to each and every area in the campaign for this programme.

EDUCATION POLICY

*23. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make any changes in the present Education Policy in the light of the report of National Policy on Education Review Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The National Policy on Education 1986 was formulated on the basis of a national consensus and it contains the framework for development of all aspects of education. The Policy, inter alia, envisages that the implementation of its various parameters will be reviewed every five years. As part of the review, the recommendations made by the NPE Review Committee will be taken into account.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY : Sir, at the outset, I want to say that it is said that it was a national consensus. It was never a national consensus because three States have not implemented this scheme. I want to know whether the Government is aware of those. Even by the teachers community it was considered that the 1986 Education Policy was an elitist education policy. The Education Policy was really declared before a national consensus was achieved.

So, in view of the fact that education being a very basic question, will the Government take all the objections that were then raised against this policy into consideration to come to a real national consensus?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, the policy being as far reaching and wide ranging the Educational Policy, it is not possible to say that every one agrees with it. But this much is correct that all the forums that are concerned with the formulation of the policy discuss the policy, comments of the State Governments are taken and then the policy decision is taken. That is how you arrive at a policy decision.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : The West Bengal State Government had objected to it.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY : Tamil Nadu and Assam also.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : May be on some aspects they don't agree. (Interruptions). Parliament approved of it. So after Parliament has approved, I think it should be taken as approved by consensus. That is what I can say. So, I am not putting one State against the other.

But the fact remains that Parliament approved that policy.

Now, to the specific question that has been raised, I would say that any specific suggestion made for improving the policy is most welcome and will be considered.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY : The Committee that was appointed by the previous N. F. Government under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurti had recommended many things. My question is :

Which part of the Committee's recommendations the Government accepted? The Government has not given any concrete answer to that. So, I want to know again which aspects of Ramamurti Committee's recommendations the Government is taking into consideration ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Sir, on this issue, I have, with your permission, to say something which I may be permitted to say. The recommendations of this Ramamurti Committee were received in December 1990. After that, in March 1991 the C.A.B.E. decides to appoint a sub-committee on the review of N.P.E. After that, now we have decided to appoint that sub-committee. It will go into the recommendations of the Ramamurti Committee and determine what are the aspects that should be taken into account. But in the mean time I would like to inform the House that keeping in view the statements in the Congress (I) Election Manifesto and the relevant paragraph in the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament on 10th July 1991, it is stated that it is proposed to set up a C.A.B.E. Committee to undertake review of the implementation of the various parameters of the new policy as envisaged in para 11.5 of N.P.E. taking into account the recommendations of Ramamurti Committee and other relevant developments since the policy was formulated. It may be stated, however, that no fundamental change will be made in the policy and its implementation will resume new platform.

(Translation) 9-10

SHRI RABI RAY : Hon. Minister has accepted on the floor of the House that National Education Policy is based on the

national consensus. Does the Hon. Minister agree with the recommendation of Kothari Commission about the primary education wherein it has been stated that all children, irrespective of being the son or daughter of the President, Prime Minister, influential persons or an ordinary peasant, should study in the same school, i.e. the neighbourhood school? It had been agreed unanimously in 1986 and Ramamurthy Committee has also agreed with it. But it was opposed throughout the country. Neighbourhood Schools have not yet been set up. In the present set-up of the primary education of the country the children of the rich and influential people study in Public Schools and the children of peasants, labourers and MPs study in Corporation and village panchayat schools. Such a dichotomy creates a discrimination between the rich and the poor people.

I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that Kothari Commission, in the light of provisions of the Constitution, has recommended that medium of instruction for primary education should be mother-tongue and there should be uniform primary education throughout the country. For the last so many years we have been listening that a revolution will be brought about in the education policy in the country in the sense that the Public Schools, where children of rich people are studying and where education is imparted through English medium would be closed down, but practically there is reversal of the same. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of Kothari Commission on primary education on which there is a consensus in parliament?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be no misunderstanding in this respect because this subject has not been neglected at all in the education policy of 1986. The point to which the hon. Member is referring was also covered in that policy statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY : I am also saying that there was consensus on it, but the position is quite contrary to it.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I do not think that the position is quite opposite but there may be need to accelerate the pace of progress in this direction.

(English)

SHRI M. R. JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the President's Address that there is a need to improve the quality of education. At present there is a gap between the 'world of work' and the 'world of learning'. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the changes in the New Education Policy so that this gap between 'world of work' and 'world of learning' can be minimised.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Sir, I would certainly thank the hon. Member for drawing attention to the President's Address and when the Address is debated I am sure this matter will also be referred to in detail. But so far as the general question of improvement of education is concerned, I think their parameters are fairly well known. All I can say is that this will have to be an all round effort so that any discrepancy or discrimination that have developed in the course of years will be removed and in their removal I think all of us will have to give our hands.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has referred to the Congress(I) Election manifesto and also to the President's Address. In neither of these documents nor in the letter recently circulated among the MPs by the hon. Minister do we find any mention of any commitment to free and compulsory school education for all our children. I would like to point out that it is precisely because we have not been able to make the education free and compulsory for our children, about 50 per cent of them are unable to go to schools. About 40 to 45 per cent of these children live under very severe economic constraints and this is why they are unable to go to schools at all.

Now I would like to ask the Minister as to whether it is also part of the commitment of this Government to institute free and compulsory education, universal education and to open up schools for children

who are unable to go to schools as suggested by the Ramamurthy Committee.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: About the Ramamurthy Committee report, I would not like to say anything now because the report is going to be under review and when a decision is taken up, I would say about it.

So far as the need for universalisation of education is concerned, I do not think it needs to be emphasised because that is one of the thrust areas and I am sure, we will try to move very fast in that direction.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even after so many years of independence millions of children are illiterate in our country. I would like to know the number of States where provision for compulsory education has been made?

(English)

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I will require notice to answer this.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened under the new education policy and the children studying in these schools are given some financial concessions also. Does government, propose to provide for reservation for the children belonging to economically weaker sections, backward classes of rural areas, harijans and adivasis in the Navodaya Vidyalayas.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the existing provisions, opportunity of admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas is available to one and all. The Rama Murthy Committee has made some recommendations in this regard and we will welcome any other suggestions that are made. I cannot say about any particular recommendation, but on the whole, all the recommendations or suggestions will be duly considered and accepted, if considered appropriate.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be a uniform pattern of education in the country and lessons on secularism, patriotism and social justice should be included in the course of study. Today, alongwith patriotism, secularism is also important. But we cannot expect our children to become secular on growing up if we teach them that people belonging to a particular religion are foreigners or such and such people are foreigners. Does the Government propose to delete such portions from the books which are non-secular and also issue necessary guidelines to States in this regard as some initial steps had been taken during our Government so as to ensure that education, which is non-secular and gives impetus to communal forces, is not imparted to children.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I fully agree with the views of the hon. Member. I cannot say that I can order deletion of all such portions from each and every text-book, but I do feel that such text-books should be produced which highlight our cultural integrity and diversity and shun disintegration and confrontation.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS

*26. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the extent of such increase, envisaged, State-wise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya envisages establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked a very simple question from the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development; whether government proposes to increase the number of envisaged, Navodaya Vidyalayas and

if so, extent of such increase, statewise. But this has not been replied. As has just been said by Shri Rabi Ray the object behind opening Navodaya Vidyalaya, as per the recommendations of Kothari Commission, was to provide maximum facilities of education to the people of rural areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which Navodaya Vidyalayas will be set up in each and every district in the country?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to restrict myself to the scope of the question only. In fact, had the process continued uninterrupted, we might have reached nearer to the target of establishing Navodaya Vidyalayas in each and every district of the country. It is a different issue and is not linked with the original question. I cannot give any definite date, but it will be our sincere effort. So far 275 schools have been opened in the country. It will be the endeavour of the Government, to achieve the target by opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in all the 750 districts of the country.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is the most backward State in the country and the Saharsa Commissioner has been declared industrially and educationally backward by the Central Government. Despite its being a division, no Navodaya Vidyalaya has been opened there. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to set up a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Saharsa during the current financial year.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the information available with me. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in 25 out of the 39 districts in Bihar. As regards the question of the hon. Member, as to why a Navodaya Vidyalaya could not be set up there. I can furnish the details after collecting the required information.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I am giving the information.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: I am not contradicting the information provided by the hon. Member, but let me also ascertain the views of the Government of Bihar in the matter.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Will the school be set up there after the completion of enquiry.?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Yes, why not.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that admissions to Navodaya Schools are very much restricted to boys or girls coming from rural areas, which would cause lot of inconvenience to the children coming from small towns and municipalities with a population of below 25,000. If so, will the Government think of revising the policy and see that children who are studying in the small cities and municipalities with a population below 25,000 will also get admission in the Navodaya Schools?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Basically, the schools are being opened in the rural areas and I would not like to say something which may interfere with the total concept. The Member has made a suggestion. I will see what can be done in the matter.

SHRI RAM NAIK : The last Janata Dal Government had informed this House that they would not open new Navodaya Vidyalayas until the functioning of the Vidyalayas which have been already established is assessed fully. Has this Government decided to change the policy?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : The policy to open Navodaya Vidyalayas is very much part of the 1986 policy. We have reiterated that this would continue. That would continue and that would not be disturbed. So far as improvement in the system is concerned, hon. Members are most welcome to make any suggestions and I will try to see that they are acted upon within framework of the policy already accepted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that 275 schools have been opened.

But the condition of schools is very deplorable. Some schools do not have their own building and in some schools there are no teachers. I would like to request the hon. Minister to examine the functioning of these schools and take steps to improve the condition of the schools already functioning. Will the hon. Minister please look into the matter?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there can be no two opinions in this regard and it will definitely be done.

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that in view of the standard of education imparted in Navodaya Vidyalayas, more and more people, especially the people of rural areas, where the standard of education in the schools is not up to the mark, are interested in admitting their children in these schools. In view of the above, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas and also to increase the strength of students in the schools, already functioning.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will definitely see what could be done within the present financial constraints.

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 30 districts in Maharashtra. I would like to know whether Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in all the districts.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : As per information available with me, these schools have been opened only in 19 districts of the State.

ECOLOGICAL TASK FORCE IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

*27. **PROF. PREM DHUMAL :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal or request from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up an Ecological Task Force comprising of Ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action could not be taken on this project in the context of overall availability of funds.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that action could not be taken on this project in the context of overall availability of funds. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of three States where the provision for setting up an Ecological Task Force was made in 1983 when originally this proposal was made by several States. Is it a fact that in two out of these three States, Ecological Task Force has already been set up and that only Himachal Pradesh is left without it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that task force was proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. But due to the non-availability of funds it could not be set up in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If it was not set up by the previous Government, let it be set up now.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It was your Government. The Government of Himachal Pradesh did what they could. But as the funds were not allocated for this purpose in the Budget, the proposal could not materialize.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it was true that without obtaining the approval of the Cabinet, an Ecological Task Force was set up in Jammu and Kashmir in 1988 and Himachal Pradesh was again neglected. Will the Government provide funds for it? The whole of the world is trying to save the environment from pollution and foreign aid can be obtained for this purpose.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that this scheme was launched in Jammu and Kashmir in 1988. But it was only due to the special circumstances prevailing in that valley. Now Himachal Pradesh will positively be covered in the Eighth Plan on priority basis and efforts will be made to allocate adequate funds for the purpose.

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Himachal Pradesh Government launched 'Van Lagao, Rozi Kamao' scheme. RSS and BJP are trying to engage their own men in this scheme. The State Government has been committing bunglings in regard to forest wealth. . . . (Interruptions) I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any enquiry will be conducted into it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: 'Van Lagao, Rozi Kamao' project was submitted to the centre for approval only a few months back, and it was not approved. Now a revised scheme has been proposed, which I referred to in my speeches during the last ten days; and also discussed the various features of the revised version with the Forest Minister and the Chief Minister of the State and also with the other officials. Through you, I would like to assure my friend that BJP would not get an opportunity to provide berth to RSS or their party workers. (Interruptions).

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. Please make it clear to the hon. Minister that he is not speaking in the meeting of AICC, he is giving a reply in Parliament as a Minister. Just now he has been exposed in replying to two supplementary questions. It has been stated that task force was assured to be set up in three States. However two States were covered in the project and Himachal Pradesh was left. At the same time the same project was implemented in Jammu and Kashmir even without the approval of the Cabinet. It is evidence that since the previous Government did not accomplish the task, the present Government is also reluctant to do it. I would like to know the amount allocated for this purpose to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir and the amount provided to launch the scheme in J&K due to which,

you have excluded Himachal Pradesh from having the Task Force. When did you receive the first proposal and when did the other one?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: When the scheme was approved, the plan allocation was Rs. 750 lakh. It was meant to be invested in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. But the whole amount of allocation had been utilized in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan from 1983 to 1988.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : During that period your Government was in power in all these three States.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Are you asking me or do you want to reply yourself. In 1988, due to the special circumstances prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir Rs. 33 lakh only were to be paid by the State while fifty-two lakh rupees were to be paid by the centre. For Jammu and Kashmir it was a very nominal amount because it was a small scheme. I have already stated in my reply that I assure that the priority will be given to Himachal Pradesh in the Eighth Plan as the

State has fulfilled their promise of growing nurseries. There is a scheme costing Rs. 416 lakhs to be implemented in Kangra district. Therefore, priority will be given to Kangra district.

[English]

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

*30. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of a large number of developmental projects is held up due to delayed 'forests clearance' by the Union Government; and

(b) the number of proposals received from the States for such clearance till 15th June 1991 and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Status of receipt and disposal of proposals received from the States/UT Governments seeking forestry clearance for various development projects is as under :—

| | |
|--|------|
| (i) Proposals received | 4482 |
| (ii) Proposals approved | 2291 |
| (iii) Proposals rejected on merit | 655 |
| (iv) Proposals rejected for non-furnishing of essential details by the States/UTs. | 1213 |
| (v) Proposals withdrawn by respective States/UTs | 110 |
| (vi) Proposals pending in the Ministry | 213 |

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Minister has replied to my question in the negative and said that the progress of a large number of developmental projects is not held up due to delayed forest clearance, it is our common knowledge that in respect of a large number of developmental projects in the States, the progress of the work is held up due to delay in clearance by the Government of India.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether there is any deadline fixed or there is any time-schedule for the clearance of such projects which are received from the States. If so, what is the time-schedule? Out of the total number of 213 proposals which are stated to be pending in the Ministry as on 15th June, which is the oldest case; how many cases are pending for more than three years; and how many cases are pending

for more than one year? Let the Minister enlighten the House on this aspect.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, first I would like to allay the fear that there is delay in forest clearance. The delay arises because of non-supply of proper information. There is a proper procedure laid out for the information which is required. Since this information does not come, as my statement says, there are very large number of cases which have been returned. This is because of non-availability of proper information. Those cases, where there is no proper information available, cannot possibly be processed.

There are only two cases which are pending for more than six months; there are 53 cases which are pending for three to six months; there are 50 cases which are pending for two to three months; there are 33 cases which are pending for one to two months; and there are 75 cases which are pending for less than one month. There are cases for which proper information is available.

Out of two cases which are pending for over six months, one relates to the diversion of 177.47 hectare of forest land in Kurnool District; and the other relates to the erection of Lower Sillem to Bommeru 220 KV Transmission Line using 100.26 hectare of forest land.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Sir, out of the total 4482 proposals received, as many as 1213—more than 25 per cent cases proposals are rejected for non-furnishing of essential details. Sir, this is a serious matter. From our experience we know that it is very difficult to comply with the procedure, with the information or material that is sought from the State within the time-frame. So, some States find it difficult to comply with this. It is not possible also. So, the relationship between this Ministry and the States is getting strained in respect of many cases.

Therefore what special steps the Government of India and the Ministry are taking to improve the situation? I would like to know as to whether they are thinking in terms of sending teams from Centre to different State Headquarters to discuss

with them by sitting across the table and finalise the things. Whatever might be the reply—the Minister is here—the progress is held up in the field to set up several developmental projects.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, I share his concern with regard to the delay. As I said, there has been a major problem in getting proper information in the first instance. I am in regular touch with the Chief Minister and I am in the process of starting a dialogue with more State Chief Ministers requesting them that all proposals, which are sent to the Ministry, should be supplied with all information, all the guidelines which have been laid down, so that the Ministry can look at it.

I completely share his concern because development projects are held up. There are many cases where the hon Member may think that this delay is at the Centre but it has not moved from the State Government to the Central Government itself. There are many such cases which are lying with the State Forest Department and have not arrived in Delhi. So, one has also to distinguish what is pending between the Forest Department in the State capital and the Ministry at Delhi.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : How many cases have been appealed against? They have rejected a large number of cases. About 1213 cases have been rejected because of non-furnishing of information. It is a serious matter.

Against this decision of Government of India, how many appeals have come from the concerned State Governments? What is the attitude of Government of India towards those cases?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : There is no question of appeal because they have been rejected for non-furnishing of information. As soon as we have the information, we will look at it. They are not being rejected *per se*.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : In the Vidharba region of Maharashtra, there are two or three districts where the problem of Jhuddi jungle has come up. It was a policy decision. When Shri Bhajan Lal was the Minister, he had favourably decided.

He cleared the position about the Jhudpi jungle. But after Shri Bhajan Lal, it was reversed. What is the attitude of the new Government about the Jhudpi jungle?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am not aware of the details he is asking. But I shall furnish them later.

Translation

SHRI DATTA MEGHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of Jhudpi jungle prevails in some districts of Vidharba region. The Government of Madhya Pradesh lent no ears to what the Central Government proposed. Development proposals of others were cleared but this was not cleared. You know it well that this problem persists in several districts near Nagpur in Maharashtra. The matter was discussed time and again; decisions were also taken but not implemented. Will the Government clear the proposal within one or one and a half months to solve the problem of Jhudpi jungle in Vidharba region

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH : As I said, about Jhudpi jungle, I do not have the information. But I would like to assure the Member that between Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, especially his region, I would not have any disparity.

SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : One project that the hon. Minister has referred to in his reply is the Telugu Ganga project. It is pending with the Union Government for its clearance. To my knowledge, all the information has been supplied by the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is pending with the Union Government for its clearance for more than six months.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the reason? Why is it still pending even if it is more than six months?

MR. SPEAKER : The question has already been answered in detail.

SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : No, Sir. About the Telugu Ganga, it has not been answered.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : He has referred to a very specific project. Several cases are pending. I am not aware of this particular case. But I shall give him the information.

SAFETY MEASURES IN HAZARDOUS PLANTS

*31. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the strict implementation of safety measures for workers in chemical plants, mines and other hazardous plants; and

(b) the details of the system adopted to monitor the safety measures in major public and private sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The safety measures for workers in chemical plants and other hazardous plants (except mines) are covered under the Factories Act (as amended in 1987) and the rules made thereunder. This Act is enforced by the State Governments through the Chief Inspectors of Factories. The compliance with the safety measures laid down under this statute and the rules made thereunder is monitored through :—

- (i) periodical inspections carried out by the Inspectors;
- (ii) scrutiny of applications received from the management for licensing, approval and registration of factories and for their periodical renewal;
- (iii) scrutiny of documents such as on-site emergency plans and other information etc., which are required to be submitted by the management to the Chief Inspector;
- (iv) investigation of complaints or representations received from workers; and
- (v) investigation of serious/fatal accidents.

2. The provisions for safety of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder. The Mines Act places responsibilities on the owner, the agent and the manager of mine and the supervisory officials concerned to provide for and ensure implementation of the safety measures. Officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety, inspect mines periodically in order to check compliance of the statutory provisions. Besides, Workmen's inspectors, safety committees, safety officers and other officers of internal safety organisations and the Conference on safety in mines etc., are some of the other instruments which contribute towards monitoring and implementation of safety measures in mines.

3. The safety provisions are applicable to all factories and mines as defined in the relevant statute irrespective of the fact whether they are in the public sector or in the private sector.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : A large number of workers are working in chemical plants, especially those plants where radioactive materials are handled. They are suffering from skin diseases, lung diseases and there are a number of cases of cancer. So far no effective monitoring measures are taken to look into these cases. So, may I request the hon. Minister to see that effective measures would be taken so that the safety of the workers in the chemical plants is ensured ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. member has asked a question about the safety aspect and monitoring of safety measures in the chemical plants and other hazardous plants. I would like to inform the hon. member through you that most of the measures for the safety of workers who work in the hazardous chemical plants are covered under the Factories Act, which is solely administered by the State Governments. It is not under the purview of the Central Government. My Ministry is in charge of mines only. However, we cannot shut our eyes. Wherever there is lack of safety measures, whether it be factories or chemical plants or any other place, we also monitor from time to time. Particularly in those cases

where the State Governments are involved, the Director General who sits in Bombay reviews the cases from time to time. We also suggest modification and amendment of certain rules of the Factories Act, taking into account the new working conditions of the plants. The Government of India is also taking the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation into account and we are instructing the concerned State Governments over these aspects from time to time. I am one to agree with the hon. member that there cannot be any compromise on the question of safety measures.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : The hon. Minister himself is a veteran trade union leader. When a similar question is put before the State Government, he knows what their answer is. The State Governments say that major chemical industries are with the Central Government and public sector and that they are helpless in these matters. Now the same question is put to the Central Government and the Central Government is putting the burden on the State Government I have a humble request to make. I want to ask the hon. Minister in respect of these workers whether they be in the private sector or public sector or under the State Government or the Central Government, their safety problems should be looked into....

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : I am coming to it Sir. I am explaining from the practical point of view. When we go to the State Government, they wash off their hands. When we approach the Central Government they also wash their hands off. Even hon. Minister also does the same. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take some personal interest in the matter so that with regard to safety measures in the public sector and also in the private sector, we will have a coordinating and monitoring machinery under the Government of India.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I assure the hon. member that we will never wash our hands off. As far as safety measures and adherence to rules are concerned, we are taking certain constant coordinating

measures. The National Safety Council in Bombay is registered under the Societies Act. It has a tripartite character in the sense that it is represented by employers, workers and the Government. The National Safety Council is coordinating these matters and it takes up these issues with the concerned State Governments. Since it is a tripartite body, workmen are also involved in it and from time to time they are suggesting the measures to be adhered to. At the shop floor level and at the plant level itself, Safety Council and other organisations are also working. If my hon. friend bring any specific case to my knowledge, I will definitely look into it.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Sir, in the high explosive factories of Pune no care has been taken regarding the safety of workers who are working there. They are exposed to skin cancer and diseases of Lungs. So, I would like to know what safety measures have been taken for the workers who are working there.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, again this question is concerned with regard to Pune and other areas where workers are working in the hazardous places of high explosive industries. If any specific case is brought to my knowledge I will take it up with the Government of Maharashtra and I will definitely do the needful.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

EXPORT OF GIRLS

*24. **DR. ASIM BALA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any statistics on export of girls to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

UNIVERSITIES FOLLOWING UGC ACADEMIC CALENDAR

*25. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Universities, particularly in Bihar, which are following the guidelines provided by the University Grants Commission regarding the academic calendar;

(b) the Universities, particularly in Bihar, which are not implementing the guidelines; and

(c) the specific steps being taken to ensure full compliance in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) : As a follow up action on the National Policy on Education, 1986, the University Grants Commission had circulated a model academic calendar in July, 1989 for implementation by universities from the academic year 1990-91. According to the information furnished by the Commission, six universities, including Magadh University in Bihar, have agreed to adopt the model academic calendar. The Commission is pursuing the matter with the State Governments and universities to implement the academic calendar.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF CHATTOPADHYAYA COMMISSION

*28. **SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chattopadhyaya Commission had made certain recommendations to improve the conditions of teachers;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made;

(c) how many of these have since been implemented;

(d) the likely date by when the remaining recommendations are likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) : The Chattopadhyaya Com-

mission had made 9 recommendations regarding pay scales and service conditions of teachers. A statement of the action taken by the Govt. on these recommendations is attached.

STATEMENT

| S. No. | Recommendation No. | Recommendation | Action taken by the Govt. thereon |
|--------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

(Recommendations 34-38 and 41)

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|
| 1. | 34 | As a first step towards a composite national pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators, the Central and the State governments should explore seriously the possibility of replacing the plethora of salary scales in each State by a single running pay scale. | The recommendations made by commission regarding introduction of uniform pay scale for teacher working throughout the country have been examined in detail while formulating National Policy on Education, which envisages as under : |
| 2. | 35 | Each State should carefully work out a single running scale as has been suggested in the illustrative modal as early as possible and implement the same. | “The pay and service conditions of teachers have to be commensurate with their social and professional responsibilities and the need to attract talent to the profession. Efforts will be made to reach the desirable objective of uniform emoluments, service conditions and provisions for removal of problems to the maximum for teachers throughout the country”. |
| 3. | 36 | As a result of the new pay fixation policy advocated by us, we expect that on an average each secondary teacher in a State will get a benefit of not less than Rs. 100 per month while in the case of primary teacher the benefit will not be less than Rs. 150 per month. | |
| 4. | 37 | The illustrative model of a composite running scale provides for an Efficiency Bar after 5 years from an entry point, and every 10 years thereafter. This has been done to link salary to performance. We recommend that every point where an Efficiency Bar occurs should be seen by the head of the institution as an occasion to review the performance of the concerned teacher in preceding years. In order that such an assessment is made objectively, we further recommend that whenever necessary the head of another institution or an Inspector with a reputation for honesty and impartiality may be associated with such a review. | However, in view of the wide disparity in the pay scales for school teachers prevalent in various States, it is not immediately possible to introduce uniform pay scales for school teachers throughout the country. Such uniformity would come about over a period of time. The suggestion to have a single running scale for all teachers has not been found acceptable as it would not be in the best interest of maintaining the educational standards. It may also become counter-productive in that it may act as a disincentive to teachers acquiring higher qualifications and professional efficiency. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|----|---|---|
| 5. | 38 | <p>The number of senior positions in primary as well secondary schools should be substantially increased by creating additional posts of Vice-Principal/first teachers. The number of posts at different levels should broadly conform to the distribution : assistant teacher (60%), senior teacher (25%), Vice-Principal (10%) and Principal/Headmaster (5%).</p> | <p>The revised pay scales for school teachers in Union Territories (except Chandigarh) and the autonomous organisations of Government of India have been given effect from 1-1-1986. These pay scales would ensure that each teacher would get Rs. 100-150 more than what he/she was getting prior to the above revision.</p> <p>There is no system except through the Finance Commission for Central Government to assist the State Govts. for non-plan expenditure. The question of implementation of this recommendation does not arise since the other recommendation of the Commission in regard to composite running scale throughout the country for school teachers has not been accepted and it has been felt that uniformity in the pay scale for school teachers throughout the country would come about over a period of time.</p> <p>In most states, salaries for Government servants including teachers are revised through Pay Commission normally once in 10 years. It would not be practicable to implement a totally different system for teachers. Review of teachers' salary etc. may be made at periodic intervals as for other employees.</p> |
| 6. | 41 | <p>There should be no discrimination in the matter of salary and other conditions of work against teacher of Physical Education, Indian Languages, music, drawing etc.</p> | <p>In the new pay scales, some new features have been introduced such as introduction of two new pay scales in each grade to ensure that each teacher should ordinarily get at least two promotions in his/her career. Further, in order to ensure greater teacher accountability, Efficiency Bar has been introduced after every 6 years and provision has been made requiring them to attend in-service training and acquiring higher qualifications. This provision in the pay scales is also applicable to teachers Physical Education Teachers, Language Teachers, Music Teachers, Drawing Teachers, etc.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|----|--|---|
| 7. | 45 | Retirement benefits such as pension, gratuity, family pension, commutation benefits, group insurance, provident funds etc. should be allowed to teachers of both government and private schools on the same pattern as allowed to other government servants. | and they will be eligible to get senior scale and selection scales of the respective grades subject to fulfilling necessary conditions stipulated for the purpose. In regard to the pay-scales for school teachers working in the various States, the State Governments will have to take appropriate steps. This is a desirable objective which should be attained over a period of time. |
| 8. | 46 | Retirement age for all government and private school teachers including educational administrators should not be less than 60. | The retirement age for school teachers working in the States is prescribed by the concerned State Governments. The State Governments will have to take appropriate steps in regard to the age of retirement for school teachers. In respect of teachers working in Union Territories, the present age of retirement is 60 years. The age of retirement is reviewed from time to time and necessary changes made whenever necessary. |
| 9. | 47 | Facilities for health and medical care should continue to be available to teachers and their family members after retirement. | This recommendation is accepted to the extent available to other Government servants and implemented over a period of time. |

**PAY SCALE OF MUSIC TEACHER
IN K.V. SANGATHAN**

*29. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of Music Teachers in K.V. Sangathan is less than the Music Teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh despite the fact that qualifications of Music Teachers of K.V. Sanganathan are higher than those in other similar organisations;

(b) if so, the details regarding pay scales and qualifications of Music Teachers in K.V. Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalayas in

Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(c) whether the Ramamurthi Committee also recommended equal pay scales for all categories of teachers including music teachers of K.V. Sangathan; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to revise the pay scale of music teachers and bring it at par with music teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, Punjab and Haryana and other teachers of K.V. Sangathan ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The qualifications for Music Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya sangathan are not higher than those in Navodaya Vidyalayas. It is correct that the pay scales of Music Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas Sanga-

than are lower than those in the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, having regard to the duties and responsibilities attached to the post. The qualifications and pay scales for Music Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas are as under:—

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MUSIC TEACHERS

| KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS | NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS |
|--|--|
| <p>Degree in music from a recognised University OR Higher Secondary with any of the following Viz. Sangeet Visharad of gandharva mahavidyalaya. Bombay or Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth. Lucknow or Indira kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagar M.P. or Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad or equivalent qualification from other recognised institutions. The following Degree/Diploma awarded by Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh will also be treated as equivalent qualification for the post of Music Teacher:—</p> | <p>Bachelor's Degree in music from a recognised University. Institution and B. ED. OR Higher Secondary with any of the following Sangeet Visharad of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay or Bhatkhande, Sangeet Vidyapeeth, Lucknow or Inojra Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagar (M.P.) OR Sangeet Prabhaker as Examination or Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad.</p> |
| <p>(i) Sangeet Bhaskar with graduation in any discipline.</p> <p>(ii) Sangeet/Nritya Bhushan with graduation in any discipline.</p> <p>(iii) Sangeet Bhushan with Sr. Sec./Intermediate/Part-I of 3 years degree course.</p> <p>(iv) Sangeet/Nritya Visharad with Sr. Sec./Intermediate 3 years degree Part-I Examination.</p> | <p>The following Degree/Diploma awarded by pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh will also be treated as equivalent qualification for Music Teachers;</p> <p>(a) Sangeet Bhaskar with graduation in any discipline.</p> <p>(b) Sangeet/Nritya Bhushan with graduation in any discipline.</p> <p>(c) Sangeet Bhushan or Sangeet/Nritya Visharad with Sr. Sec./Intermediate 3 years degree Part-I Examinations.</p> |

PAY SCALES OF MUSIC TEACHERS

| Kendriya Vidyalayas | Navodaya Vidyalayas |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Basic Scale: Rs. 1200-2040 | Basic Scale: Rs. 1400-2600 |
| Senior Scale: Rs. 1400-2600 | Senior Scale: Rs. 1640-2900 |
| Selection Scale: Rs. 1640-2900 | Selection Scale: Rs. 2000-3500 |

The Ramamurthi Committee Report does not contain any recommendations regarding the pay scale of Music Teachers, etc.

[Translation]

NON-AVAILABILITY OF MEDICINES TO CGHS BENEFICIARIES

*32. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH**: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are not being made available at present to the beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Scheme through Super Bazar;

(b) if so, the reasons there for and

(c) the details of the alternative arrangement(s) made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c) Medicines are normally procured from the Medical Stores Organisation and made available to beneficiaries from the dispensaries. Medicines not available in the dispensaries were being indented from the Super Bazar (Connaught Place) prior to 1-4-1991. After 1-4-1991, medicines not available in dispensaries are being procured from private chemists. The change of procedure was effected to avoid hardship to the beneficiaries who had to obtain the medicines from a single outlet of the Super Bazar. Now a number of private chemists have been approved on a zonal basis.

[English]

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANDAL COMMISSION REPORT

*33. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN**:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of **WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to adhere to the decision of earlier Government to reserve 27 per cent jobs for the Backward Classes in Union Government Services and Central Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether the Government have evolved a clear cut policy for implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c) The Order

dated 13-8-90 issued by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training) providing for 27% reservation of vacancies in civil posts and services of the Govt. of India in favour of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission has been challenged through several Writ Petitions which are now being heard by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has directed that no steps for implementation of the Govt. of India's Order aforementioned except the identification of castes to be benefited, shall be taken until the matter is heard. It has further directed that the scope of the order of 13-8-90 shall not be extended without leave of the Court.

The Government is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

NOISE POLLUTION

35. **SRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE**: Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major Indian cities are having noise pollution above permissible levels as reported in 'Free Press Journal' dated 16th June 1991;

(b) whether the Government have made any scientific studies to assess the gravity of the problem in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken to control noise pollution in the country with special reference to areas around schools, hospitals and residential areas;

(d) whether it is a fact that the restrictions placed on car honning outside hospitals in Delhi are no longer observed and even sign posts have disappeared; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to a study conducted by the Central Pollution Control

Board in 1989, noise levels above the prescribed standards were found in a number of areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hederabad, Kanpur, Jaipur and Bangalore.

A study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research regarding effect of noise on health reveals that there is a definite increase in the prevalence of sensory neural hearing loss to those who work in noisy areas.

(c) The steps taken and proposed to be taken to control noise pollution in the country include :—

- (i) Ambient air quality standards in respect of noise have been prescribed for industrial, commercial, residential and silence zones; separate limits have been set for day and night time ambient noise levels. Noise limits have also been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment, to be adopted at the manufacturing stage. Noise limits for automobiles have to be met by 1992, while those for appliances and equipment are to be met by 1993.
- (ii) Codes of practice for controlling noise from sources other than industries and automobiles have been evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board. These include public address systems, aircraft operations and bursting of crackers.
- (iii) Declaration of silence zones.
- (iv) Regulating the use of loudspeakers.
- (v) Restrictions on use of loud and electric horns in vehicles.
- (vi) Regulated movement of heavy vehicles; and
- (vii) Segregating industries from residential areas.

(d) and (e) Restrictions placed on blowing of horns in the silence zones outside hospitals and schools are being enforced

by the Delhi Traffic Police. Sign Boards indicating silence zones to be observed by the vehicles/public are displayed and in the case of any damage they are restored.

[Translation]

DEVELOPMENT OF BAREILLY AS COUNTER MAGNET CITY

*36. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned so far for the development of Bareilly as counter magnet city under the National Capital Region; and

(b) the proposed allocation earmarked for the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) No amount has so far been sanctioned.

(b) No decision has been taken on the provision of funds for the development of Bareilly so far.

[English]

EMPLOYMENT TO EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

*37. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to create employment for educated unemployed youths of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of registered unemployed youths in different categories, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) to (c) The problem of unemployment, including those of the educated unemployed, is one of major concern in the context of the formulation of 8th Five Year Plan. The number of job seekers on live register of Employment Exchanges classified by each educational level as on 31st December 1989 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges classified by educational levels—31st December, 1989.

| States/Union Territories | Below£ Matric | Matric and above but below Graduates | (In Thousands) | |
|---|------------------|--|--|---------|
| | | | Graduates including Post-Graduates | Total |
| STATES | | | | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh . . . | 1235.3 | 1357.4 | 226.2 | 2818.9 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh . . . | 4.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 5.1 |
| 3. Assam | 454.5 | 454.3 | 64.9 | 973.7 |
| 4. Bihar | 1203.7 | 1534.3 | 310.8 | 3048.7 |
| 5. Goa | 22.2 | 49.8 | 6.7 | 78.7 |
| 6. Gujarat | 369.0 | 505.5 | 64.5 | 939.0 |
| 7. Haryana | 273.3 | 247.0 | 53.7 | 574.0 |
| 8. Himachal Pradesh . . . | 141.9 | 240.3 | 36.3 | 418.5 |
| 9. Jammu & Kashmir . . . | 74.2 | 35.5 | 15.7 | 125.5 |
| 10. Karnataka | 478.8 | 645.8 | 118.2 | 1242.7 |
| 11. Kerala | 1250.6 | 1704.2 | 145.4 | 3100.1 |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh . . . | 730.6 | 1030.6 | 217.4 | 1978.6 |
| 13. Maharashtra | 1054.8 | 1665.6 | 220.2 | 2940.6 |
| 14. Manipur | 108.2 | 119.4 | 24.4 | 252.1 |
| 15. Meghalaya | 12.7 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 23.4 |
| 16. Mizoram | 31.0 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 42.0 |
| 17. Nagaland | 11.6 | 14.0 | 1.4 | 27.0 |
| 18. Orissa | 363.1 | 368.6 | 112.8 | 844.5 |
| 19. Punjab | 268.5 | 240.4 | 75.4 | 584.3 |
| 20. Rajasthan | 381.7 | 382.2 | 136.9 | 900.8 |
| 21. Sikkim* | | | | |
| 22. Tamilnadu | 1459.7 | 1253.5 | 277.4 | 2990.6 |
| 23. Tripura | 101.2 | 40.2 | 6.5 | 147.9 |
| 24. Uttar Pradesh | 1094.3 | 1522.3 | 496.4 | 3113.1 |
| 25. West Bengal | 2173.8 | 1894.1 | 456.1 | 4524.0 |
| UNION TERRITORIES | | | | |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 7.6 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 15.7 |
| 2. Chandigarh | 69.8 | 61.5 | 21.9 | 153.2 |
| 3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| 4. Delhi | 254.9 | 419.9 | 118.7 | 793.6 |
| 5. Daman & Diu** | | | | |
| 6. Pondicherry | 50.1 | 53.7 | 8.9 | 112.7 |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 13686.0 | 15868.2 | 3221.9 | 32776.2 |

NOTE— 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. **Data not maintained.

3. **Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

4. £Includes illiterates.

TEMPLES BEING MANAGED BY THE UNION GOVERNMENT

****38. DR. A. K. PATEL :**

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA :

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

(a) the names and locations of temples in the country, the management of which has been taken over by the Union Government;

(b) since when these temples are being managed by the Government through trusts or otherwise;

(c) the names and locations of the temples in the country on the maintenance of which expenditure is incurred by the

Union Government for the conservation and management; and

(d) whether the Government propose(s) to extend the arrangements to some more temples, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) The Government of India does not manage the affairs of any temple which is under religious use.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list giving the names and locations of the centrally protected temples which are being maintained and conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India is given in the statement.

(d) Taking over more temples as protected monuments for purposes of maintenance and conservation is considered as and when necessary.

Statement

ANDHRA PRADESH

| Sl. No. | Locality | Name of Temple | Year of Protection |
|---------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Anantapur District | | | |
| 1. | Gorantla | Madhavaraya temple (old Vishnu temple) | 1918 |
| 2. | Kambadur | Mallikarjuna (Siva) temple | 1917 |
| 3. | Lepakshi | Basavannah temple | 1921 |
| 4. | Do. | Virabhadra temple | 1921 |
| 5. | Rayadrug | Two temples of Rama and Krishna | 1921 |
| 6. | Tadpatri | Chintalarayaswami temple | 1907 |
| 7. | Do. | Rameswaraswami temple | 1907 |
| 8. | Hemavati | Group of old temples | 1964 |
| Chittoor District | | | |
| 9. | Gurramkonda | Hanuman temple in fort | 1936 |
| 10. | Mangapuram (hamlet of Mittapaljam) | Venkateswara Vishnu temple | 1921 |
| 11. | Sompalle | Chennakeswaraswami temple | 1921 |
| 12. | Gudimallam village | Parasurameswara temple | 1963 |
| 13. | Kallakada | Palliswara Mudaiya Mahadeva temple | 1968 |
| Cuddapah District | | | |
| 14. | Chilamkur | Agastheswaraswami temple | 1922 |
| 15. | Do. | Vigneswaraswami temple | 1922 |
| 16. | Danavulapad | Remains of the buried Jain temple | 1922 |
| 17. | Gandikota | Madhavaperumal temple in fort | 1922 |
| 18. | Kotlur (hamlet Pushpagiri) | Bhemeswaraswam temple | 1908 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-------------------------------|---|---|------|
| 19. | Kotlur (hamlet Pushpagiri) | Indranadheswaraswami temple | 1908 |
| 20. | Do. | Kamalasambhaveswaraswami temple | 1908 |
| 21. | Do. | Raghaveswaraswami temple | 1908 |
| 22. | Do. | Sivakesavaswami temple | 1908 |
| 23. | Do. | Trikoteswaraswami temple | 1908 |
| 24. | Do. | Vaidhyadhaswami temple | 1908 |
| 25. | Nandalur | Saumyanatha temple | 1921 |
| 26. | Peddumudiyam | Kothanda Ramaswami temple | 1921 |
| 27. | Do. | Mukuteswara temple | 1921 |
| 28. | Do. | Old Vishnu temple | 1921 |
| 29. | Do. | Sri Narasimha temple | 1950 |
| 30. | Poli | Athirala Parasurama temple | 1922 |
| 31. | Sivalpalle | Viswanathaswami temple | 1908 |
| 32. | Vontimitta | Sri Kodandaramaswami temple | 1914 |
| East Godavari District | | | |
| 33. | Samalkot-Bhimavaram | Bhimeswaram temple | 1964 |
| 34. | Biccavolu | Nakkalagudi Kancharagudi Golingeswara group of temples Veerabhadra temple | 1964 |
| 35. | Daksharama | Bhimeswara temple | 1964 |
| Guntur District | | | |
| 36. | Ayyangaripalem (hamlet of Pondugala) | Ancient Siva temple | 1942 |
| 37. | Bapatla | Sri Bhavaneswaraswami temple | 1907 |
| 38. | Chejerla | Kapoteswara temple | 1937 |
| 39. | Motupalle | Chola temple | 1907 |
| 40. | Vundavalli | Hindu temple | 1921 |
| Kushna District | | | |
| 41. | Mogalrajapuram | Rock-cut cave temples | 1921 |
| 42. | Vijayawada | Malleswaraswami temple | 1921 |
| 43. | Do. | Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill known as Akkanna Madanna caves, consisting of (1) a two-celled shrine facing the east (2) a triple-celled temple with a pillared hall in front and linga in the middle cell | 1921 |
| Kurnool District | | | |
| 44. | Nandavaram | Nandavaram temple | 1954 |
| 45. | Yaganti | Old cave temple | 1954 |
| 46. | Do. | Umamaheswaraswami temple | 1954 |
| 47. | Pitikayagulla | Pitikeswara group of temples | 1964 |
| 48. | Satiavel | Ramalingeswara group of temples | 1966 |
| Mahboobnagar District | | | |
| 49. | Alampur | Bala Brahma temple | 1951 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|---|---------------|---|------|
| Nellore District | | | |
| 50. | Kothampalli | Group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda | 1923 |
| 51. | Udayagiri | Krishna temple | 1917 |
| 52. | Do. | Ranganayakula temple | 1917 |
| Srikakulam District | | | |
| 53. | Mukhalingam | Sri Someswara temple | 1939 |
| 54. | Do. | Bhimeswara temple Mukhalingeswara temple | 1964 |
| Vijayanagram District | | | |
| 55. | Sarapalli | Dibbeswaraswamivari temple | 1910 |
| Warangal District | | | |
| 56. | Hanamkonda | Thousand pillared temple | 1951 |
| 57. | Palampet | Ramappa temple | 1951 |
| West Godavari District | | | |
| 58. | Guntupalle | Rock-cut temple | 1919 |
| ASSAM STATE | | | |
| Cachar District | | | |
| 1—3. | Khaspur | 1. Temple of Ranachandi and 2 & 3. Two small temples | 1913 |
| Sonitpur District | | | |
| 1. | Bishwanath | Bordol temple | 1915 |
| 2. | N.C. Kamdayal | Dhandi temple | 1920 |
| 3. | Tezpur | Ruins of stone temple | 1925 |
| Sibsagar District | | | |
| 1. | Gaurisagar | Bishnudol | 1937 |
| 2. | Do. | Devidol | 1937 |
| 3. | Do. | Sivadol | 1937 |
| 4. | Joysagar | Bishnudol | 1919 |
| 5. | Do. | Devidol | 1920 |
| 6. | Do. | Sivadol | 1922 |
| 7. | Meteka | Rangnathdol | 1913 |
| 8. | Negritting | Sivadol | 1913 |
| 9. | Sibsagar | Bishnudol | 1913 |
| 10. | Do. | Devidol | 1913 |
| 11. | Do. | Sivadol | 1913 |
| United Mikri and North Cachar Hills District | | | |
| 1. | Maibong | Rock-cut temple | 1909 |

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

| Sl. No. | Locality | Name of Temple | Year of Protection |
|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Lohit District

| | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------------|------|
| 1. | Near Paya | Ruins of copper temple | 1910 |
|----|-----------|------------------------|------|

BIHAR STATE**Bhagalpur District**

| | | | |
|----|---------|-------------|------|
| 1. | Golgong | Rock temple | 1915 |
|----|---------|-------------|------|

Ranchi District

| | | | |
|----|-----------|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Khekperta | Ancient stone temple | 1939 |
|----|-----------|----------------------|------|

Shahabad District

| | | | |
|----|-------|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | Paura | Temple of Mundeshvari | 1914 |
|----|-------|-----------------------|------|

Singhbhum District

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| 1. | Benisagar | Old remains of temple | 1939 |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|------|

Goa

| | | | |
|----|---------|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Goa | Ancient temple at Tambde Surla | 1963 |
| 2. | Do. | Nagesh temple at Bandora | 1963 |
| 3. | Do. | Mhalsadevi temple at Marbol | 1963 |
| 4. | Do. | Santa Durga temple | 1963 |
| 5. | Old Goa | Santa Durga temple Marsal | 1963 |
| 6. | Kurdi | Ruined temple at Kurdi | 1963 |

GUJARAT STATE**Amreli District**

| | | | |
|----|------------|---|------|
| 1. | Mul Dwarka | Ranchhodrai temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Do. | Kusheswar Mahadev temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Padarsinga | Walls of Kashivisvanath temple having frescos on them | 1951 |

Ahmedabad District

| | | | |
|----|----------|---------|------|
| 1. | Vivangam | Shrines | 1909 |
|----|----------|---------|------|

Bhavnagar District

| | | | |
|----|--------|--------------|------|
| 1. | Talaja | Jain temples | 1951 |
|----|--------|--------------|------|

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|
| Jamnagar District | | | |
| 1. | Baradia | Ram Lakshman temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Dhinki | Gadhi end shrine | 1951 |
| 3. | Dhrasanvel | Magdehru temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Dwarka | Rukmini temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Gop | Gop temple | 1951 |
| 6. | Lowrali | Gokeshwar Mahadev temple | 1951 |
| 7. | Navi Dhrewar | Kalika Mata temple | 1951 |
| 8. | Vasai | Junagadhi temple | 1951 |
| 9. | Do. | Kankeshwar Mahadev temple and other temples | 1951 |
| 10. | Dwarka | Dwarkadhish group of temples | 1964 |
| Junagadh District | | | |
| 1. | Miyani | Old Parsvanath temple | 1954 |
| Kaira District | | | |
| 1. | Sarnal | Temple of Galteswara | 1909 |
| Kutch District | | | |
| 1. | Kotai | Siva temple | |
| Mehsana District | | | |
| 1. | Asoda | Jasmalnathji Mahadev temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Dolmal | Limbcji Mata temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Khandosan | Hingloji Mata temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Do. | Sabha Mandap and two ancient shrine near Hingloji Mata temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Modhera | Sun temple | 1951 |
| 6. | Palodar | Malai Mata temple | 1951 |
| 7. | Piludara | Sitala Mata temple | 1951 |
| 8. | Ruhari | Nilakanthswar Mahadev temple | 1951 |
| 9. | Sander | Two small shrines near Sanderi mata temple | 1951 |
| 10. | Sunak | Nilakanthswara Mahadev temple | 1951 |
| 11. | Do. | Sivai Mata temple | 1951 |
| Panch Mahala District | | | |
| 1. | Bavka | Old ruined temple of Mahadev | 1909 |
| 2. | Champaner | Ruined Hindu and Jain temples at Fort of Pavagadh | 1914 |
| 3. | Kankanpur | Temple of Mahadev | 1915 |
| 4. | Rattanpur | Old temple with sculptured screen | 1916 |
| Sabarkantha District | | | |
| 1. | Khed and Roda (Raisinghpur) | Group of temples | 1964 |
| Surendranagar District | | | |
| | Anandpur | Ananteshwar temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Sejākpur | Navlakha temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Than | Sun Temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Wadhwan | Ranak Devi's temple | 1951 |

HIMACHAL PRADESH

| Sl. No. | Locality | Name of Temple | Year of Protection |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|
| Chamba District | | | |
| 1. | Bharmaur | Ganesh temple | 1952 |
| 2. | Do. | Laxmi (Lakhana) Devi temple | 1952 |
| 3. | Do. | Mani Mahesh temple | 1952 |
| 4. | Do. | Narsingh temple | 1952 |
| 5. | Chamba | Shri Bajreshwari temple Bhardiath | 1952 |
| 6. | Do. | Shri Bansi Gopal temple | 1952 |
| 7. | Do. | Shri Chamundi Devi temple | 1952 |
| 8. | Do. | Shri Hari Rai temple | 1952 |
| 9. | Do. | Shri Lakshmi Narayan group of temples | 1952 |
| 10. | Do. | Shri Sita Ram temple | 1952 |
| 11. | Chhatrari | Shri Shakti Devi temple | 1952 |
| Kangra District | | | |
| 1. | Asapuri | Temple | 1926 |
| 2. | Bajjnath | Temples of Bajjnath and Sidhnath | 1909 |
| 3. | Masrur | Rock-cut temples | 1924 |
| 4. | Sujanpur | Narbadeshwar temple and subsidiary shrines within the compound wall | 1967 |
| 5. | Nurpur | Brij Raj Behari temple inside Fort Complex | 1909 |
| 6. | Kotla Fort. | Temples inside the Fort Complex | 1909 |
| 7. | Kangra | Jain temple inside the Fort Complex | 1909 |
| Kullu District | | | |
| 1. | Bajaura (Kulu) | Temple of Basheshar Mahadeo | 1909 |
| 2. | Dasal | Temple of Gaurishankar | 1912 |
| 3. | Jagat Sukh | A miniature stone Saiva temple | 1929 |
| 4. | Nagar | Temple of Gaurishankar | 1912 |
| Mandi District | | | |
| 1. | Mandi | Panchvaktra temple | 1952 |
| 2. | Do | Trilokinath temple | 1952 |
| 3. | Do. | Ardhanarishwar temple | 1983 |
| Lahaul & Spiti District | | | |
| 1. | Udaipur | Mirkula Devj temple | 1989 |

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

| Sl. No. | Locality | Name of Temple | Year of Protection |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| District Anantnag | | | |
| 1. | Khrew (Shikargah) | Monolithic shrine | 1957 |
| 2. | Do. | Remains of ancient temple | 1957 |
| 3. | Ladhuv | Ancient temples | 1957 |
| 4. | Mattin | Bumzuva cave and temples | 1957 |
| 5. | Rampur | Remains of ancient temples | 1957 |
| 6. | Randjreshingpur | Martand Temple | 1957 |
| District Baramulla | | | |
| 1. | Bandi | Detin Mandir | 1957 |
| 2. | Buniyar | Ancient temple | 1957 |
| 3. | Fatehgarh | Do. | 1957 |
| 4. | Pattan | Sugandhesa temple | 1957 |
| 5. | Do. | Sankara Gaurisvara temple | 1957 |
| 6. | Tapar | Pratapasvami temple | 1957 |
| District Kathua | | | |
| 1. | Basohili | Visvesvara cave temple and other cave temples | 1957 |
| 2. | Bilaswar | Group of ancient temples | 1957 |
| 3. | Mahadhora | Trilochananath temple | 1957 |
| District Srinagar | | | |
| 1. | Durganag | Sankarachary temple | 1957 |
| 2. | Hari Parbat | Ancient temple | 1957 |
| 3. | Srinagar | Ancient Temple at Bohri Kadal | 1957 |
| 4. | Do. | Pandrethan etmple | 1957 |
| 5. | Wengath | Six ancient temples | 1957 |
| District Udhampur | | | |
| 1. | Babour | Group of ancient temple | 1957 |
| 2. | Kirmchi | Group of four temples | 1957 |
| District Pulwama | | | |
| 1. | Aventipur | Aventisvara temple | 1957 |
| 2. | Do. | Aventisvami temple | 1957 |
| 3. | Kakpora | Ancient temples | 1957 |
| 4. | Payar | Do. | |

KERALA STATE

| Sj. No. | Locality | Name of Temple | Year of Protection |
|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | (2) | (3) | (4) |

KOZHICODE DISTRICT

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|
| 1. | Kitanganad | Jain Temple | 1921 |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|

TRICHUR DISTRICT

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|------|
| 1. | Eyyal | Siva temple complex | 1951 |
| 2. | Urakam | Do. | 1982 |
| 3. | Thiruvanchikulam | Do. | 1982 |
| 4. | Chemmanthatta | Siva temple | 1982 |

PALGHAT DISTRICT

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| 1. | Pattambi | Metrimangalam Siva | 1982 |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|------|

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------|
| 1. | Truvallam | Temples of Parasurama, Brahma, Siva and Matsya | 1962 |
|----|---------------------|---|------|

KARNATAKA STATE**BELGAUM DISTRICT**

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--|------|
| 1. | Belgaum (Fort) | Old Jain Temple | 1910 |
| 2. | Do. | Old Jain temple outside the Commissariat store yard | 1910 |
| 3. | Do. | Remains of an old Hindu temple | 1010 |
| 4. | Degaon | Temple known as Bastigudi | 1910 |
| 5. | Huli | Temple of Panchlingdev | 1910 |
| 6. | Konnur | Ruined temple | 1910 |
| 7. | Wakkund | Jain temple of Mukteshwar | 1910 |
| 8. | Nanandgad | Old Jain temple in the jungle | 1910 |

BELLARY DISTRICT

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|------|
| 1. | Ambali | Kalleswaraswami temple | 1922 |
| 2. | Ananthasayanagudi | Hampi ruins and Ananthasayana temple | 1921 |
| 3. | Anguru | Kalleswaraswami temple | 1923 |
| 4. | Bagal | Do. | 1923 |
| 5. | Halavagalu | Kalleswaraswami temple | 1923 |
| 6. | Hampi | Group of Jain temples | 1921 |
| 7. | Hampi | Kadalekalu Ganesa temple | 1921 |
| 8. | Hampi | Sasvikal Ganesa temple | 1921 |
| 9. | Hampi | Vishnupad temple | 1921 |
| 10. | Hirehadagalli | Kalleswaraswami temple | 1922 |
| 11. | Huvvinahadagalli | Do. | 1923 |
| 12. | Kaderapura | Isandikeswara temple | 1921 |
| 13. | Do. | Saraswati temple | 1921 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| 14. | Kamalapuram | Chandrasekhara temple | 1921 |
| 15. | Do. | Ganjigitte Jain temple | 1921 |
| 16. | Do. | Hasora Ramchandra temple | 1921 |
| 17. | Do. | Jain temple | 1921 |
| 18. | Do. | Large underground temple | 1921 |
| 19. | Do. | Pattabhirama temple | 1921 |
| 20. | Do. | Two small Siva temples | 1921 |
| 21. | Do. | Ranga temple | 1921 |
| 22. | Krishanapuram | Krishna temple | 1921 |
| 23. | Do. | Linga temple | 1921 |
| 24. | Kumaraswami Betta, Sandur | Parvati and Kartikeya temples | 1954 |
| 25. | Kuruvatti | Mallikarjuna temple | 1922 |
| 26. | Magalam | Suryanarayana temple | 1921 |
| 27. | Mailar | Kalleswaraswami temple | 1922 |
| 28. | Nillegunda | Bhimeswara temple | 1923 |
| 29. | Rangapuram | Narasimhaswami temple | 1910 |
| 30. | Singanathanahalle | Saraswathy temple | 1921 |
| 31. | Thimmalapur | Gopala Krishnaswami temple | 1908 |
| 32. | Do. | Siva's temple | 1908 |
| 33. | Venkatapuram | Achutaraya temple | 1921 |
| 34. | Do. | Inscribed Vishnu temple | 1921 |
| 35. | Do. | Jain Temple | 1921 |
| 36. | Do. | Ranghunathaswami temple | 1907 |
| 37. | Do. | Vishnu temple No. I | 1921 |
| 38. | Do. | Vishnu temple No. II | 1921 |
| 39. | Do. | Vishnu Temple No. III | 1921 |
| 40. | Do. | Vittala temple | 1921 |

BANGALORE DISTRICT

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------|
| 1 | Bangalore | A small Ganesha temple inside the old Dungeon Fort & Gates | 1951 |
|---|---------------------|--|------|

BIJAPUR DISTRICT

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Aihole | Ambiger Gudi (1) | 1914 |
| 2. | Do. | Ambiger Gudi (2) | Do. |
| 3. | Do. | A temple of Galganath group (1) | Do. |
| 4. | Do. | Do. (2) | Do. |
| 5. | Do. | Do. (3) | Do. |
| 6. | Do. | Do. (4) | Do. |
| 7. | Do. | Do. (5) | Do. |
| 8. | Do. | Badiger Gudi | Do. |
| 9. | Do. | Bhoyar Gudi | Do. |
| 10. | Do. | Bile Gudi | Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------|--|------|
| 11. | Aihole | Charanti Math (or Murphadryavar Gudi) | 1914 |
| 12. | Do. | Do. | Do. |
| 13. | Do. | Desayar Gudi | Do. |
| 14. | Do. | Galganath temple | Do. |
| 15. | Do. | Gardi Gudi | Do. |
| 16. | Do. | Gavdar Gudi (1) | Do. |
| 17. | Do. | Gavdar Gudi (2) | Do. |
| 18. | Do. | Gavdar Ishwar Gudi | Do. |
| 19. | Do. | Great Durga temple | Do. |
| 20. | Do. | Hucchimalli Gudi in Survey No. 64 | Do. |
| 21. | Do. | Jain temple of Meguti | Do. |
| 22. | Do. | Jotirling temple | Do. |
| 23. | Do. | Kare Gudi | Do. |
| 24. | Do. | Konti Gudi | Do. |
| 25. | Do. | Maddin Gudi (Basavanna) (1) | Do. |
| 26. | Do. | Do. (2) | Do. |
| 27. | Do. | Mena Basti (Jain Cave) | Do. |
| 28. | Do. | No name, but forms part of Yanniavar Gudi | Do. |
| 29. | Do. | Rachi Gudi | Do. |
| 30. | Do. | Ramling temple | Do. |
| 31. | Do. | Small temple to south-west of the Great Durga temple | Do. |
| 32. | Do. | Temple adjoining Konti Gudi | Do. |
| 33. | Do. | Temple adjoining Konti Gudi known as Surang Gudi | Do. |
| 34. | Do. | Temple and adjoining smaller buildings in Survey No. 66 known as Jotirling | Do. |
| 35. | Do. | Temple close to Serial No. 47 | Do. |
| 36. | Do. | Temple close to the temple of Ladhkan | Do. |
| 37. | Do. | Temples in fields a short distance from the north-west corner of village | Do. |
| 38. | Do. | Temple in Survey No. 270 | Do. |
| 39. | Do. | Temple of Ladhkan | Do. |
| 40. | Do. | Temple on the north of Serial No. 46 | Do. |
| 41. | Do. | Temple with a large Nandi in the Hall | Do. |
| 42. | Do. | Tryambakeshwar temple | Do. |
| 43. | Do. | Two-storied Jain temple and cave on the hill under Meguti | Do. |
| 44. | Do. | Veniavar Gudi (1) | Do. |
| 45. | Do. | Veniavar Gudi (2) | Do. |
| 46. | Do. | Veniavar Gudi (3) | Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|-------|
| 47. | Aihole | Virbhadra Dever temple | 1914 |
| 48. | Do. | Yanniavar Gudi | Do. |
| 49. | Do. | Yogi Narayan temple | Do. |
| 50. | Badami | Bhutnath Group of temples | 1918 |
| 51. | Do. | Group of temples | Do. |
| 52. | Do. | Lakulisa temple | Do. |
| 53. | Do. | North fort and temples | Do. |
| 54. | Do. | Temple on the knoll | Do. |
| 55. | Bevoor | Kalika Bhavani temple | 1920 |
| 56. | Do | Narayandev temple | Do. |
| 57. | Do. | Rameshwar temple | Do. |
| 58. | Bijapur | Jalamandir | 1914 |
| 59. | Chatarkari (gaothan) | Ancient Hindu temple of Shri Dattatraya | 1929 |
| 60. | Cholachgudi | Old temple | 1927 |
| 61. | Do. | Old temple | Do. |
| 62. | Hallur | Old Jain temple | 1921 |
| 63. | Do. | Visheshwar temple | Do. |
| 64. | Nagralsamat | Nagnath temple | 1920 |
| 65. | Nimbal | Shankarling temple | 1938 |
| 66. | Patt adakal | Chandrashekhar temple | 1918 |
| 67. | Do. | Galganath temple | 1914. |
| 68. | Do. | Great temple of Virupaxa | Do. |
| 69. | Do. | Jain temple | Do. |
| 70. | Do. | Jambulinga temple | Do. |
| 71. | Do. | Kadhiddeshwar temple | Do. |
| 72. | Do. | Kashi Vishveshwar temple | Do. |
| 73. | Do. | Temple of Malikarjuna | Do. |
| 74. | Do. | Temple of Papnath | Do. |
| 75. | Do. | Temple of Sangameshwar | Do. |
| 76. | Talikot | Shri Ramdev Temple | 1917 |

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|------|
| 77. | Amritapura | Amritesvara temple | 1951 |
| 78. | Belavadi | Viranarayana temple | Do. |
| 79. | Sringeri | Vidyasankara temple | Do. |

Chitaldrug District

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 1. | Chitaldrug | Temples | 1951 |
| 2. | Harihar | Harihariesvara temple | Do. |
| 3. | Jatingi Ramesvara Hill | Jatingi Rameswar temple | Do. |
| 4. | Siddapur | Akkatangi temple | Do. |

Coorg District

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Mullur, Sanivarsanti Hobli | Three stone built Jaina temples | 1924 |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| Dharwar District | | | |
| 1. | Amargol | Banashankari Devi | 1909 |
| 2. | Annigeri | Shri Amrateshvar | Do. |
| 3. | Balambid | Kalmeshvar | Do. |
| 4. | Bankapur | Nagareshwar temple | 1922 |
| 5. | Chavadadanapur | Mukteshvar | 1909 |
| 6. | Dambal | Dodbasappa temple | 1918 |
| 7. | Do | Someshvar temple | Do. |
| 8. | Gadag | Sarasvati temple | 1909 |
| 9. | Do | Someshvar temple | Do. |
| 10. | Galagnath | Galageshvar | Do |
| 11. | Hangal | Old ruined temple | 1918 |
| 12. | Do | Tarakeshvar | 1909 |
| 13. | Do | Virbhadra temple | 1925 |
| 14. | Haveri | Shiddeshvar temple | 1909 |
| 15. | Haralhalli | Someshvar temple | Do. |
| 16. | Do | Kaleshwar temple | 1924 |
| 17. | Lakkundi | Jain Basti | 1909 |
| 18. | Do | Kashi-Vishveshvar | Do. |
| 19. | Do | Kumbhargerri Ishvar | Do. |
| 20. | Do | Mankeshvar | Do. |
| 21. | Do | Muskin Bhanvi | Do. |
| 22. | Do | Naneshvar | Do. |
| 23. | Naregal | Temple of Sarveshvar | Do. |
| 24. | Rattihalli | Kadambeshvar temple | Do. |
| 25. | Tambur | Basvanna Dev temple | Do. |
| 26. | Unkal | Chandramauleshvar | Do. |
| Hassan District | | | |
| 1. | Arsikere | Isvara temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Belur | Kesava temple | Do. |
| 3. | Doddagaddavalli | Lakshmidevi temple | Do. |
| 4. | Halebid | Adinatha Basti | Do. |
| 5. | Do | Hoysalesvara temple | Do. |
| 6. | Do | Kedaresvara temple | Do. |
| 7. | Do | Parsvanatha Basti | Do. |
| 8. | Do | Santhinatha Basti | Do. |
| 9. | Koravangala | Buchesvara temple | Do. |
| 10. | Mosale | Nagesvara and Chennakesvara temple | Do. |
| 11. | Nuggehalli | Lakshminarasimha temple | Do. |
| 12. | Do | Sadashiva temple | Do. |
| 13. | Sravanabelgola | Akkana Basti | Do. |
| 14. | Do | Chandragupta Basti | Do. |
| 15. | Do | Chavundaraya Basti | Do. |
| 16. | Do | Parsvanatha Basti | Do. |
| 17. | Arakail | Channakesva temple | 1983 |
| Kolar District | | | |
| 1. | Avani | Ramalingesvara temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Kolar | Kolaramma temple | Do. |
| 3. | Do | Somesvara temple | Do. |
| 4. | Nandi | Bhoganandisvara temple | Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------|
| Mandya District | | | |
| 1. | Basral | Mallikarjuna temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Govindanahalli | Panchalingesvara temple | Do. |
| 3. | Hosaholalu | Lakshminarayana temple | Do. |
| 4. | Kambadahalli | Panchakuta Basti | Do. |
| 5. | Marehalli | Lakshminarasimha temple | Do. |
| 6. | Melkote | Narayanavami temple | Do. |
| 7. | Nagamengala | Kesava temple | Do. |
| 8. | Sindhaghatta | Lakshminarayana temple | Do. |
| 9. | Srirangapatna | Sri Ranganathasvami temple | Do. |
| 10. | Tonnur | Temple | Do. |
| 11. | Aratipur | Ancient Jaina vestiges | 1988 |
| Mysore District | | | |
| 1. | Bettadapur | Sidlu Mallikarjuna temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Gundlupet | Sri Vijayanarayana temple | Do. |
| 3. | Hale Alur | Arkesvara temple | Do. |
| 4. | Mullur | Lakshmikanta temple | Do. |
| 5. | Nanjangud | Srikantesvara temple | Do. |
| 6. | Narasamangala | Ramesvara temple | Do. |
| 7. | Somanathapur | Kesava temple | Do. |
| 8. | Talkad | Kirthinarayana temple | Do. |
| 9. | Do | Vaidyesvara temple | Do. |
| 10. | Yelandur | Gaurisvara temple | Do. |
| North Kanara District | | | |
| 1. | Banavasi | Madhukeshwar temple | 191 |
| 2. | Bhatkal | Adke Narayan Devasthan including Virupaksha Devasthan | 191 |
| 3. | Do | Jattappa Naikan Chandra Natheshwar Basti | Do. |
| 4. | Do | Joshi Shankar Narayan Devasthan | Do. |
| 5. | Do | Ketpai Narayan Devasthan | Do. |
| 6. | Do | Lakar Kamati Narayan Devasthan | Do. |
| 7. | Do | Narsinha Devasthan | Do. |
| 8. | Do | Paraswanathshewar Basti | Do. |
| 9. | Do | Raghunath Devasthan | Do. |
| 10. | Do | Santappa Naik Tirumal Devasthan | Do. |
| 11. | Bilgi | Small deserted temple | Do. |
| 12. | Do | Virupaksha temple | Do. |
| 13. | Hadvall | Basti Chandranatha Deva | Do. |
| 14. | Nagarbastikeri or Gersappa | Chaturmukh Basti | Do. |
| 15. | Do | Vardhaman Swami temple | Do. |
| 16. | Do | Virbhadra temple | Do. |
| 17. | Somasagar | Temple of Shiva | 1911 |
| 18. | Sonda | Temple close to King's seat | Do. |
| 19. | Bilgi | Old Jain temple locally known as Ratnatraya Basadi | 196 |
| 20. | Gudnapur | Virbhadrasmamy temple | 198 |
| Raichur District | | | |
| 1. | Ittagi | Mahadev temple | 195 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------|
| Shimoga District | | | |
| 1. | Bandalike | Anekal temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Do | Somesvara temple | Do. |
| 3. | Do | Trimurthinarayana temple | Do. |
| 4. | Belaavi | Bherundesvara temple | Do. |
| 5. | Do | Kedaresvara temple | Do. |
| 6. | Do | Tripurantesvara temple | Do. |
| 7. | Chandragutti | Fortress and Renuka temple | Do. |
| 8. | Humcha | Bastis and inscriptions | Do. |
| 9. | Ikkeri | Aghoresvara temple | Do. |
| 10. | Keladi | Ramesvara temple | Do. |
| 11. | Kubatur | Kaitabhesvara temple | Do. |
| 12. | Do | Parsvanatha Basti | Do. |
| 13. | Do | Ramesvara temple | Do. |
| 14. | Kudli | Do. | Do. |
| 15. | Kuppagadde | Temples | Do. |
| 16. | Melagi | Jain Basti | Do. |
| 17. | Nadkalsi | Mallikarjuna and Ramesvara temples | Do. |
| 18. | Talagunda | Pranavesvara temples | Do. |
| 19. | Udri | Temples | Do. |
| South Kanara District | | | |
| 1. | Hosal (Barkur) | "Kathale Basti" a little Siva temple containing a linga and a small oblong stone-built temple | 1921 |
| 2. | Karkal | Anatapadmanabha temple | 1941 |
| 3. | Do | Chaturmukha temple | 1921 |
| 4. | Mangalore | Mangaladevi temple | Do. |
| 5. | Prantya | Seventeen Jain tombs at Mudabidri | Do. |
| Tumkur District | | | |
| 1. | Aralaguppe | Channigaraya temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Nagalapura | Chennakesava temple | Do. |
| 3. | Nagalapura | Kedaresvara temple | Do. |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | |
| Balaghat District | | | |
| 1. | Baihar | Temples | 1925 |
| 2. | Kashitola | Temple of Kotesvara (Mahadeo and Hanuman) | 1938 |
| 3. | Raigarh | Old temple within the limits of Piparwara forest village | 1922 |
| Bastar District | | | |
| 1. | Barsur | Chandraditya temple | 1954 |
| 2. | Do | Mamabhanjaka temple | 1954 |
| 3. | Bastar | Mahadeo temple | 1954 |
| 4. | Dantewada | Danteswari Devi temple | 1954 |
| 5. | Narainpal | Narayan temple | 1954 |
| 6. | Sampur | Karli Mahadeo temple | 1954 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------------|---|------|
| | | Betul District | |
| 1. | Bhainsdehi | Mahadeo temple | 1925 |
| | | Bhind District | |
| 1. | Kherat | Brick temples (two) | 1951 |
| | | Bilaspur District | |
| 1. | Arbhar | Arbhar temple | 1925 |
| 2. | Belpan | Temple | 1922 |
| 3. | Gatora | Temple | 1922 |
| 4. | Janigiri | Large Vaishnava temple | 1925 |
| 5. | Janigiri | Small temple | 1925 |
| 6. | Kharod | Brick temple of Savari | 1917 |
| 7. | Do. | Small brick temple | 1917 |
| 8. | Do. | Soorya temple | 1922 |
| 9. | Mallar | Patalesvara Mahadeva temple | 1937 |
| 10. | Pali | Mahadeo temple | 1925 |
| 11. | Ratanpur | Kanthi Dewal temple | 1917 |
| 12. | Sheorinarayan | Half ruined temple of Keshava Narayan | 1922 |
| 13. | Do. | Sheorinarayan temple together with ruined brick temple in the same compound and Chandrachuda temple | 1925 |
| 14. | Tuman | Remains of a very ancient temple | 1917 |
| | | Chhatarpur District | |
| 1. | Khajuraho | Chausath Jogini temple | 1953 |
| 2. | Do. | Chitrgupta or Bharatji's temple | 1953 |
| 3. | Do. | Devi Jagadambi temple | 1953 |
| 4. | Do. | Kandariya temple | 1953 |
| 5. | Do. | Lakshman temple | 1953 |
| 6. | Do. | Lalguan Mahadeva | 1953 |
| 7. | Do. | Mahadeva temple | 1953 |
| 8. | Do. | Matangesvara temple | 1953 |
| 9. | Do. | Nandi temple | 1953 |
| 10. | Do. | Parvati Temple | 1953 |
| 11. | Do. | Varaha temple | 1953 |
| 12. | Do. | Visvanath temple | 1953 |
| 13. | Do. | Adinath temple | 1953 |
| 14. | Do. | Brahma temple | 1953 |
| 15. | Do. | Ghantia temple | 1953 |
| 15. | Do. | Javari temple | 1953 |
| 17. | Do. | Parsvanatha temple | 1953 |
| 18. | Do. | Santinatha temple | 1953 |
| 19. | Do. | Vamana temple | 1953 |
| 20. | Do. | Duladeo temple | 1953 |
| 21. | Do. | Jatakari or Chaturbhuj temple | 1953 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------|
| Damoh District | | | |
| 1. | Kanoda | Remains of an old sculptures temple | 1922 |
| 2. | Kanora Bari | Temple of Kanora Bari | 1925 |
| 3. | Kodal | Old temple | 1925 |
| 4. | Kundalpur | Jain temples on the hills | 1914 |
| 5. | Do. | One flat-roofed temple below the hill | 1912 |
| 6. | Nohta | Temple | 1925 |
| 7. | Sakhar | Temple | 1925 |
| Dewas District | | | |
| 1. | Nemawar | Siddheshwar temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Do. | Unfinished temple | 1951 |
| Drug District | | | |
| 1. | Deobaloda | Old ruined sand stone temple | 1925 |
| 2. | Deorbijia | Old temple of Sita Devi | 1922 |
| 3. | Dhamda | Temple of Sheo on Buddha tank | 1925 |
| Rajnandangaon District | | | |
| 1. | Gandai | Old temple | 1925 |
| Dhar District | | | |
| 1. | Mandu | Neelkantha temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Wasvi | Rock cut temple | 1991 |
| Guna District | | | |
| 1. | Budhi Chanderl | Jain temples 1 to 5 | 1951 |
| 2. | Kadwaha | Temples 2 to 7 | 1951 |
| Gwalior District | | | |
| 1. | Amrol | Mahadeva temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Gwalior Fort | Sas Bahu temples | 1951 |
| 3. | Do. | Teli Ka Mandir | 1951 |
| 4. | Do. | Chaturbhuj temple | 1951 |
| Jabalpur District | | | |
| 1. | Bheraghat | Temple of Chaunsath Yogini | 1925 |
| 2. | Bilhari | Vishnu Varaha temple | 1925 |
| 3. | Burgaon | Temple of Somnath and ruins of several temples adjoining it | 1914 |
| 4. | Garha | Panch Matha temples | 1925 |
| 5. | Marha Deori | Ruines temple near the sources of the Kiyam river | 1926 |
| Mandasor District | | | |
| 1. | Dhamnar | Brahmanical rock-cut temples | 1951 |
| 2. | Khor | Nau Torana temple | 1951 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------|
| Mandla District | | | |
| 1. | Khaddeori | Siva temple | 1922 |
| 2. | Kukkaramath | Ranmuktेशwar temple dedicated to Shankar | 1925 |
| 3. | Mandla | Temple in Gond fort Mandla | 1922 |
| Murena District | | | |
| 1. | Mitaoli | Ekottarso Mahadeva temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Padhavli | Temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Suhania | Kakanmadh temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Naresar | Temples 1 to 22 | 1951 |
| 5. | Batesar | Group of Temples | 1988 |
| Narsinghpur District | | | |
| 1. | Chowragarh | Temple in the fort | 1925 |
| Nimar (East) District | | | |
| 1. | Asirgarh | Mahadeo temple | 1925 |
| 2. | Do. | Temple inside fort | 1925 |
| 3. | Mandhata | Chaubis Avatar temple | 1925 |
| 4. | Do. | Sidhesvara or Siddhnath temple | 1925 |
| 5. | Godadpura (Onkar Mandhata) | Amleswar alias Mamleshwar group of temples including Kaleshwar temple | 1967 |
| Nimar (West) District | | | |
| 1. | Un | Jain temples 1 to 3 | 1951 |
| 2. | Do. | Temples of Mahakaleshwar 1 to 2 | 1951 |
| 3. | Do. | Temple of Nilakantheswar | 1951 |
| Panna District | | | |
| 1. | Ajaigarh | Two temples ascribed to Gupta period | 1953 |
| 2. | Nachna | Nachna Kuthara Parvati temple | Do. |
| 3. | Nachna | Chaumakhnath temple | 1988 |
| Raipur District | | | |
| 1. | Narainpur | Temple belonging to Mahant Laldass of Sheorinarayan | 1925 |
| 2. | Rajim | Group of temples know as the Rajivalochana or Rajim temples | 1925 |
| 3. | Do. | Temple of Ramachandra | 1925 |
| Raisen District | | | |
| 1. | Bhojpur | Saivita temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Raisen Fort | Pameyka temple | 1954 |
| 3. | Do. | Temple | 1954 |
| 4. | Sanchi | Ruins temple | 1954 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple of Gupta period | 1954 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple of Post of Gupta period | 1954 |
| 7. | Do. | Temple No. 31 | 1954 |
| 8. | Do. | Shrine | 1954 |
| 9. | Do. | Temple No. 40 | 1954 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Sagar District | | | |
| 1. | Bamoda | Temple | 1925 |
| 2. | Karonda | Temple of Mahadeo or Mata | 1922 |
| 3. | Pali | Temple of Mahadeo | 1922 |
| Seoni District | | | |
| 1. | Ashta | Temple | 1926 |
| Shahdol District | | | |
| 1. | Amarkantak | Karan temple | 1953 |
| 2. | Do. | Patalesvara temple | 1953 |
| 3. | Do. | Shiva temple | 1953 |
| 4. | Sohagpur | Virath temple | 1953 |
| Sidhi District | | | |
| 1. | Chandrah | Temple | 1953 |
| Sivapuri District | | | |
| 1. | Mahua | Large Shiva temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Do. | Small Shiva temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Surwaya | Siva temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Terahi | Mohajamata temple | 1951 |
| Vidisha District | | | |
| 1. | Badoh | Dashavatara temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Do. | Godarmal temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Do. | Jain temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Gyaraspur | Maladevi temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Udaygiri | Ruins of Gupta temple | 1951 |
| 6. | Udaypur | Udayeshwar Mahadeva temple | 1951 |
| MAHARASHTRA STATE | | | |
| Ahmednagar District | | | |
| 1. | Bamini | Hemadpanti temple | 1914 |
| 2. | Ghotan | Jain temple | 1921 |
| 3. | Ghotan | Temple of Mallikarjuna | 1921 |
| 4. | Harischandragud | Caves and temple | 1909 |
| 5. | Karjat | Temple of Mallikarjuna | 1921 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple of Shiva called Naktichedeul | 1921 |
| 7. | Kolaumthan | Old Temple | 1909 |
| 8. | Mandavgaon Katrahad | Temple of Devi | 1909 |
| 9. | Parner | Temple of Shiva | 1921 |
| 10. | Pedgaon | Baleshwar temple | 1914 |
| 11. | Do. | Temple of Lakshmi Narayan | 1909 |
| 12. | Ratanwadi | Temple of Anriteswar | 1909 |
| 13. | Tahakri | Triple Shrined temple of Bhavani | 1909 |
| 14. | Toka | Temple of Devi | 1928 |
| 15. | Do. | Temple of Siddheshwar Mahadev | 1928 |
| 16. | Do. | Temple of Vishnu | 1928 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|------|
| Akoia District | | | |
| 1. | Barsi Takli | Black stone temple of Bhawani | 1925 |
| Amravati District | | | |
| 1. | Lasur | Temple of Anandeswar | 1925 |
| Aurangabad District | | | |
| 1. | Verul (Ellora) | Ghrishneshwar temple | 1961 |
| Bhandara District | | | |
| 1. | Padampur | Old remains of two temples | 1926 |
| 2. | Do. | Remains of the temple to the north of the village | 1942 |
| 3. | Do. | Remains of the temple to the North-west of the village | 1942 |
| 4. | Do. | Remains of the temple close to the South of the village Ganeshpur | 1942 |
| 5. | Do. | Remains of the temple locally known as Nath Bawa | 1942 |
| Bhir District | | | |
| 1. | Ukkad Pimpri | Ukkadeswar and Mahadeo temple | 1988 |
| Buldana District | | | |
| 1. | Dhotra | Three old temples | 1925 |
| 2. | Kothali | Two old temples | 1925 |
| 3. | Lonar | Fifteen temples | 1917 |
| 4. | Do. | Gaimukha Temple and tank | 1925 |
| 5. | Do. | Gaimukh temple No. 1 of Daityasudan | 1917 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple of Daityasudana | 1925 |
| 7. | Sakegaon | Temple of Mahadeo | 1925 |
| 8. | Satgaon | Temple of Vishnu and remains of a small temple | 1925 |
| 9. | Sindkhed | Temple of Mahadeo | 1926 |
| Chanda District | | | |
| 1. | Armori | Old temple | 1925 |
| 2. | Bhandak | Remains of a temple | 1924 |
| 3. | Chanda | Achaleswar temple and another small temple within an enclosure | 1925 |
| 4. | Do. | Mahadeo temple | 1925 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple of Mahakali | 1925 |
| 6. | Churul | Temple of Keshavanath | 1924 |
| 7. | Deotek | Ancient temple | 1938 |
| 8. | Dhanora | Hemadpanthi temple | 1924 |
| 9. | Ghutkala | Old temple of Chandikadevi | 1939 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 10. | Mahadwari | Temple of Mahadeo | 1924 |
| 11. | Markanda | Group of temples | 1925 |
| 12. | Neri | Temple of Mahadeo | 1925 |
| 13. | Nimdhela forest | Ramdigi temple | 1924 |
| 14. | Palebaras | Old Hemadpanti temple | 1924 |
| 15. | Rajgarh | Old temple of Mahadeo | 1924 |
| 16. | Thanegaon | Large temple | 1925 |
| 17. | Wairagarh | Temple of Bhandareshwar | 1925 |

Dhulia District

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|------|
| 1. | Balsana | Small temple in Survey No. 141 | 1919 |
| 2. | Do. | Temple of Durga | 1912 |
| 3. | Do. | Temple of Siva | 1912 |
| 4. | Do. | Temple of the left side of Shiva temple in Survey No. 418 | 1919 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple in front of the above in survey No. 418 | 1919 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple between Durga's temple and Math in survey No. 141 | 1919 |

Jalgaon District

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| 1. | Changdev | Temple of Changdev | 1916 |
| 2. | Dighi | Temple of Devi and Sambha | 1920 |
| 3. | Patan | Maheswara Temple | 1914 |
| 4. | Do. | Temple of Chandika Devi | 1914 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple of Nagarjan | 1916 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple of Shrinagar Chavdi | 1916 |
| 7. | Sangameshwar | Mahadev temple | 1914 |
| 8. | Vaghli | Mudhai Devi temple | 1914 |
| 9. | Do. | Old temple of Siddeshwar | 1917 |

Kolaba District

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Alibag | Padmawati Shrine | 1914 |
| 2. | Do. | Shrine of Bhawanji | 1914 |
| 3. | Do. | Shrine of Maruti | 1914 |
| 4. | Do. | Shrine of Yesvantadari | 1914 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple of Bapdeo | 1914 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple of Ganpatipanchyatan | 1914 |
| 7. | Do. | Temple of Guilabior Mahis-asuri | 1914 |
| 8. | Do. | Temple of Kanoba | 1914 |
| 9. | Do. | Temple of Mahadeo | 1914 |
| 10. | Kadasari Kangori | Temple of the God Kangormal | 1916 |

Kolhapur District

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------|------|
| 1. | Khidranur | Kopeswar Temple | 1954 |
|----|---------------------|-----------------|------|

Nagpur District

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Ghogra | Temple of Mahadeo | 1925 |
| 2. | Ramtek | Kaljmata's temple | 1921 |
| 3. | Do. | Remains of a very old shrine | 1925 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|------|
| Nasik District | | | |
| 1. | Ambegaon | Hindu temple | 1916 |
| 2. | Anjanneri | Old temples | 1916 |
| 3. | Deothan | Hindu temple | 1915 |
| 4. | Sinnar | Temple of Aeshwar | 1909 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple of Gondeshwar Mahadev | 1909 |
| 6. | Trimbak | Trimbakeshwar temple | 1941 |
| 7. | Zodga | Hemadpanti temple of Mahadeo | 1909 |
| Poona District | | | |
| 1. | Redsa | Cave temples | 1909 |
| 2. | Bhaja | Cave temples | 1909 |
| 3. | Junnar | Cave temples | 1909 |
| 4. | Karla | Cave temples | 1909 |
| 5. | Malsiras | Bhuleshwar Mahadeo temple | 1930 |
| 6. | Poona | Cave temple of Bhamburda | 1909 |
| Satara District | | | |
| 1. | Old Mahabaleshwar | Old temple of the river Krishna | 1932 |
| 2. | Phaltan | Jhabareshwar Mahadeo temple | 1954 |
| Solapur District | | | |
| 1. | Machnur | Old temple of Shri Sidheshwar | 1930 |
| 2. | Mahaling | Hemadpanti temple of Mahadeo | 1930 |
| 3. | Do. | Hemadpanti temple of Vithoba | 1930 |
| 4. | Do. | Temple of Devi Yemani | 1930 |
| 5. | Vellapur | Gateway and old Maruri temple | 1930 |
| 6. | Do. | Old doubled shrined temple | 1912 |
| 7. | Vellapur | Old temple and Viragals | 1912 |
| 8. | Do. | Old temple in Sarkarvada locally known as Parasnath temple | 1930 |
| 9. | Velapur | Temples of Haranagreshwar and Ardhanari Nateshwar | 1930 |
| Thana District | | | |
| 1. | Ambarnath | Temple of Ambarnath | 1909 |
| Yeotmal District | | | |
| 1. | Neir | Hemadpanthi temple of Mahadeo known as Someshwar | 1922 |
| 2. | Pandhardevi | Temple of Goddess Pandhardevi | 1922 |
| 3. | Pathrot (Mahagaon) | Temple of Kamaleshwar | 1922 |
| 4. | Root Sawangi | Mahadeo temple | 1922 |
| 5. | Rui | Mahadeo temple | 1922 |
| 6. | Tapora | Hemadpanthi temple of Shree Mahadeo | 1922 |
| 7. | Yelabara | Mahadeo temple | 1922 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------------|--|--|------|
| MANIPUR STATE | | | |
| Imphal District | | | |
| 1. | Bishenpur | Temple of Vishnu | 1954 |
| ORISSA | | | |
| Bolangir District | | | |
| 1. | Jharial | Chausatti Jogini temple together with three minor shrines. | 1967 |
| Cuttack District | | | |
| 1. | Bandaeswar | Ruins of the Buddhist temples | 1937 |
| 2. | Chandia | Small temple of Mahakal | 1937 |
| 3. | Naltigiri | Ruins of Buddhist temples | 1937 |
| 4. | Simhanatha Pitha Mauza Gopinathpur | Simhanatha Mahadeva temple | 1964 |
| 5. | Magura Dhanmandal | Pancha Pandava temple | 1964 |
| 6. | Rameswar | Durga temple | 1964 |
| 7. | Bhabanipur Mauza Balia | Bhubaneswar Mahadev temple | 1988 |
| Dhenkanal District | | | |
| 1. | Bajrakot | Bhingesvara Mahadeva temple | 1961 |
| Ganjam District | | | |
| 1. | Koṭtakolla | Gangadharaswami temple | 1909 |
| 2. | Do. | Jagadiswaraswami temple | 1909 |
| 3. | Mahendragiri | Bhima temple | 1921 |
| 4. | Do. | Kunti temple | 1921 |
| 5. | Do. | Yudhistra temple | 1921 |
| Phulbani District | | | |
| 1. | Gandharadhi | Temples of Nilamadhava and Sidheswara | 1961 |
| 2. | Baudh Town | Paschima-Somanatha Bhubaneswara and Kapilesvara temples | 1964 |
| Puri District | | | |
| 1. | Baragarh | Bhaskareswar temple | 1946 |
| 2. | Do. | Brahmeswar temple with its minor shrines in the compound | 1946 |
| 3. | Do. | Nabakeswar temple | 1946 |
| 4. | Do. | Rameswar temple | 1946 |
| 5. | Bhubaneswar | Bakeswar temple | 1946 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------|--|------|
| 6. | Bhubaneswar | Ananta Basudeva Temple | 1946 |
| 7. | Do. | Boital Temple | 1946 |
| 8. | Do. | Chitrakarni Temple | 1946 |
| 9. | Do. | Jameswar Temple with its minor shrine | 1946 |
| 10. | Do. | Lord Lingraj temple with all the minor temples in the compound, namely: (1) Amania well (2) Astamurti (3) Chandeswar Deb (4) Gopaluni Temple (5) Ladukeswar Temple (6) Parbati Temple (7) Sabitri Devi Temple (8) Sakreswar Temple (9) Sathidosi Temple | 1946 |
| 11. | Do. | Maitreswar Temple with all the minor temples in the compound | 1946 |
| 12. | Do. | Makareswar Temple with its minor shrines | 1946 |
| 13. | Do. | Markandeswar Temple | 1946 |
| 14. | Do. | Mukteswar Temple with its minor shrines | 1946 |
| 15. | Do. | Parsurameswar Temple | 1946 |
| 16. | Do. | Raja Rani Temple | 1946 |
| 17. | Do. | Sari Temple No. 1 | 1946 |
| 18. | Do. | Sidheswar Temple | 1946 |
| 19. | Do. | Paramguru Temple | 1984 |
| 20. | Do. | Papanasini Temple | 1986 |
| 21. | Hirapur | Chausath, Yogini Temple known as Mahamaya temple | 1954 |
| 22. | Bhubaneswar | Sisiresvara temple | 1964 |
| 23. | Raghunathpur | Daksha Prajapati temple | 1965 |
| 24. | Chourasi | Varahi temple | 1962 |
| 25. | Puri | Shri Jaganath Temple and subsidiary shrines | 1975 |
| 26. | Besnaghai | Magheswar Temple with its minor shrines | 1946 |

PONDICHERY ADMINISTRATION

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|------|
| 1. | Tiruvandarkovil | Siva temple dedicated to Sri Panchanatha Iswarer of Sri Vadukiswarar | 1960 |
| 2. | Thirubhuvansi | Vishnu Temple dedicated to Tingalai Sri Varadaraja Perumal | 1960 |
| 3. | Bahur | Siva Temple dedicated to Sri Srimulanathar | 1960 |
| 4. | Settur | Siva Temple | 1960 |
| 5. | Nedungadu | Siva Temple dedicated to Svayambunathaswami of Tantondriyayar. | 1960 |

RAJASTHAN STATE

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|------|
| Alwar District | | | |
| 1. | Ajwar | Shiva temple | 1951 |
| Banswara District | | | |
| 1. | Arthuna | Siva temple | 1951 |
| Bharatpur District | | | |
| 1. | Bayann | Usa Mandir | 1951 |
| 2. | Kaan | Chaurasi Khamba temple | 1951 |
| Bhilwada District | | | |
| 1. | Bijholi | Maha Kal and two other temples | 1956 |
| 2. | Khadipur village | Ancient temple known as Kaneri-ki-Putali | 1964 |
| Bikaner District | | | |
| 1. | Bikaner | Bhandasar Jain Temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Morkhana | Jain temple of Susani Goddess | 1951 |
| Chitorgarh District | | | |
| 1. | Badoli | Ghateshwar temple | 1956 |
| 2. | Do. | Temple of Ashtamata | 1956 |
| 3. | Do. | Temple of Ganesh | 1956 |
| 4. | Do. | Temple of Sheshashayan | 1956 |
| 5. | Do. | Temple of Shiv | 1956 |
| 6. | Do. | Temple of Trimurti | 1956 |
| 7. | Do. | Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple | 1956 |
| 8. | Menal | Menal (Mahanal) temple | 1956 |
| Dholpur District | | | |
| 1. | Dholpur | Jogni Joga temple | 1951 |
| Dungarpur District | | | |
| 1. | Dev Somnath | Somnath temple | 1951 |
| Jaipur District | | | |
| 1. | Abaneri | Harsat Mata-ka-Mandir | 1951 |
| 2. | Amber | Laxmi Narain's temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Do. | Sri Jagat Siromaniji temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Do. | Sun temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Gultagi | Temple containing fresco paintings | 1951 |
| Jaisalmer District | | | |
| 1. | Jaisalmer | Ancient temples in Fort | 1951 |
| Jhalawar District | | | |
| 1. | Jhalrapaten | Old temples near the Chandrabhaga | 1951 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------|
| Kotah District | | | |
| 1. | Atru or Ganesh Ganj | Ruins of temples | 1951 |
| 2. | Baran | Temple (12th Century) | 1951 |
| 3. | Charchoma | Siya temples | 1951 |
| 4. | Dara or Kukandara | Temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Kanswa | Temple | 1951 |
| 6. | Shergarh | Old temples | 1951 |
| Sawai Madhopur District | | | |
| 1. | Sawai Madhopur | Jain temple | 1951 |
| Sikar District | | | |
| 1. | Sikar | Harshnath temple | 1951 |
| Tonk District | | | |
| 1. | Bisalpur | Bisal Deoji's temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Todaraisingh | Kala Pahar temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Do. | Kalyanraiji's temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Do. | Laxmi Narainji's temple locally known as Gopinathji's temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Do. | Pipaji's temple | 1951 |
| Udaipur District | | | |
| 1. | Nagda | Sas Bahu temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Kumbalgarh | Nilakanth Mahadev temple | 1951 |
| 3. | Do. | Parasnath temple | 1951 |
| 4. | Do. | Pichla Devi temple | 1951 |
| 5. | Do. | Badal Mhal Ambameta temple | 1951 |
| Chittorgarh District | | | |
| 1. | Chittorgarh Fort | Ratneswar Temple | 1956 |
| 2. | Do. | Kukuteswar Temple | 1956 |
| 3. | Do. | Lakshminath Temple | 1956 |
| 4. | Do. | Annapurna Temple | 1956 |
| 5. | Do. | Charbhujaji Temple | 1956 |
| 6. | Do. | Galtieswar Temple | 1956 |
| 7. | Do. | Pataleshwar Temple | 1956 |
| 8. | Do. | Jain Temple | 1956 |
| 9. | Do. | Mahadeo Temple | 1956 |
| 10. | Do. | Mahadeo Temple | 1956 |
| 11. | Do. | Ganesh Temple | 1956 |
| 12. | Do. | Kumbhashyamji Temple | 1956 |
| 13. | Do. | Meera Bai Temple | 1956 |
| 14. | Do. | Jatashankar Temple | 1956 |
| 15. | Do. | Mahadev Temple | 1956 |
| 16. | Do. | Samidheswar Temple | 1956 |
| 17. | Do. | Mahadev Temple | 1956 |
| 18. | Do. | Kalika Mata Temple | 1956 |
| 19. | Do. | Suryanarayan Temple | 1956 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|------|
| 20. | Chitorgarh Fort | Shiva Temple | 1956 |
| 21. | Do. | Shiva Temple | 1956 |
| 22. | Do. | Ganesh Temple | 1956 |
| 23. | Do. | Bhim Lat Temple | 1956 |
| 24. | Do. | Adbhut Nath Temple | 1956 |
| 25. | Do. | Mahalakshmi Temple | 1956 |
| 26. | Do. | Mahalakshmi Temple | 1956 |
| 27. | Do. | Ganesh Temple | 1956 |
| 28. | Do. | Digamber Jain Temple | 1956 |
| 29. | Do. | Shiva Temple | 1956 |
| 30. | Do. | Mahadeo Temple | 1956 |

TAMILNADU STATE

Chenagi Anna District

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|------|
| 1. | Kancheepuram | Irvatanesvara temple | 1954 |
| 2. | Do. | Sri Matangeswarar] Swamiar temple | 1919 |
| 3. | Do. | Sri Muktesvara Swami temple | 1919 |
| 4. | Kalathur | Munkudimi Eswaran Temple] | 1921 |
| 5. | Kancheepuram | Jvarahareshwara Swamiar temple | 1911 |
| 6. | Mahavilagam | Large Siva temple of Tenneri | 1909 |
| 7. | Mahabalipuram | Iswara temple | 1921 |
| 8. | Do. | Mukundunayanar temple (half burried in sand to the north of the village) | 1921 |
| 9. | Do. | Rock-cut Ganesa temple | 1921 |
| 10. | Do. | Rock-cut Varaha temple | 1921 |
| 11. | Do. | Shore temple | 1921 |
| 12. | Do. | Small monolithic temples known as Valiankuṭtai Ratha (Unfinished) | 1921 |
| 13. | Do. | Triple celled rock-cut shrine | 1921 |
| 14. | Do. | Two rock-cut cave temples | 1921 |
| 15. | Do. | Two small monolithic temples known as the Pidari Amman Ratha (unfinished) | 1921 |
| 16. | Do. | Unfinished rock-cut cave temple north of Krishna Mandapa | 1921 |
| 17. | Manimangalam | Old temple | 1909 |
| 18. | Oragadam | Vedamaleswara temple | 1921 |
| 19. | Parameswara-vinnagaram | Vaikuntaperumal temple | 1909 |
| 20. | Salabogam | Kailasanathaswami temple | 1909 |
| 21. | Saluvankuppam | Rock-cut Siva temples | 1921 |
| 22. | Do. | Tiger headed rock-cut temple | 1921 |
| 23. | Tenneri | Lesser Siva temple | 1909 |
| 24. | Tiruvidanthai | Nithya Kalyanaswami temple | 1921 |
| 25. | Tirumukkudal | Venkatesaperumal temple | 1921 |
| 26. | Tirupporur | Temple of Kailasanatha | 1946 |
| 27. | Voyalur | Tirupuleswarar temple | 1921 |
| 28. | Uttiramerur | Vikuntha Perumal temple | 1963 |
| 29. | Kancheepuram | Piravatanesvara temple | 1966 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|--|---|------|
| Coimbatore District | | | |
| 1. | Kunthur | Ruined Mahalingeswara temple | 1921 |
| 2. | Muttupudur | Jain temple | 1921 |
| 3. | Sirkar-Periya-Palaiyam | Sugriveswara temple | 1921 |
| 4. | Thirumuruganpundi | Muruganatha temple | 1921 |
| Kanyakumari District | | | |
| 1. | Jhirunathikara (hamlet of Thirupparappu) | Rock-cut cave temple | 1963 |
| 2. | Arumanai village Chitharal Dasam | Bhagavati temple | 1964 |
| 3. | Parthivapuram | Parthasarathy and Krishna temple | 1983 |
| North Arcot District | | | |
| 1. | Kilputtur | Svayambunathar temple | 1918 |
| 2. | Koranganilmuttam | Rock-cut shrine | 1923 |
| 3. | Mahendravadi | Monolithic rock-cut temple | 1921 |
| 4. | Melpadi | Choleswara temple | 1921 |
| 5. | Do. | Somanatha temple | 1921 |
| 6. | Do. | Subrahmanja temple | 1922 |
| 7. | Siyamangalam | Rock-cut temple | 1918 |
| 8. | Tirumalai | Jain temple | 1917 |
| 9. | Tirumalpur | Konar temple | 1923 |
| 10. | Vellore | Jalakanteswara temple | 1921 |
| 11. | Nattery | Chandramouleswarer temple | 1965 |
| 12. | Ernakkampattu | Ranganatha temple | 1983 |
| Ramanathapuram District | | | |
| 1. | Kunnakudi | Rock-cut temples | 1921 |
| Salem District | | | |
| 1. | Chinnakavundanur | Temple on the hill | 1921 |
| 2. | Namakkal | Temples of Sri Narasimhaswami and Sri Ranganathaswami | 1912 |
| 3. | Adamancottah | Chennarayaperumal temple | 1966 |
| South Arcot District | | | |
| 1. | Dalavanur | Rock-cut Pallava temple | 1921 |
| 2. | Ginjee | Venugopala temple | 1921 |
| 3. | Do. | Kamalakanniamnan temple | 1921 |
| 4. | Do. | Ranganatha Temple | 1921 |
| 5. | Do. | Venkatramana temple | 1921 |
| 6. | Do. | Two Temples | 1921 |
| 7. | Kil | Pallava rock-cut shrine | 1921 |
| 8. | Mandagapattu | Rock-cut Pallava temple | 1921 |
| 9. | Narasingarayanpetai | Pattabirama temple | 1921 |
| 10. | Srimushnam | Nitiswaraswami temple | 1922 |
| 11. | Panamlai | Talagirisvara temple | 1963 |
| Thanjavur District | | | |
| 1. | Chattram Darsuram | Airavateswarar temple | 1954 |
| 2. | Thanjavur | The great temple | 1922 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|--|------|
| Tiruchirappalli/Puddukkotai District | | | |
| 1. | Ammankurichi | Siva temple | 1951 |
| 2. | Ariyur | Siva temple | Do. |
| 3. | Chettipatti | Ruined Jain temple | Do. |
| 4. | Chittur | Sarangatheeswara temple known as Thiruvagneeswarar temple | Do. |
| 5. | Devarmalai | Rock-cut Siva shrine | Do. |
| 6. | Gangaikonda-Cholapuram (hamlet of Kuruvallappar Kovil) | Brihadiswara temple | 1942 |
| 7. | Irumbanadu | Kalabham Udaiyar temple | 1951 |
| 8. | Do. | Siva temple | Do. |
| 9. | Do. | Soundararajapetumal temple | Do. |
| 10. | Kannanur | Balasubrahmanya temple | Do. |
| 11. | Kilaiyur | Ruined Siva temple | Do. |
| 12. | Keelathanayam | Uttamadaniswara temple | Do. |
| 13. | Kiranur | Uttamanathaswami Siva temple | Do. |
| 14. | Kodumbalur | Mucukundeswara temple | Do. |
| 15. | Kodumbalur | Remains of the structural temple | Do. |
| 16. | Kudumiyamalai | Amman shrine | Do. |
| 17. | Do. | Rock-cut shrine called Melakkovil | Do. |
| 18. | Do. | Sikhanathaswami temple | Do. |
| 19. | Kunnandarkovil | Rock-cut Siva cave temple | Do. |
| 20. | Letchumanpatti | Remains of Jain Temple | Do. |
| 21. | Malaiyakkovil | Two rock-cut shrines | Do. |
| 22. | Malayadipatti | Rock-cut Siva Temple (Pallava 8th century A.D.) | Do. |
| 23. | Malayadipatti | Rock-cut Vishnu cave temple | Do. |
| 24. | Mangattevanpatti | Ruins of a Jain shrine | Do. |
| 25. | Mangudi | Siva and Pillayar temples | Do. |
| 26. | Melanilaivayal | Melanilaipatti, Mannandar pillar temple | Do. |
| 27. | Melur | Relics of the old Jain temple | Do. |
| 28. | Mylappati | Remains of the temple | Do. |
| 29. | Nangupatti | Tirupperumanadar temple called Modattukovil | Do. |
| 30. | Narthamalai | Rock-cut Siva temple called Paliyili Iswaram | Do. |
| 31. | Narathamalai | Group of sub-shrines | Do. |
| 32. | Nirpalani | Siva temple | Do. |
| 33. | Panangudi | Siva temple | Do. |
| 34. | Do. | Vishnu temple | Do. |
| 35. | Ponnamaravathi | Rajendracholiswaram temple | Do. |
| 36. | Rasipuram | Siva temple | Do. |
| 37. | Puvalakkudi | Rock-cut shrine of Pushpavaneswara | Do. |
| 38. | Sevalur | Sri Bumiswaraswami temple | Do. |
| 39. | Sittannavasal | Rock-cut Jain Temple (Ariver Koi) | Do. |
| 40. | Suriyur | Tiruvilangudi Siva temple | Do. |
| 41. | Tenangudi | Siva temple | Do. |
| 42. | Tirukkalambur | Sanctum of the old Siva temple | Do. |
| 43. | Tirukkattalai | Sundareswara temple with seven sub-shrines | Do. |
| 44. | Tirumayam | Rock-cut Siva temple Satyagiriswara shrine | Do. |
| 45. | Do. | Rock-cut Vishnu temple Satyamurti shrine | Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 46. | Tirappur | Choliswara Udayar temple | 1951 |
| 47. | Tiruverumbur | Siva (Erumbeswaraswami) temple | 1914 |
| 48. | Valikandapuram | Siva temple | 1910 |
| 49. | Varappur | Siva temple | 1951 |
| 50. | Vellanur | Agastisvara temple | Do. |
| 51. | Do. . . . | Kajlasanatha temple | Do. |
| 52. | Visalur | Siva temple | Do. |
| 53. | Todaiyur | Todaiyur Siva temple | Do. |
| 54. | Narthamalai | Rock-out Vishnu shrine | Do. |

Tirunelveli District

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Sermadevi | Bakthavasala temple | 1921 |
| 2. | Tirumalapuram | Two rock-cut temples | 1922 |
| 3. | Tiruvaliswaram | Valiswarar temple | 1910 |

TRIPURA**South Tripura**

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 1. | Radha Kishorepur | Gunavati groups of temples | 1953 |
| 2. | Udaipur | Temple of Chaturdasha Devata | 1953 |
| 3. | Rajnagar | Bhubaneswari temple | 1953 |

UTTAR PRADESH**Agra District**

| | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|------|
| 1. | Jagner | Gwal Baba Temple | 1915 |
|----|----------------|------------------|------|

Aligarh District

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------|------|
| 1. | Hathras Khas | Old Hindu Temple | 1920 |
|----|----------------------|------------------|------|

Almora District

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|------|
| 1. | Baijnath or Vaidyanath | Group of ancient temples | 1920 |
| 2. | Champawat | Group of Balesvar temple | 1916 |
| 3. | Dwarhat | Badrinath group of temples | 1915 |
| 4. | Do. . . . | Bandeo temple | Do. |
| 5. | Do. . . . | Gujardeo temple | Do. |
| 6. | Do. . . . | Kancheri group of temples | Do. |
| 7. | Do. . . . | Kutumbari temple | Do. |
| 8. | Do. . . . | Maniyam group of temples | Do. |
| 9. | Do. . . . | Mritunjaya group | Do. |
| 10. | Do. . . . | Ratan Deo Shrines | Do. |
| 11. | Gangoli Hat | Remains of a few old temples | 1923 |
| 12. | Kaṭarmal | Surya temple | Do. |
| 13. | Kotli and Candhak Gunth | Dandeshwar temple | 1915 |
| 14. | Phulaj Gunth | Chandi-ka-temple | 1915 |
| 15. | Do. . . . | Jageswar temple | 1915 |
| 16. | Do. . . . | Kuber temple | 1915 |
| 17. | Do. . . . | Mritunjaya temple | 1915 |
| 18. | Do. . . . | Nanda Devi or Nau Durga | 1915 |
| 19. | Do. . . . | Navagrah Shrine | 1915 |
| 20. | Do. . . . | Pyramidal shrine | 1915 |
| 21. | Do. . . . | Shrine dedicated to Surya | 1915 |
| 22. | Taili Hat, M. Katyur | Three temples of the Indo-Aryan Sikhra type | 1920 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|
| Banda District | | | |
| 1. | Bargarh | Temple | 1924 |
| 2. | Barha-Kotra | Remains of temple | 1920 |
| 3. | Barha-Kotra | Small temple | Do. |
| 4. | Birpur | Chandella temple | Do. |
| 5. | Dedhwa, Garampur and Manpur | Old Chandella temple | Do. |
| 6. | Gonda | Two Chandella temples | Do. |
| 7. | Gulrampur | Remains of two temples | Do. |
| 8. | Kalinjar | Linga temple of Nilakantha | Do. |
| 9. | Do. . . . | Temples of Mahadeo | Do. |
| 10. | Karwi | Stone temple | Do. |
| 11. | Do. . . . | Temple | Do. |
| 12. | Koh | Old Jain temple | Do. |
| 13. | Lauri or Lokhari | Ruins of some Jain temples | Do. |
| 14. | Marpha | Three ruined Jain temples and one ruined Hindu temple | Do. |
| 15. | Mau | Two ruined temples | Do. |
| 16. | Pura, close to the village of Hatover | Ruins of a large linga temple | Do. |
| 17. | Ramnagar | Remains of a large temple | Do. |
| 18. | Do. . . . | Chandella temple | Do. |
| 19. | Rasjn | Disused temple of Devi Chandra Mahesvari | Do. |
| 20. | Do. . . . | Temple of Chandi Mahesvari | Do. |
| Bulandshahar District | | | |
| 1. | Aurangabad Chandok | Ruins of an old temple | 1920 |
| 2. | Dankaur | Ancient temple | 1920 |
| Dehra Dun District | | | |
| 1. | Hanol or Onol | Temple sacred to Mahasu | 1920 |
| 2. | Lakha Mandol | Temple | 1909 |
| Deoria District | | | |
| 1. | Kahaon (ancient Kakubha) | Two ruined temples | 1920 |
| Etah District | | | |
| 1. | Malawan | Remains of an old temple | 1920 |
| 2. | Soron | Sita Ramji's temple | 1920 |
| Fatehpur District | | | |
| 1. | Bahua | Temple | 1909 |
| 2. | Kurari | Four temples | Do. |
| 3. | Saton | Ruined temple | Do. |
| 4. | Sirhar-Amauli | Two brick temples | 1920 |
| 5. | Thithaura | Two temples | 1909 |
| 6. | Tindauli | Temple | Do. |
| Chamoli District | | | |
| 1. | Adbadri | Remains of Sixteen temples | 1920 |
| 2. | Pandukeshwar | Two temples | 1942 |
| 3. | Gopeshwar | Rudernath temple | 1962 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Hamirpur District | | | |
| 1. | Akona | Four Chandella temples | 1920 |
| 2. | Charna | Ruins of two granite temples | Do. |
| 3. | Chuka | Ruined temple | 1924 |
| 4. | Kabraia | Ruined Chandella temple | 1920 |
| 5. | Mahoba | Temple of Khakra-Math | Do. |
| 6. | Makarbai | Makarbai temple | Do. |
| 7. | Do. | Ruins of a large granite temple. | Do. |
| 8. | Mohari | Two ruined granite temples | Do. |
| 9. | Rahilya | Rahilya temple | 1919 |
| 10. | Rawatpur | Large ruined temple | 1920 |
| 11. | Do. | Smaller temple | Do. |
| 12. | Sijari | Sijari temple | 1919 |
| 13. | Srinagar | Ruins of a large Chandella temple | 1920 |
| 14. | Sukura | Brahmanical temple | Do. |
| 15. | Do. | Jain temple | Do. |
| 16. | Urwarā | Temple | Do. |
| Hardoi District | | | |
| 1. | Kherwa and Majhgaon | Small ruined temple | 1920 |
| Jhansi District | | | |
| 1. | Bengama | Ruins of a large temple | 1920 |
| 2. | Banpur | Dilapidated Bundela temple | Do. |
| 3. | Banpur | Jain Temple | Do. |
| 4. | Barwasagar | Chandel temple | 1928 |
| 5. | Bhadona | Three temples | 1920 |
| 6. | Bharaulj | Temple of Chandella period | Do. |
| 7. | Budhni | Temple of Sun god | Do. |
| 8. | Chandpur | Jain Temples | 1917 |
| 9. | Do. | Small temple in the Jungle | 1917 |
| 10. | Do. | Ruined shrines | Do. |
| 11. | Do. | Vishnu and Lakshmi Narayan | Do. |
| 12. | Do. | Vishnu temple | Do. |
| 13. | Daulatpur | Shrine | 1920 |
| 14. | Deogarh | Gupta temple | 1917 |
| 15. | Do. | Jain temples in Deogarh fort | Do. |
| 16. | Do. | Large temple | 1920 |
| 17. | Do. | Varaha temple | 1918 |
| 18. | Dhongoul | Sikhara-roofed temple | 1920 |
| 19. | Do. | Small temple | 1924 |
| 20. | Do. | Temple of Bhauani | Do. |
| 21. | Dhongra | Small temple of Sankhanath | Do. |
| 22. | Dudhai | Jain temples | 1917 |
| 23. | Do. | Temples | Do. |
| 24. | Do. | Two small temples | 1920 |
| 25. | Garha Khera | Two temples | Do. |
| 26. | Gharao | Northern temple | Do. |
| 27. | Do. | Temple dedicated to Vishnu | Do. |
| 28. | Khojra | Sikhara-roofed temple | Do. |
| 29. | Kishni Khurd | Remains of a Chandella temple. | Do. |
| 30. | Kuchdan | Kurāiya Bir temple | 1917 |
| 31. | Madanpur | Jain group of temples | 192 |
| 32. | Do. | Large temple | Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|
| Jhansi District—Contd. | | | |
| 33. | Madanpur | Temple of Mahadeva | 1920 |
| 34. | Do. | Temples | 1920 |
| 35. | Do. | Two small temples | 1920 |
| 36. | Marha | Remains of an old Chandella temple | Do. |
| 37. | Do. | Temple | Do. |
| 38. | Markhera | Ruined temple | Do. |
| 39. | Do. | Temple | Do. |
| 40. | Do. | Temple site | Do. |
| 41. | Paohwara(Gahwas) | Chandel temple | Do. |
| 42. | Pali | Temple of Nilkantha | Do. |
| 43. | Patha-Sagauli | Ruins of a large Chandella temple | Do. |
| 44. | Sarar | Chandel temple | 1928 |
| 45. | Satgato | Remains of a large Vishnu temple | 1920 |
| 46. | Sirwabarar | Ruined temple | Do. |
| 47. | Sonrai | Temple | Do. |
| 48. | Surabad | Small temple | Do. |
| 49. | Vijapur | Temple of Mahadeva | Do. |
| Kanpur District | | | |
| 1. | Bhitargaon | Ancient brick temple | 1909 |
| 2. | Bihupur | Temple known as Phulmati Devi | Do. |
| 3. | Kanchilipur | Ancient brick temple | 1920 |
| 4. | Khurda | Two ancient brick temples | Do. |
| 5. | Parauli | Temple known as Mahadeo Baba | 1909 |
| 6. | Bhadwara | Brick temple at Nebiya Khora | 1968 |
| Lucknow District | | | |
| 1. | Tikaitganj | Temple | 1917 |
| Mathura District | | | |
| 1. | Bhadar | Temple of Madan Mohan | 1924 |
| 2. | Do. | Temple of Radha Ballabh | 1910 |
| 3. | Brindavan | Govind Ji's temple | Do. |
| Mirzapur District | | | |
| 1. | Ahugi | Remains of three small linga temples | 1924 |
| 2. | Do. | Ruins of a Saiva temple | Do. |
| 3. | Vindhyachal | Kharasthi Devi, remains of a medieval temple | 1920 |
| Naini Tal District | | | |
| 1. | Sitaban | Old temple sacred to Sita | 1924 |
| Rai Bareli District | | | |
| 1. | Rajmau | Siva temple | 1983 |
| Sultanpur District | | | |
| 1. | Bhagupura | Group of ruined brick temples | 1920 |

WEST BENGAL STATE

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|------|
| Bankura District | | | |
| 1. | Bahulara | Ancient temple | 1919 |
| 2. | Dihar | Sajleswar temple | 1914 |
| 3. | Do. | Sareswar temple | 1914 |
| 4. | Chatgoria | Temple of Radha Damodar Jew | 1926 |
| 5. | Tagannathpur | Temple of Ratneswar | 1926 |
| 6. | Madanpur | Temple of Shyam Sundar | 1928 |
| 7. | Vishnupur | Jora Mandir | 1914 |
| 8. | Do. | Jore Bungla temple | 1913 |
| 9. | Do. | Kala Chand temple | 1914 |
| 10. | Do. | Lalji temple | 1914 |
| 11. | Do. | Madan Gopal temple | 1913 |
| 12. | Do. | Madanmohan temple | 1913 |
| 13. | Dc. | Malleswar temple | 1914 |
| 14. | Dc. | Muralimohan temple | 1914 |
| 15. | Do. | Nanda Lal temple | 1914 |
| 16. | Do. | Patpur temple | 1927 |
| 17. | Do. | Radhabinod temple | 1914 |
| 18. | Do. | Radhagobinda temple | 1914 |
| 19. | Do. | Radhamadhab temple | 1914 |
| 20. | Do. | Radhashyam temple | 1914 |
| 21. | Do. | Shyam Rai temple | 1914 |
| Birbhum District | | | |
| 1. | Joydeb Kenduli | Temple of Radha Binod | 1915 |
| 2. | Kubilashpur | Temple of Dharamaraj | 1938 |
| 3. | Nanoor | Temple of Basulji and 14 other temples | 1918 |
| 4. | Suri | Temple | 1906 |
| Burdwan District | | | |
| 1. | Baidyapur | Two ancient temples | 1913 |
| 2. | Bamunara | Rudreswar temple | 1913 |
| 3. | Begunia | Group of four ancient temples | 1914 |
| 4. | Deulia | Jain brick temple | 1962 |
| 5. | Garui | Stone temple | 1924 |
| 6. | Gourangapur | Temple of Ichai Ghosh | 1915 |
| 7. | Kalna | Group of temples | 1965 |
| Hoogly District | | | |
| 1. | Guptipara | Group of temples | 1913 |
| 2. | Bansberia | Hameesvari temple | 1964 |
| 3. | Bansberia | Vasudeva temple | 1964 |
| 4. | Bansberia | Tribeni Shrine | 1908 |
| Murshidabad District | | | |
| 1. | Baranagar | Bhavanisvar Mandir | 1942 |
| 2. | Do. | Char Bangla group of four Siva Mandirs | 1942 |
| Nadia District | | | |
| 1. | Palpara | Temple | 1915 |
| 24-Parganas District | | | |
| 1. | Jhater Deul | Temple | 1916 |

CLEARANCE OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

*39. **SHRI S. B. SINGH**: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared Sutiya medium and Amdania Diversion projects in the district of Rajnandgaon in Madhya Pradesh from forest angle;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) For non-furnishing of essential information by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Sutiapat Reservoir projects stands rejected. Amdania Project has been approved, under the Forests Conservation Act 1980 subject to transfer and mutation of non-forest land and depositing fund in favour of State Forest Department for raising compensatory afforestation.

FORESTS COVER IN KERALA

*40. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN**: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area covered by natural forests in Kerala;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware of large scale deforestation in the State; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check mass destruction of forests in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) The total extent of natural forests in Kerala is 7870 Sq. Kms.

(b) No large scale destruction of forests has been reported by the State Government. Illicit fellings as and when detected have been booked.

(c) The Government of Kerala have taken following steps to control illicit fellings:—

(i) Reorganisation of beats and sections into 24 hours fully staffed and equipped forest stations.

(ii) Consolidation and demarcation of boundaries started in 1980. So far 6250 Kms. consolidated. Works in about 250 kms. in progress.

(iii) Patrolling in vulnerable area intensified.

NEWS ITEM "U.S. CONGRESS MAN REPORTS INDIA ON THE BRINK OF AN AIDS CATASTROPHE"

56. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the news item captioned "US Congressman reports India on the brink of an AIDS catastrophe" appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 10 June, 1991 and State:

(a) the facts of the case as ascertained by the Government; and

(b) the steps being taken to control the epidemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI): (a) and (b) A US Congressman who visited India in April, 1991 has estimated that one million persons may be infected. He has based his estimation on the prevalence of infection among prostitutes and spread of infection to their clients in Bombay. Also reckoning the spread of HIV infection through contaminated blood and through sharing of needles by intravenous drug users, the Congressman has estimated that one million may be infected.

Government of India with the help of WHO assistance has formulated an action plan for undertaking prevention and control measures in the most affected States. Viz: Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, West Benal, Delhi and Manipur. The control measures relate to:—

— Information, education and communication.

— Sexually Transmittde diseases.

— Blood Safety.

— Clinical Management.

— Programme Management.

The World Health Organization has agreed to provide assistance for financing

the Action Plans in Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Manipur and Union Territory of Delhi. The amounts earmarked for each State are as under :

| State | Amounts US \$ (in lakhs) |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Maharashtra | 4.45 |
| 2. Manipur | 0.63 |
| 3. Tamilnadu | 2.87 |
| 4. West Bengal | 3.67 |
| 5. Delhi | 1.42 |

MIGRANT LABOUR

58. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States/Union Territories with large quantum of migrant labour from other States/Union Territories;

(b) the estimated quantum of such labour on 1 April, 1991 statewide as well as by State of origin;

(c) the names of States where the Bihar Government have established offices to look after the welfare of Bihari labour;

(d) the names of States, if any, which have not allowed Bihar to open such offices; and

(e) the view of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) and (b) The available reports from some of the State Governments/Union Territories indicating the number of working migrant Labour as

NAMES OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES WITH LARGE QUANTUM OF MIGRANT LABOUR FROM OTHER STATES/UNION TERRITORIES.

| States/Union Territories | No. of working Migrant Labour |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kerala | 2500 |
| 2. Haryana | 1650 |
| 3. Manipur | 2000 |
| 4. Panaji (Goa) | 1159 |
| 5. West Bengal | 2710 (in 1989) |
| 6. Uttar Pradesh | 1110 |
| 7. Maharashtra | 2037 |
| 8. Karnataka | 1253 |
| 9. Assam | 9331 |

on January, 1991 is given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e) Under Section 20(3) of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, State Governments can appoint Inspectors for exercising powers of inspection as specified in Section 20(2) in other States where migrant workmen are employed. However, this power can be exercised only with the concurrence of the recipient State or the Central Government as the case may be. The Act does not provide for opening of offices of welfare by one State Government in the jurisdiction of the other States.

The prime responsibility for implementation of the Act rests with the respective State Governments. The provisions of Section 20(3), however, have not been utilised so far because of the unwillingness of the recipient State Governments to give any concurrence to the appointment of Inspectors by originating States.

As per the direction dated 16th July, 1990 of the Supreme Court in Writ Petitions Nos. 511 and 975 of 1988 every State and Union Territory in India is obliged to permit officers of originating State of migrant labour to hold proper enquiries within the limits of the recipient States for enforcement of the Statue and the recipient States have been debarred from placing any embargo or hindrance in such processes. This order of the Supreme Court has been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

As per report from the Government of Bihar it has not appointed any Inspectors under Section 20(3) in recipient States.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT PUNE

59. **SHRI RAM NAIK** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start an Engineering College for women at Pune; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), on the recommendations of its Western Regional Committee, has approved the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for establishment of the Maharshi Karve Institute for Science & Technology for Women, Pune under the aegis of the Hingne Stree Shikshan Sanstha on no grant basis for conducting the degree courses in (i) Electronics & Telecommunication Engg.; (ii) Computer Engineering; and (iii) Instrument Control Engineering with an intake of 60 students per year in each course.

EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS INSTALLED BY DRUG UNITS

60. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI** : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of subsidies granted to basic small scale drug units in Northern India and especially in Haryana for installing equipments to control water and air pollution;

(b) the various other alternatives available for small scale bulk drug units whose effluents discharge are within permissible limits;

(c) whether the Government propose to install a common effluent treatment plants for a number for units, if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No subsidies have been given to individual small scale drug units in Northern India for installing pollution control equipment.

(b) Small scale units including bulk drug units whose liquid effluents meet the quality prescribed in the notified standards do not require additional treatment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Central Government has formulated a scheme for the promotion of construction of common effluent treatment plants, for treating liquid effluents from clusters of small-scale industrial units in the country, whereby the Central and State Governments would bear 50% of the total cost of the plant subject to the assistance not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs.

TRIBAL POPULATION IN ANDAMAN

61. **SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM** : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribal population of the Andaman Islands is decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take for the survival of these tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A comparison of figures reported in 1961, 1971 & 1981 census reveals that the population of one tribal community i.e. Onges is decreasing.

(b) Sl. No. Name of the Scheduled Tribes

Population figures as per census

1961 1971 1981

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Andamanese, Chariar, Char, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere Kedo, Bea, Kaluwa, Bojigiyab, Jawai, Kol | 19 | 24 | 42 |
| 2. Jarwas | — | — | 31 |
| 3. Nicobarese | 13903 | 17874 | 21956 |
| 4. Onges | 129 | 112 | 97 |
| 5. Shompens | 71 | 92 | 223 |
| Total S.T. Population | 14122 | 18102 | 22349 |

(c) Government is administering various health care schemes including hygiene, environmental sanitation and nutrition for promoting the survival of the declining tribes.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL AREAS

62. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes for the social, economic and political development of the tribal areas and the results achieved so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct hostels for tribal students in each district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI) : (a) For social-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in tribal areas the Tribal sub-Plan strategy has been adopted. The Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented in 18 States and 2 Union Territories. Under Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, priority is given to the sectors like agriculture, horticulture, animal Husbandary, soil conservation, rural development, co-operation, minor irrigation, education, health, drinking water supply, rural electrification, etc. Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for tribal development of the Ministry of Welfare include Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan, ashram schools in Tribal Sub-Plan area, development of oil and oils of tree and forest origin in tribal areas, aid to voluntary organisations engaged in welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes, post matric scholarship, book bank, coaching and allied schemes, etc. The Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted in the 7th Plan period are 52,88,825 as against a target of 41,55,726 families. Seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes according to their population.

(b) and (c) The locations are decided by the State Governments. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, hostels for Scheduled Tribe boys and girls are constructed with 50% contribution from the

Centre and 50% contribution from States in districts with significant tribal population.

STRIKE BY N.D.M.C. EMPLOYEES

63. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAY-YA SADUL :

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a strike during the last week of June 1991 by a section of NDMC employees in protest against non implementation of Shankar Committee Report:

(b) whether as a result of the strike, water in NDMC areas was disrupted resulting hardship to the people:

(c) the demands which have not been implemented in the case of striking employees:

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ((SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Water supply in some localities of NDMC area was disrupted on account of the strike.

(c) and (d) The NDMC has reported that they have not conceded the demand of striking employees that Shive Shankaran Committee Pay Scale be extended to the left out categories of NDMC and the strike was unconditionally called off in the afternoon on 29th June by the workers.

REVIEW OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

64. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAY-YA SADUL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to review the implementation of Family Welfare Programmes throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the implementation of the Family Welfare Programmes during the last two years was very slow; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the deficiencies brought to the notice of the Union Government by the State Governments and concrete proposals likely to be adopted for effective implementation of the programmes during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a), (b) and (d) For ensuring effective implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in the country, the programme is periodically reviewed on the basis of field experience and in con-

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RESPECT OF F.P. METHODS DURING 1989-90 & 1990-91- ALL-INDIA

(Figures in 000's)

| Methods | Targets | | Achievements* | | % Achievements of Targets | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 |
| Sterilisations | 5449 | 5804 | 4181 | 4122 | 76.7 | 71.0 |
| IUD Insertions. | 5253 | 6400 | 4937 | 5322 | 94.6 | 83.2 |
| C.C. Users(Eq.) | 14016 | 15080 | 14186 | 14707 | 101.2 | 97.5 |
| O.P. Users(Eq.) | 2094 | 2493 | 2740 | 3107 | 130.9 | 124.6 |

*Figures Provisional

PERMISSION OF RBI FOR MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE BY INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

65. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Historical Research is required to take permission of the Reserve Bank of India to sanction maintenance allowance in foreign currency; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Indian Council of Historical Research, the

sultation with State Governments. Based on such reviews, the strategy for its implementation is modified from time to time, in keeping with the requirements. The strategy involves strengthening of infrastructure, improving the quality of services, improved information, education and communication activities, greater emphasis on maternal and child health care, better arrangements for supply and distribution of contraceptives etc.

(c) The performance of the programme on an all India basis, under various methods of contraception, during the last two years, is given in the attached statement. Lower performance in different States/UTs can be attributable to disturbed conditions, vacancies of F.W. staff at different levels, etc.

Council sanctions maintenance grant to scholars in Indian currency to undertake research abroad. Scholars who are sanctioned such grants have themselves to apply to the Reserve Bank of India for foreign exchange under the Foreign Exchange regulation Act, 1973.

EFFICACY OF CHOLERA VACCINE

66. SHRI MANORANJAN SUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the efficacy of currently available cholera vaccine has been seriously questioned by medical experts;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of people have been inoculated with cholera vaccines this year, if so, the details thereof: State-wise;

(d) whether Oral Rehydration Therapy has not been properly promoted and there is a scarcity of ORS packets in the market; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The efficacy of the presently available cholera vaccine is only 30% to 50% lasting for 3 to 6 months. The emphasis in cholera control is more on adoption of Hygienic practices and not on cholera immunization.

(c) No Sir, only sporadic immunization have been given in some parts of the country. Cholera immunization is not recommended as a public health measure.

(d) Oral Rehydration Therapy is being promoted in all States/UTs as a Part of the strategy to prevent deaths due to diarrhoea. There is no scarcity of ORS packets in the market.

(e) Question does not arise.

WORLD BANK AID POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

67. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have obtained a loan of Rs. 280 crore from the World Bank so as to provide financial assistance to big and small industrial units for pollution control measures;

(b) the details of the terms and conditions under which loan has been obtained from the World Bank;

(c) if so, the details of the such industries to which financial assistance has been provided; and

(d) the extent to which the industries are likely to effectively control pollution by such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) The Union Government has entered into an agreement with the World Bank to provide financial assistance amounting to 147.4 million US \$ for an Industrial Pollution Control Project.

(b) There are two types of lending by the World Bank under the project : (1) credit by the International Development Association (IDA) and (2) loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The terms and conditions of lending by IDA are : (1) Zero per cent rate of interest (2) 0.75% service charges (3) ten years grace period and (4) thirty five years maturity. The terms and conditions of IBRD lending are : (1) variable rate of interest (currently about 7.75%), (2) commitment charges of 0.25%, (3) Five years grace period and (4) fifteen years maturity.

(c) The project includes provision of loans to large and medium scale industries for pollution control and for setting up of common effluent treatment plants for clusters of small-scale industrial units.

(d) Industries are required to meet the standards prescribed for discharge of effluents/emissions within a specified time-frame. The availability of loans through the financial institutions would facilitate the industries in meeting these standards.

EXTENSION OF FOREST AREAS

68. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of **ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to implement any plan on national level to accelerate the process of extension of forests; and

(b) if so, the outline of such a plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) There is no such plan to be implemented at the moment.

**PROGRAMME TO COVER CITIZENS
UNDER FAMILY WELFARE PROG-
RAMMES**

69. **SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH**: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme is being undertaken by the Government to cover all the eligible couples under the Family Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of different communities who have adopted this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) and (b) The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented in the country on a purely voluntary basis and all-out efforts are made through education, motivation and persuasion to bring within its fold, as many eligible couples as possible. Couple Protection Rate (CPR) reached as on 31st March, 1991 is estimated at 44.1%. As per Demographic Goals set out in the National Health Policy, 60% Couple Protection Rate is to be reached by 2000 A.D.

(c) According to the Third All-India Family Planning Survey conducted during 1988-89, among the married couples of various religious groups, 41% of Hindus, 61% of Sikhs, 29% of Muslims and 46% of other religions were estimated to be using any modern family planning method. At All India level, the usage rate was 40%.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN DELHI

70. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA** : Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding shortage of residential units in Delhi at present;

(b) the number of additional units required every year for increased population,

(c) the total number of residential units constructed and allotted during the last three years by the DDA; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for solving the housing problem in Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) No specific survey has been conducted, however, the DDA has estimated that there is a shortage of about 4.5 lacs residential units in Delhi at the end of Seventh plan.

(b) According to the master plan for Delhi Perspective-2001 approximately 87000 dwelling units are required per year to cater to the increasing population.

(c) The total number of flats constructed/allotted during the last three years are given in the attached statement.

(d) The steps taken for solving housing problem in Delhi include :—

(1) An Action Plan has been chalked out in order to step up the pace of construction of houses and development of plots.

(2) Special thrust has been given to allot plots to maximum number of Coop. Group Housing Societies in Papankalam/Narela.

(3) Various steps have been taken in pursuance of the National Housing Policy to promote housing activity.

Statement

The details of flats constructed/allotted by the DDA during the last three years are under :—

| Sl.No. | Year | No. of flats constructed | No. of flats allotted* |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | 1988-89 | 23,931 | 32,147 |
| 2. | 1989-90 | 21,012 | 25,445 |
| 3. | 1990-91 | 8,846 | 15,092 |

In addition, 1356 flats were constructed/allotted during the last three years by the Slum department under Special Housing Registration Scheme, 1985.

*The figures of allotted units include those flats taken up for construction in the previous years and available for allotment during relevant years.

JHUGGI COLONIES IN CHANDIGARH

71. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses and the total population staying in the various jhuggi colonies in Chandigarh;

(b) the number of such colonies which are without electricity and water connections; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take for improving the living conditions of the people in such colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) According to the information received from the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh, the number of houses in Jhuggis/labour colonies is 19210 and the total population of such colonies is 93890

(b) Street lighting and water stand posts have been provided in these colonies; and

(c) The Administration intends to improve the living conditions of the residents in such colonies by provision of facilities such as safe drinking water, street lighting, dispensaries, Sulabh Sauchalayas and serviced sites.

IMPACT OF EFFLUENTS ON MARINE LIFE IN NORTH BIHAR

72. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of spread of epidemic and dying of fishes and other marine forms of life due to the discharge of effluents into the river from Sugar mills and distilleries units in North Bihar; and

(b) if so, the corrective measures taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No such report is available with the Government.

(b) Does not arise. However, a time-bound action plan for control of pollution from Sugar mills and distilleries has been prepared in consultation with the State Government. A notification has also been issued under which the major polluting units are required to meet the prescribed standards by December 31, 1991.

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR BIRTH CENTENARY SAMAROH SAMITI

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

(a) whether sub-committee of Bharat Ratna Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Birth Centenary Samaroh Samiti have suggested certain recommendations during 'social justice year' for the upliftment of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes; and

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

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

(b) The Sub-Committee on Economic Development sent its Recommendations to Government on 21 June, 1991. These will be placed before the Standing Committee for Centenary Celebrations of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN ORISSA

74. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets and achievements made in the Family Welfare Programme in Orissa during 1990-91; and

(b) the financial assistance provided for its implementation during 1990-91 and the percentage of utilisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) A statement containing targets and achievements in respect of Family Welfare Programme in Orissa State during 1990-91 is attached.

(b) During 1990-91 an assistance amounting to Rs. 28.44 crores (Both cash and in Kind) has been provided to the Government of Orissa for implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. As per the information received from the Orissa State, the expenditure incurred by them during that year is Rs. 34.11 crores.

Statement

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS MADE UNDER THE FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME IN ORISSA DURING 1990-91

| Family Planning Methods/MCH Activities | Targets 1990-91 | Achievements@ 1990-91 (April, 90 to March, 91) |
|---|--------------------|---|
| I. FAMILY PLANNING METHODS | | |
| (i) Sterilisations | 220,000 | 142,329 |
| (ii) IUD Insertions | 200,000 | 164,442 |
| (iii) C.C. Users | 291,600 | 300,761 |
| (iv) O.P. Users | 53,900 | 63,279 |
| II. MCH ACTIVITIES | | |
| A. Immunisation | | |
| (i) Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers | 900,010 | 745,517 |
| (ii) DPT Immunisation for children | 794,130 | 743,292 |
| (iii) Polio | 794,130 | 742,858 |
| (iv) B.C.G. | 794,130 | 825,513 |
| (v) Measles | 794,130 | 697,532 |
| (vi) DT Immunisation for Children | 608,830 | 780,184 |
| (vii) T.T. (10 years) | 582,360 | 585,209 |
| (viii) T.T. (16 Years) | 608,830 | 499,896 |
| B. Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia among | | |
| (i) Total women | 720,000 | 820,647 |
| (ii) Children | 1,79,200 | 1,601,923 |
| C. Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency | | |
| | 1,795,600 | 3,293,554 |

@Provisional

DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI

75. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some colonies of Karol Bagh area in Delhi have been declared regularised;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith dates and notification Nos. of each colony;

(c) whether development works have been undertaken in these colonies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount incurred thereon, item-wise;

(e) whether some development works are likely to be taken; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the attached Statement.

(c) to (f) Development works in regularised unauthorised colonies have been taken up in phases depending upon availability of funds. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the following works are in progress in these unauthorised regularised colonies:—

(i) Construction of approach roads.

(ii) Pavement of internal roads/lanes.

(iii) Construction of Storm Water/sul-lage drains.

(iv) Construction/improvement of parks.

During the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, an expenditure of Rs. 9.38 lakhs, Rs. 65.71 lakhs and Rs. 32.47 lakhs respectively have been incurred on the above mentioned items.

Statement

| Name of the colony | Resolution No. | Date |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Punjabi Basti | 168 | 19-8-79 |
| New Patel Nagar | 82 | 16-3-81 |
| Nai Basti | 2401 | 20-9-82 |
| Than Singh Nagar | 2402 | 20-9-82 |
| Inderpuri Extension | 2659 | 3-1-83 |
| Prem Nagar | 141 | 30-7-83 |
| Nehru Nagar | 140 | 30-7-83 |
| Faridpuri | 477 | 13-9-90 |
| Amrit Kaur Puri | 478 | 13-9-90 |
| Govind Garh | Do- | Do- |
| Khalsa Nagar | Do- | Do- |
| Bapa Nagar | Do- | Do- |
| Baljit Nagar | 488 | 17-9-90 |

GASTRO-ENTERITIS CASES IN THE COUNTRY

76. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases noticed relating to gastro-enteritis during the months of May and June this year in each State and patients died; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) The Government is taking the following steps to control the disease:

by making maximum efforts for providing safe drinking water through piped water supply;

by periodic chlorination of well water;

by distribution of chlorine tablets; through vigorous and extensive health education campaign regarding importance of personal hygiene and consumption of safe drinking water;

by making Oral Rehydration Salt (O.R.S.) Packets available and by augmenting disease surveillance.

NEWS CAPTIONED "LAND ALLOTMENT TO HOUSING COOPS. SET ASIDE"

77. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 11 May, 1991 regarding "Land allotment to Housing Coops. set aside";

(b) Whether the High Court of Delhi has ordered for preparation of a fresh list of seniority on a first come first get basis; and

(c) if so, the steps taken on the orders of the Court and the time by which new allotment is expected to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Court of Delhi has passed an order on 10-5-91 directing *inter alia*, the preparation of a fresh seniority list of societies based on date of registration for the allotment of land.

(c) The matter is being processed in the light of the High Court judgement.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

78. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to wind up National Safety Council; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) and (b) : It was decided to wind up the National Council for Safety in Mines (NCSM), Dhanbad with effect from 15th May, 91 after paying terminal benefits to its employees. This decision was taken keeping in view *inter-alia* the performance of the Council in recent years, the build-up of a substantial programme of mines safety in the Coal Mines after nationalisation, setting up of internal safety organisations in main mines, inability of the Council to generate enough resources to sustain its activities; its limited usefulness in the mines in the unorganised sector etc.

Certain employees of the Council have filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the above decision and the Court has ordered status quo as on 6-5-1991.

"PUCCA" SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

79. DR. C. SILVERA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Pucca' school buildings for Kendriya Vidyalayas at Lawrence Road, Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi have since been constructed;

(b) whether these schools have sufficient rooms to have many sections in each standard;

(c) whether the Government propose to start humanities subjects in such Vidyalayas during current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas Lawrence Road and Shalimar Bagh are running in Pucca buildings but in Pitampura pucca building is still under construction and has been only partly occupied.

(b) The School buildings have been sanctioned according to the estimated number of classes and number of sections

in each class. Shalimar Bagh and Lawrence Road Kendriya Vidyalaya have 'B' type buildings corresponding generally to an average of 3 sections and Pitampura Kendriya Vidyalaya has a 'C' type building corresponding to 4 sections.

(c) and (d) At Kendriya Vidyalaya Lawrence Road, the humanities stream is already available. So far as Kendriya Vidyalayas, Shalimar Bagh and Pitampura are concerned, humanities stream has not been opened as the neighbouring Kendriya Vidyalayas are meeting the present demand.

[*Translation*]

AFFORESTATION SCHEME IN UTTAR PRADESH

80. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether environment pollution is on the increase in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to implement efficiently afforestation programme with a view to contain air pollution; and

(d) if so, the districts in Uttar Pradesh where afforestation programme is yet to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) Environmental pollution is on the increase in the country because of the pace and complexity of human activity.

(b) The Government has taken the following steps for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution :

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) Net works of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for sitting and operation of industries;

(iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

(v) A time bound action-plan for control of highly polluting 17 categories of industries has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments and a Notification has been issued under which polluting units are required to meet the standards by December 31, 1991;

(vi) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas;

(vii) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

(c) The forests play a part in controlling carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere and reduce the level of solid particulate matter and noise, particularly in urban areas. This is one of the objectives of the afforestation programme. Emphasis is being given on planting more broad leaved species, this will help to keep pollutant level down.

(d) The afforestation/tree planting activity is being implemented in every districts of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

NEWS ITEM 'PRIZED EXHIBITS VANISH FROM MUSEUM

81. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Prized exhibits vanish

from museum" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 21 March, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) the outcome of the probe, if any, conducted into this loss of prized exhibits; and

(d) the preventive measures taken for future in addition to fix the responsibility for such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Two animal skins were found missing from the children's activity room of the Museum on 9-3-91 and an internal enquiry was carried out to trace the skins. Since these could not be traced, the matter was reported to the police on 11-3-91. According to the Police Investigation Report, the skins have not yet been traced.

(d) Security measures have been strengthened and the concerned staff have been cautioned. Responsibility could not be fixed since no conclusive evidence is found.

[Translation]

MICROSURGERY OF EYES

82. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facility of microsurgery of eyes of Soviet Union is available in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this facility to all metropolitan cities of the country;

(c) If so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) and (b) Yes. At present 60 Medical Colleges and ten Regional Institutes of ophthalmology have been provided with necessary equipment for microsurgery of eyes. R.P. Centre of Ophthalmic Sciences, and the Regional

Institutes of Ophthalmology provide training in eye microsurgery to the faculty staff of Medical Colleges.

The facility of microsurgery is available at present in all the metropolitan cities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

RISE IN PRICE OF HOMOEOPATHIC DRUGS

83. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of Homoeopathic medicines are rising;

(b) whether the Government have increased the taxes on raw materials used in manufacture of homoeopathic medicines; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rising prices of Homoeopathic medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The auxiliary duty of customs almost on all imported goods was enhanced with effect from 15-12-1990 and as a result the import duty on Lactose of a kind used in homoeopathic medicines, commonly known as 'Sugar of milk has gone up from 60% advalorem to 65% advalorem. There has been no change in the Central Excise Duty on any raw material used for production of homoeopathic drugs during the last one year.

Under the Drug Price Control order, 1987, homoeopathic drugs are not controlled for prices.

[English]

SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY AT KALADI
KERALA

84. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether the Government have approved a proposal for setting up of a Sanskrit University at Kaladi, the birth place of Adi Shankaracharya in Kerala;

(b) if so, when was the proposal approved;

(c) the present stage at which the proposal stands; and

(d) whether the Government are also considering a proposal to start a Sanskrit University at Sringeri ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has planned to establish a Sanskrit University at Kaladi. The Central Government had sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1.00 crore in March, 1987 to Government of Kerala for setting up of this University. The State Government constituted a three-member Committee to look into the feasibility of the proposal. The Committee submitted its report to the State Government in December, 1990. According to the information furnished by the State Government, the Bill to establish the University has not been introduced in the State Legislature.

(d) A decision has been taken in principle to set up a Sanskrit University at Sringeri. Institutional structures will be initiated which would evolve into a university over a period of time.

BONDED LABOUR AND CHILD LABOUR

85. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of bonded labour and child labour in the country, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : According to available information, total number of bonded labour identified and freed in the country as on 31-3-1990 was 2,44,749.

As far as the number of child labour is concerned, the latest Census figures available are with reference to the year 1981 and according to this, the number of child labour in the age group 0-14 years in the country was 13,640,872.

UNDERNOURISHED MOTHERS

86. DR. ASIM BALA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mothers suffering from undernourishment; and

(b) the result thereof on the children

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : (a) A survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research under National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) during 1972-79 in 10 States revealed that about 24 per cent of the women had low body weight and height. As a result of such undernourishment these mothers fall into high risk categories and are likely to suffer from obstetric complications.

(b) These Undernourished mothers give birth to low weight babies. These babies are more susceptible to infections, undernourishment, nutrition related diseases, morbidity and mortality.

LEGISLATION FOR BUILDING WORKERS

87. SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAOVADDE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a legislation to protect the interests of the building and construction workers in the country ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) to (c). A Central Legislation to protect the interests of building and construction workers in the country is under the active consideration of the Government.

HYDEL PROJECTS AWAITING CLEARANCE IN KERALA

88. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNANAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Hydro-Electric Power Projects and irrigation projects held over for implementation in Kerala for want of clearance from the Environment angle;

(b) the details of specific objections in each case and the reaction of the State Government of Kerala thereon; and

(c) the time frame by which clearance is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No hydel power irrigation project from Kerala is presently pending for environmental clearance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON OPEN HEART SURGERY

89. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether world conference on open heart surgery held from 13th June, 1991 in Bombay called for a ban on advertisements regarding cigarettes and tobacco;

(b) whether the Government have received any recommendations to this effect;

(c) if so, the measures proposed/taken to implement the recommendations; and

(d) the estimated number of patients suffering from heart diseases due to smoking in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) to (c). The Government has not so far received any report/recommendations from the organisers of the Conference.

(d) As per ICMR studies there are more than 5 million cases of coronary

heart disease in the country out of which it is estimated that about one-third are possibly due to smoking.

[Translation]

DEMAND TO LAY ASTROTURF AT BAREILLY

90. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of * HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand by sports lovers to lay an Astroturf at Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Astroturf is likely to be laid there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : (a) No proposal for laying of artificial hockey surface at Bareilly (U.P.) has been received by the Government of India. This should come through Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

ACCOMMODATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

91. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Union Government employees awaiting a allotment of government accommodation, category-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for expeditious allotment of accommodation to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) As per enclosed statement.

(b) It has been the effort of the Government to augment the General Pool Residential Accommodation to the extent possible subject to the availability of land and financial resources.

The number of government employees awaiting allotment of Government accommodation, category-wise in Delhi is given below :

| Type | No. of employees awaiting |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I | 3134 |
| II | 8438 |
| III | 7365 |
| IV | 1390 |
| IV Spl. | 321 |
| V D.II | 363 |
| Special D.I. | 189 |
| C. II & above | 216 |
| Hostel | |
| Double Suite | 731 |
| Single Suite with Kitchen | 894 |
| Single suite without Kitchen | 173 |
| Working Girls Hostel (Single room) | 49 |

Note : This is based on the waiting lists prepared on the basis of limited number of applications invited during the current allotment year (1990-91) for Delhi only.

POLLUTION DUE TO MALABAR CEMENT FACTORY, PALGHAT

92. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the environmental pollution caused by the Malabar Cement Factory located at Valayar in Palghat district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control the pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the directions of the Kerala State Pollution Control Board the unit has installed adequate pollution control devices. The emissions from the factory conform to the prescribed standards. The unit is also not causing any water pollution.

[Translation]

UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

93. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare any action plan to solve the unemployment problem;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) Whether unemployment allowance is being given in Haryana and some other States; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to impress upon State Governments to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) and (b) the

problem of unemployment is one of major concern in the context of the formulation of 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) Some of the State Governments including Haryana give unemployment allowance/assistance to specified categories of persons out of their own resources.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

94. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of doctors in Union Government Hospitals; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the time by which the requisite number of doctors would be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) and (b). No Sir, there is no acute shortage of doctors in Union Government Hospitals. However, at times shortage of Doctors in the Union Government Hospitals may be felt due to ever increasing number of patients. To cope-up with increasing workload, while every effort is made to create additional posts and fill-up the vacant posts, some time is taken to create additional posts and to fill-up these vacant posts. While action can be taken to finalise recruitments in time when it can be foreseen that particular post/posts would fall vacant on a certain date; in situations which cannot be foreseen, like resignation or death of the incumbent, there is a time lag before the resultant vacancies are filled.

WORKERS PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

95. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme for workers participation in industrial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) to (c) The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30th May, 1990.

LOOPHOLES IN EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL RULES

96. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is faced with difficulties in taking action against those flouting rules pertaining to environment;

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

DOCTOR-PATIENT RATIO

97. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Doctors is inadequate in the country as compared to the population ;

(b) the proportion of Doctors to the population at present;

(c) how does it compare with the other developing countries; and

(d) whether the Government propose to provide general medical facilities in the villages by training Doctors in the Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems of medicine on the basis of a three year diploma course with a view to meet the shortage of Doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) Keeping in view the stage

of our socio-economic development, the number of doctors available in the country cannot be considered inadequate.

(b) The estimated ratio of doctor : population is 1 : 2379 as on 1-1-1988. However, taking into account the number of qualified practitioners in the Indian

Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the said ratio would be much better.

(c) According to the World Development Report 1991, brought out recently by the World Bank, the figures of population per physician in low-income countries, which includes India, is as given in the following table :—

| Country | Population per physician | Year |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Nepal | 30,220 | 1984 |
| Kenya | 10,050 | 1984 |
| Indonesia | 9,460 | 1984 |
| Bangladesh | 6,730 | 1984 |
| Nigeria | 6,440 | 1984 |
| Sri Lanka | 5,520 | 1984 |
| Pakistan | 2,910 | 1984 |
| India | 2,520 | 1984 |

As a matter of fact, India, though a low income country, is in a better position

than even some of the lower middle income countries, as may be seen from the following table :—

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| Angola | 17,790 | 1984 |
| Zimbabwe | 6,700 | 1984 |
| Philippines | 6,570 | 1984 |
| Morocco | 4,760 | 1984 |

(d) In view of the adequate availability of fully qualified medical graduates as well as the qualified practitioners in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, there is no such proposal at present.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Keeping in view the requirement of the present population at the prescribed norms, and the available supply of drinking water difficulties are experienced during the summer season in a number of areas, especially those situated at the tail end of the distribution system or at places at higher elevations and J.J. clusters.

(b) Water demand increases during the summer months and the major constraints faced are :

(i) low voltage/power failure at treatment plants/pumping stations tube wells; and

(ii) shortage of raw water.

(c) to (e) As per statement attached.

[English]

WATER SUPPLY IN DELHI

98. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

SHRI KALKA DASS :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the onset of the summer season, the water supply in the Capital has very much deteriorated and people have to thirst for water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any long-term or short-term plan has been or is being formulated to improve and augment the water supply system in the Capital;

Statement

(i) Construction of second 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur has been started;

(ii) Construction work of 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi has been awarded;

(iii) Construction of 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant near Bhavana Escape has been proposed;

(iv) Discussions with Haryana Government are in progress for the supply of adequate raw water to above plants in exchange for treated effluent;

(v) Construction of 5 Ranney Wells in Alipur Block is in progress. In addition, 27 tube wells have been installed and 15 more tube wells will be energised shortly;

(vi) Steps have been taken to rationalise the distribution system. Ground reservoir and booster pumping stations have been commissioned in 7 colonies and are likely to be commissioned shortly in 2 more colonies. This work is in progress in 4 colonies and is also being planned for 5 more colonies as soon as the land becomes available.

(vii) Steps have also been taken for detection of leakage of water and to minimise the leakage. 23 shallow tube wells have been installed for horticulture purposes to save filtered water. 101 open wells in City and S.P. Zone are also provided with submersible pumping sets to supply water for horticulture purposes; and

(viii) Water supply arrangements in re-settlement colonies, J.J. clusters and regularised unauthorised colonies are being continuously improved through tube wells, handpumps/hydrant, and water supply connections according to prescribed norms.

LONG TERM MEASURES

(i) Government of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to supply 300 cusecs of water from Tehri Dam which is under construction.

(ii) 0.5 MAF of water is proposed to be earmarked for Delhi—use from the proposed Kishau Dam.

(iii) 0.37 MAF of water is also proposed to be earmarked from the proposed Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh on River Giri.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GANGA ACTION PLAN IN WEST BENGAL

99. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ganga Action Plan in the West Bengal portion has been fully implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether pollution of the Ganga is continuing with the industrial waste being thrown in it at several places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) A statement showing the typewise list of schemes sanctioned and completed in respect of West Bengal is given below.

(b) Most of the schemes have been completed as per schedule. However, there have been some slippages due to delays in acquisition of land and certain court cases due to which work was held up.

(c) and (d) Notices under the provisions of Environment (protection) Act and Water (Control & Prevention of Pollution) Act were issued to the identified gross polluting units to set up effluent treatment plants. As a result, some industrial units have set up Effluent Treatment Plants thus reducing pollution of the Ganga. However, there are still some industrial units who are discharging effluents in the river. Prosecution proceedings have been launched against such defaulting units.

Statement

Annexure

TYPEWISE SCHEMES SANCTIONED AND COMPLETED IN WEST BENGAL

| S.No. | Type of Scheme | No. of Schemes | | Under Progress |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | | Sanctioned | Completed | |
| 1. | Interception & Diversion | 31 | 9 | 22 |
| 2. | Sewage Treatment Plant | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| 3. | Low Cost Sanitation | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| 4. | Crematoria | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| 5. | River Front Facilities | 24 | 21 | 3 |
| 6. | Others | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | Total | 110 | 65 | 45 |

CHOLERA DEATHS

100. SHRI MANORANJAN SUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is spurt in Cholera deaths in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths so reported during the current year and what are the corresponding figures for the past three years;

(c) the names of towns, State-wise, where Cholera has broken out, indicating number of cases reported and fatalities figures as a result thereof;

(d) the specific reasons for the recurrence of the deadly disease year after year;

(e) whether the recommendations of the Supreme Court Committee which went into 1988 Delhi cholera epidemic have been implemented, if not, the reasons therefor and the reasons for recurrence of Cholera in Delhi; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to control the spread of the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Main reasons for recurrence of cholera are :—

Unsatisfactory conditions of personal and domestic hygiene and inadequate

environmental sanitation, particularly contamination of drinking water.

(e) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Supreme Court Committee which went into 1988 Delhi Cholera epidemic are being implemented in Delhi.

(f) Following steps are being taken by the Government to control the spread of the disease :—

by making maximum efforts for providing safe drinking water through piped water supply;

by periodic chlorination of well water;

by distribution of chlorine tablets;

through vigorous and extensive health education campaign highlighting the need for personal hygiene and consumption of safe drinking water;

through disinfection of wells;

by making Oral Rehydration Salt (O.R.S.) packets available; and

by augmenting disease surveillance.

CONTROL ROOM TO MONITOR THE INCIDENT OF ATROCITIES ON SCs/ STs

102. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a control room to monitor the incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, by what time such a control room is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the control room will have direct link with the various State capitals only; and

(d) if so, how the incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which may take place in rural areas would be monitored effectively ?

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

(b) to (d) The modalities are being worked out.

THREAT OF ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION

103. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the threat of environmental pollution is constantly getting more and more acute due to felling of trees;

(b) the extent of forest cover being depleted for the purpose of fuel each year; and

(c) if so, the corrective action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Trees play a vital role in purification of air by absorbing carbon dioxide and release of oxygen. Felling of trees, therefore, affects the environment adversely.

(b) Since lops and tops of trees are utilized as fuelwood, there is no precise estimate of the forest cover being depleted each year on this account.

(c) Following measures have been taken to check depletion of forest cover :

(i) guidelines have been issued to State Governments/U.Ts. banning green felling on mountains/hills above 1000 metres;

(ii) assistance is provided to State/U.Ts. for development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference;

(iii) enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes;

(iv) various programmes of afforestations under State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes including plantations under the 20-Point programmes are carried out.

BAN ON FELLING OF TREES

104. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to ban felling of trees for Railway Sleepers; and

(b) if so, the step being taken to meet the demand of Railways in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Government propose to phase out use of wooden railway sleepers and consequently, the intake of sleepers has come down from 30 lakh track sleepers in 1984-85 to 2 lakh sleepers in 1990-91.

(b) The Government has already made sufficient provision for replacement of wooden track sleepers with concrete sleepers.

POLLUTION FREE RIVERS

105. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rivers included in the programme for making them pollution free besides the Ganga and Yamuna;

(b) whether the Government propose to include Betwa, Godawari, Narmada, Krishna and Kaveri rivers under this programme;

(c) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start on this programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) Besides the Ganga and Yamuna, the rivers to be included in the programme for making them pollution free have not been finalised so far.

(c) and (d) An Approach Paper on the National River Action Plan is under preparation which would be finalised after consultation with the concerned agencies at the Centre and in the States. Work would start only after finalisation of the approach outlined in the Approach Paper. No time schedule has been fixed for starting the work so far.

[English]

MINORITY COMMISSION

106. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant statutory status to the Minority Commission;

(b) if so, when legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced;

(c) the present composition of the Commission, with the dates of appointment and dates of completion of terms in respect of each member; and

(d) whether there are any vacancies and if so, when the vacancies, are likely to be filled up ?

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

(b) It is likely to be introduced in the Winter Session.

(c) and (d) At present the Commission has one Chairman and six Members. The requisite information about the present incumbents of Chairman/Members of the Commission is given below :

| Name | Date of appointment | Date of completion of term |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Chairman | | |
| Sh. S.M.H. Burney | 1-4-88 | 31-3-92 |
| Members | | |
| S/Shri | | |
| B.S. Ramoowalia | 11-5-90 | 10-5-93 |
| Ven. Dhammaviriyi | 5-11-90 | 4-11-93 |
| Bakin Pertin | 5-11-90 | 4-11-93 |
| M. Varadarajan | 19-4-91 | 18-4-94 |
| Javed Habib | Yet to join. | |
| K.F. Rustamji | Yet to join. | |

[Translation]

NON-ALLOTMENT OF DDA FLATS

107. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many flats/shops have not been allotted due to non-availability of "peripheral services" like sewer, water and electricity;

(b) if so, the number of such flats/shops and the time since when they have not been allotted;

(c) the estimated cost of these flats/shops and;

(d) the steps being taken by DDA to allot these flats/shops by providing peripheral services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of such flats/shops are given in the attached statements I & II.

(c) The cost of flats will be determined on completion of services including external electrification.

(d) The unallotted flats/shops will be electrification works are complete for which the matter is being pursued with DESU.

STATEMENT-I**DETAILS OF FLATS WHICH COULD NOT BE ALLOTTED DUE TO NON-AVAILABILITY OF EXTERNAL ELECTRIFICATION WORK.**

| S.No. | Scheme | No. of flats | Date since when unallotted |
|-------|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Construction of 96 MIG, A2 Lawarance Pd. | 96 | 21-2-90 |
| 2. | Construction of 192 Janta, Y(P) Pitampura | 192 | 21-2-90 |
| 3. | Construction of 440 LIG, DUs in Sec. 16 Rohini. | 440 | 1-12-87 |
| 4. | Construction of 613 Janta, DUs at Dilshad Garden. | 603 | 9-7-86 |
| 5. | Construction of 960 LIG, DUs at Pkt. Dilshad Garden | 884 | 28-4-84 |
| 6. | Construction of 88 MIG/88 LIG, at Mayur Vihar Pkt. IV. | 72 | 1-2-91 |
| 7. | Construction of 136 Janta, DUs at Dakshinpuri | 96 | 1-9-86 |
| 8. | Construction of 128 LIG at Pulpehladpur | 128 | 1-12-89 |
| 9. | Construction of 608 Janta at Pulpehladpur. | 632 | 1-12-89 |
| | Total | 3143 flats | |

STATEMENT-II**DETAILS OF SHOPS WHICH COULD NOT BE ALLOTTED/AUCTIONED**

| Sl. No | Scheme | No. of shops | Date since when unallotted |
|--------|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Community Shopping Centre at Janta Houses for Harijans & Land-less Persons of Peera Garhi. | 20 | 2/90 |
| 2. | Community Shopping Centre at Paschimpuri Block-A-4, near CIE Employees CHBS. | 33 | 5/90 |
| 3. | Community Shopping Centre at Adarsh Bhawan Punjabi Bagh Exten. I & II. | 16 | 2/90 |
| 4. | Community Shopping Centre at Paschimpuri Pocket-BG-6, Block B near 1090 Janta Houses. | 27 | 9/89 |
| 5. | Community Shopping Centre at Sunder Vihar | 22 | 1/90 |
| 6. | Community Shopping Centre at A-2 Paschimpuri | 12 | 2/90 |
| 7. | Community Shopping Centre at Shalimar Bagh, Block B (s). | 42 | 9/90 |
| 8. | Facility Centre at Mayapuri. | 16 | 8/88 |
| | Total | 188 | |

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO GROUP HOUSING SOCIETIES

108. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of group housing societies in Delhi which have applied to DDA

for allotment of land and the number thereof of allotted land;

(b) whether DDA has increased the price of land; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints of irregularities in distribution of land to the group housing societies have been received; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints and the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A total of 518 cooperative group housing societies registered prior to 1983 have so far been allotted land by the DDA. Out of 424 cooperative group housing societies who were sent offer letters, 390 societies had applied between October 1990 and January, 1991 for allotment of land in Dwarka/Narela. Land was allocated in Dwarka phase I to 260 societies, however this allotment has since been set aside by the Delhi High Court on 10-5-91.

(b) The pre-determined rates of land for allotment to cooperative group housing societies have not been increased during the current financial year.

(c) No such complaints have been received by DDA.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION IN EDUCATION

109. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what role do the Government visualise for voluntary agencies in promoting the cause of education; and

(b) what incentives do the Government propose to provide to schools run by such agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 envisages encouragement of and provision for financial assistance to non-government and voluntary effort in education subject to proper management.

(b) Subsequent to NPE, schemes were launched to introduce vocational education, to improve science education, and to impart environment orientation in private schools.

AUTONOMY TO SCHOOLS

110. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to grant autonomy to some schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of the schools granted autonomy so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the directive given in para 10.1(b) of the National Policy on Education, 1986 for decentralisation and creation of a spirit of autonomy in educational institutions, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) had decided to grant autonomy to selected schools affiliated to the Board, to enable them to take initiative in the matter of curriculum design and evaluation of student performance.

(c) On a Writ Petition filed by a school teacher, the High Court of Delhi has stayed operation of the decision of the CBSE and, therefore, no school has so far been granted autonomy.

CRITERIA FOR NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS OF GOVERNING BODY OF C.B.S.E.

111. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for nominating members of the governing body of the C.B.S.E.;

(b) whether the representatives of privately run schools are associated with governing body;

(c) details of the present governing body of the C.B.S.E.;

(d) whether there is any representative of this body from the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) As per the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations of the Central Board of Secondary Education, the Governing Body of the Board consists of members from four different categories, of which nominated members is one category.

The list of nominated members includes representatives from various organisations such as the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, University Grants Commission, Delhi University, Association of Indian Universities, Education Department, Delhi Administration, Principals/Headmasters of schools, professional bodies and eminent educationists or teachers of the Institutions affiliated with the Board.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The list of 43 members of the Governing Body is given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) (i) Smt. Kuldeep Kaur, DPI, Chandigarh UT and

(ii) Smt. B. K. Chawla, Principal, Govt. Model High School, Sector 16, Chandigarh.

Statement

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

1. Dr. H. S. Singha,
Chairman,
Central Board of Sec. Edn.,
Delhi-110 092.
2. Mr. H. D. Birdi,
Education Secretary &
Director of Education,
A & N Islands,
Port Blair-744 101.
3. Mr. M. S. Tyagi,
Director of Pub. Instructions,
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh,
Naharlagun-791 110.
4. Mrs. Kuldeep Kaur,
Director of Pub. Instructions,
Chandigarh Administration,
Sector 9, Chandigarh,
5. Sh. M. C. Mathur,
Jt. Director of Education,
Govt. of Sikkim, New Sectt.,
Gangtok-737 101.
6. Mr. S. K. Shukla,
Addl. Director of Education,
Dte. of Education,
Delhi Admn. Old Sectt.,
Delhi-110 054.
7. Mr. Y. P. Purang,
Director (West), DOE, Delhi Admn.
Karampur,
New Delhi.
8. Miss. S. Rajpal,
Dy. Director (Sch.),
Dte of Education,
Delhi Admn., Delhi-54.
9. Mrs. Renuka Mehra,
Dy. Educational Adviser (VE),
Ministry of Human Res. Dev.,
Deptt. of Education,
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
10. Mr. A. Banerjee,
Dy. Secretary (Sch.),
Ministry of Human Res. Dev.,
Deptt. of Education,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi.
11. Col. B. R. Sharma,
Director (MT-SO),
Army Headquarters, New Delhi.
12. Dr. A. K. Sharma,
Joint Director,
Natioanl Council of Educational
Research & Training,
Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
13. Shri S. K. Ray,
D.F.A.,
Ministry of Human Res. Dev.,
Deptt. of Education,
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
14. Dr. S. S. Rana,
Dean of Colleges,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
15. Mr. B. K. Sood,
Principal,
Birla Vidya Niketan,
Pilani (Raj.).

16. Dr. S. D. Singh,
Principal,
Scindia School,
Gwalior.
17. Mr. D. S. Mukhopadhyaya,
Commissioner, KVS,
JNU Campus, New Mehrauli Road,
New Delhi-110 067.
18. Dr. M. P. Chhaya,
Consultant,
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti,
A-39, Kailash Colony,
New Delhi.
19. Mr. Jagat Narain,
Principal,
Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School,
Begampur, New Delhi.
20. Mr. S. N. Chhibar,
Principal,
Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School No. 1,
West Patel Nagar,
New Delhi.
21. Prof. A. L. Nagar,
Pro-Vice Chancellor,
University of Delhi,
Delhi-110 007.
22. Mr. B. L. Singal,
Principal,
D.V. Arya Sr. Sec. School,
Lodhi Colony, New Delhi.
23. Mrs. P. Kapoor,
Principal,
Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School,
Bijwasan, New Delhi.
24. Mr. Kanwal Sud,
Principal,
Dayanand Model Sr. Sec. School,
Jalandhar City-144 008.
25. Mrs. B. K. Chawla,
Principal,
Govt. Model High School,
Sector-16, Chandigarh-160016.
26. Dr. Krishan Kumar,
Dean,
Central Institute of Education,
Delhi.
27. Prof. S. N. Maheshwari,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16.
28. Dr. P. B. Mathur,
Dy. Director General (Edn.),
Indian Council of Agricultural,
Res. Pusa, New Delhi.
29. Dr. P. S. Jain,
Secretary,
Medical Council of India,
Kotla Road, New Delhi.
30. Dr. P. V. Thomas,
Director (Insurance),
Insurance Division, Deptt. of
Economic Affairs, Ministry of
Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
31. Miss Premlata Puri,
Director,
Centre for Cultural Res. & Trg.,
Bhawalpur House, Mandir House,
New Delhi.
32. Dr. (Mrs.) Gahver Kapadia,
Director, Princess ESIM Women's
Education Centre, Nizamia Hyd.,
Women's Association Trust,
Purani Haveli, Hyderabad.
33. Mrs. V. Parthasarthi,
Principal,
Sardar Patel Vidyalaya,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
34. Smt. P. N. Kavoori,
Principal,
Maharaja SMS Vidyalaya,
Savai Ram Singh Road,
Jaipur-4.
35. Mrs. K. Alamelu,
Principal,
P. S. Sr. Sec. School,
Madras.
36. Mr. J. S. Munjal,
Dy. Director (School Health Edn.),
Central Health Edn. Bureau,
(Deptt. of CHS),
Kotla Road, New Delhi.
37. Dr. K. G. Deshmukh,
Vice Chancellor,
Amravati University,
Amravati-444 604.
38. Dr. S. Z. Qasim,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jamia Millia Islamia,
New Delhi-110 025.

39. Shri Ram Lal Panilal,
Gujarat Vidyapeeth,
Gandhinagar & President,
AIU.

40. Shri S. Gopal,
Secretary,
Central Board of Sec. Edn.,
Delhi-110 092.

41. Mr. W. R. King,
Secretary,
Council for the Indian School
Certificate Examination,
Nehru Place, New Delhi.

42. Dr. A. K. Pandey,
Director,
Birla Institute of Technology and
Science, Ranchi.

43. The Secretary
Education, Govt. of Arunachal
Pradesh,
Naharlagun-791 110.

NORMS FOR SCHOOLS AFFILIATED TO CBSE

112. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has laid down certain norms regarding the buildings, pay scales, fee etc., for the schools affiliated to it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education, a school which fulfils, inter-alia, the following essential norms, can apply to the Board for affiliation :—

(i) The school should produce a 'No Objection Certificate' from the concerned State Government or UT Administration.

(ii) The school should be in possession of about 2 acres of land, (1 acre in cities having population of over 25 lakhs), a building constructed on a part of the land and proper playgrounds on the remaining land.

(iii) If the school has got the land but is running in a rented building, it is required to submit proof of adequate resources for construction of the school building in a reasonable period of time. For new schools, first phase of the building should have been completed and occupied.

(iv) Proof of non-proprietry character of trust/society/management, supported by a list of members with their addresses and an affidavit in the court of 1st class Magistrate from the Chairman/Secretary stating how the members are related to each other; is required.

(v) The school should have well qualified staff possessing the minimum qualifications as laid down by the Board.

(vi) The school should be paying salaries and allowances to its staff not less than those for corresponding categories in the schools run by the State/UT or as approved by the Government of India.

(vii) Fees as commensurate with the facilities provided by the school, should be charged under the heads prescribed by the concerned State or UT. No capitation fee or donations should be charged or collected in the name of the school.

FUNDS TO SOCIAL ORGANISATION FOR UPLIFTMENT OF WOMEN

113. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide funds worth crores of rupees every year to the social organisation for the upliftment of women and children;

(b) if so, the manner in which these funds are disbursed;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to construct shelters (Ashrams) for more than two million prostitutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have received a memorandum in this regard from 'Bhartiya Patita Uddhar Sabha'; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the policy being adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a number of schemes and programmes for the upliftment of women and children under which grants-in-aid are released to voluntary organisations. In most of the cases grants are released to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations for further disbursement to the voluntary organisations. In some cases, proposals for grants-in-aid recommended by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are considered and funds released to eligible organisations in accordance with the schematic pattern prescribed under different schemes. Grants-in-aid are also released directly to some national level voluntary organisations and other autonomous bodies registered under Societies Registration Act under control of the Government. This is in addition to programmes being run by the Government in the Central and the State Sectors.

(c) to (f) A proposal has been received from the 'Bhartiya Patita Uddhar Sabha' New Delhi which inter-alia contains suggestions for prohibition of prostitution and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children. However, the subject matter 'Social Defence' falls in the State Sector. Government of India is not proposing to construct shelters (Ashrams) for prostitutes. However, a scheme for Strengthening of Protective Homes run under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act in the States/Union Territories was formulated as part of observance of 1990 as the SAARC Year of the Girl Child. A sum of Rs. 18.56 lakhs was released as a one-time assistance to the Central Social Welfare Board for strengthening 16 Protective Homes in 11 States and the Union Territory of Delhi.

[*Translation*]

AREA UNDER FOREST IN BIHAR

114. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area under forest in Bihar;

(b) whether some part of the forest land has been used for developmental purposes;

(c) if so, the area of forest land in the state which has been converted into irrigated land; and

(d) the steps taken for the conservation of forest land in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Recorded forest area in Bihar is 29232 Sq. Km.

(b) and (c) Information is available in terms of the diversion of forest land for various non-forest purposes, including for development projects, irrigation projects etc. According to information readily available 2981 hectares of forest land was diverted for non-forestry purposes in Bihar since the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. Out of this an area of 382 hectares related to irrigation projects, including submergence under impounded waters.

(d) Among the various steps being taken/initiated in Bihar for conservation of forests are more stringent enforcement of the provision of the Indian Forest Act and the Forest (Conservation) Act, implementation of Social Forestry or agro-forestry projects to meet increasing demand for fuel and fodder and timber so as to reduce pressure on forests, implementation of afforestation programmes to improve tree cover in degraded forest lands, increased patrolling by mobile armed squads and constitution of village committees for forest protection and management.

Employment Card to Labourers

115. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to issue employment card and provide pro-

vident fund facilities to each labourer whether he is a daily wage earner or employed on temporary basis; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to issue employment card. The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 was however, amended in October, 1990 and the requirement of three months continuous service or sixty days of actual work for membership of the provident fund was done away altogether. Now all the workers, including daily wage earners, are eligible for membership of the provident fund from the first day of employment in the coverable establishment.

[English]

CRITERIA FOR SETTING UP OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

116. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for setting up of Central Universities by the Government;

(b) the list of the existing Central Universities; and

(c) the details of proposals for setting up of new Central Universities now under examination of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) to (c) At present, there are ten Central Universities in the country as indicated below :—

- (1) Aligarh Muslim University.
- (2) Banaras Hindu University.
- (3) University of Delhi.
- (4) University of Hyderabad.
- (5) Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- (6) North Eastern Hill University.

(7) Pondicherry University.

(8) Visva Bharati.

(9) Jamia Millia Islamia.

(10) Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Acts to set up new Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland have also been passed by Parliament in 1989. However, notification to give effect to the Acts have not been issued.

Central Universities are established by Acts of Parliament. These Universities have been set up in response to certain historical, cultural and Central-State considerations. Central Government does not generally favour setting up of new Central Universities and expects that the State Governments themselves should take steps for improvement of standards of their universities.

Central Governments have been receiving suggestions from various quarters from time to time to set up new Central Universities in different States' Regions of the country. However, in view of the Government policy and severe constraint of resources, Government has not taken a decision to start any new Central University.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS IN ORISSA

117. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Orissa for which school buildings are yet to be constructed ?

(b) the reasons for delay in the construction of school buildings; and

(c) the steps taken to-date for expediting the process of construction ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : (a) and (b) School Buildings of the following 8 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Orissa are yet to be constructed.

| <i>School</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|----------------------------|--|
| (1) Jhursugada | Land not yet transferred by sponsoring agencies. |
| (2) Bondamonda | Land not yet transferred by sponsoring agencies. |
| (3) Baripada | Land not yet transferred by sponsoring agencies. |
| (4) NAD Sonabeda | Land not yet transferred by sponsoring agencies. |
| (5) No. 2 CRPF Bhubaneswar | Land not yet transferred by sponsoring agencies. |
| (6) Bolangir | Land not yet transferred by sponsoring agencies. |
| (7) Mancheshwar | Lease deed execution pending. |
| (8) Cuttack | Lease deed execution pending. |

(c) The Sangathan has been pursuing the matter with the sponsoring Agencies for transfer of land/execution of deed for which they have recently been reminded.

Details are furnished in the Statement I below.

(b) Details are furnished in Statement II below.

(c) Details are furnished in Statement III below.

FOREST COVER

118. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recorded forest areas reserved and otherwise for each State/Union Territory;

(b) the percentage of forest cover actually available now in each State/Union Territory;

(c) the coverage made to-date under afforestation/plantation programmes, on forest and non-forest lands in each State/Union Territory; and

(d) the steps being taken for achieving forest cover of 33.3 per cent within a given time frame by respective State/Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a)

(d) Following schemes are being implemented to increase the area under forest/tree cover. However, no time frame is given for achieving forest cover of 33.3 percent :

(1) The Integrated Wastelands Development Scheme.

(2) Scheme for fuelwood and fodder project.

(3) Peoples nurseries scheme.

(4) Scheme of raising plantations of minor forest produce including medicinal plants.

(5) Scheme of Aerial seeding.

(6) Scheme for development of forest and pasture seeds.

(7) Margin money scheme.

(8) Grant-in-aid scheme.

STATEMENT-I

RECORDED FOREST AREA

| S.No. | States/Uts | Forest area (SQ.Km.) |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 63771 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 51540 |
| 3. | Assam | 30708 |
| 4. | Bihar | 29230 |
| 5. | Goa (Including Daman & Diu) | 1053 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 18777 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1685 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 21325 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 20892 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 38644 |
| 11. | Kerala | 11222 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 155414 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 64055 |
| 14. | Manipur | 15155 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 8514 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 15935 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 8625 |
| 18. | Orissa | 59555 |
| 19. | Punjab | 2803 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 31151 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 2650 |
| 22. | Tamilnadu | 22319 |
| 23. | Tripura | 6280 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 51269 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 11879 |
| 26. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 7144 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 6 |
| 28. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 203 |
| 29. | Delhi | 42 |
| 30. | Lakshdweep | — |
| 31. | Pondicherry | — |
| | Total | 751846 |

STATEMENT-II

ACTUAL FOREST COVER

(In sq. km.)

| S.No. | State/Uts | Geographi- cal area | Actual forest cover ass- essed based on 1985-87 imagery | Actual forest cover as of geogra- phical area |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 276820 | 47911 | 17.31 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 83580 | 68763 | 82.3 |
| 3. | Assam | 78520 | 26058 | 33.2 |
| 4. | Bihar | 173880 | 26934 | 15.49 |
| 5. | Goa | 3698 | 1300 | 35.2 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 195980 | 11670 | 6.0 |
| 7. | Haryana | 44220 | 563 | 1.3 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 55670 | 13377 | 24.03 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 222240 | 20424 | 9.1 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 191770 | 32100 | 16.74 |
| 11. | Kerala | 38870 | 10149 | 26.1 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 442840 | 133191 | 30.1 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 307760 | 44058 | 14.32 |
| 14. | Manipur | 22360 | 17885 | 80.0 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 22490 | 15690 | 69.8 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 21090 | 18178 | 86.2 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 16530 | 14356 | 86.8 |
| 18. | Orissa | 155780 | 47137 | 30.3 |
| 19. | Punjab | 50360 | 1161 | 2.3 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 342210 | 12966 | 3.8 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 7300 | 3124 | 42.8 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 130070 | 17715 | 13.62 |
| 23. | Tripura | 10480 | 5325 | 50.08 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 294411 | 33844 | 11.5 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 87850 | 8394 | 9.6 |
| 26. | A & N Island | 8290 | 7624 | 91.96 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 114 | 8 | 7.02 |
| 28. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 490 | 205 | 41.84 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 112 | 2 | 1.78 |
| 30. | Delhi | 1490 | 22 | 1.48 |
| 31. | Lakshdweep | 30 | — | — |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 492 | — | — |
| Total | | 3287797 | 640134 | 19.47 |

STATEMENT-III**STATE /UTs WISE AFFORESTATION/PLANTATION PROGRAMME**

| S.No. | States/UTs | Afforestation (in ha.) 1951-90 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1048845 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 98804 |
| 3. | Assam | 302617 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1033279.5 |
| 5. | Goa (Including Daman & Diu) | 43069 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1470441 |
| 7. | Haryana | 414630 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 415792 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 182831 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1493878.5 |
| 11. | Kerala | 542403 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1989814 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 1429299 |
| 14. | Manipur | 74265.5 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 229464.5 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 187566 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 121230 |
| 18. | Orissa | 952281.5 |
| 19. | Punjab | 362285 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 573686 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 48395.5 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 1069762.5 |
| 23. | Tripura | 134334.5 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 2234261 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 570634 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 55463.5 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 1897.5 |
| 28. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 15258.5 |
| 29. | Delhi | 19173 |
| 30. | Lakshdweep | 326.5 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 4049.5 |
| Total | | 26559647.5 |

DRINKING WATER IN DELHI

119. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of drinking water being supplied to people in Delhi;

(b) the population of Delhi according to 1991 census and the quantity of water

supply required to meet the demand of the population of Delhi;

(c) whether Government have recently entered into an agreement with the neighbouring States for getting raw water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the water will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT: (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) : The total capacity for potable water production of Municipal Corporation of Delhi is 470 MGD against the total requirement of 535 MGD as per approved norms for the 1991 population of 93.70 lakhs.

(c) and (d) (i) Government of Uttar Pradesh has agreed to supply 300 cusecs of water from Tehri Dam which is under construction.

(ii) 0.5 MAF (million acre feet) of water has been earmarked for Delhi use from Kishau Dam.

(iii) 0.37 MAF of water has been earmarked from Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh on River Giri.

OUT OF TURN ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

120. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 5th April 1991 captioned "controversy over Urban Development Secretary's transfer".

(b) the details of the guidelines for out of turn allotment of Government accommodation;

(c) the number of quarters allotted out of turn during the years 1988-89; 1989-90 and 1990-91, year-wise, type-wise, colony-wise and how does the same compare with the guidelines and the details of the cases of the violation of the guidelines; and

(d) the number of Government servants who were allotted one type higher accommodation and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

M.R.T.S. IN DELHI

121. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply

given on 6 March 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 1793 regarding MRTS in Delhi and state :

(a) whether any detailed analysis of the report submitted by RITES including funds and resource availability has since been made;

(b) whether the steering committee appointed to go into the various aspects of the proposed system and to monitor preparatory action for processing the project further has made any headway in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of progress made on the construction of the flyovers in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) The Techno-economic feasibility study submitted by RITES to the Delhi Administration recommending the introduction of a multi-modal MRTS network for Delhi has also identified a number of areas for resource mobilisation. This Report has been discussed on a number of occasions at inter-ministerial fora. The Steering Committee constituted by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration has been charged with the responsibility of going into various aspects of the MRTS.

(b) and (c) The Steering Committee has in its meetings gone into various aspects of the preparatory action required. Since some issues required more detailed analysis they decided to constitute one Sub-committee to go into evolving short-term measures to be taken for the proper implementation of the proposed MRTS and another Sub-Committee to go into the aspects of funding MRTS through property development, etc.

(d) The following are the details of the flyovers under construction :

I. By Delhi Administration (PWD)

- (i) Railway overbridge at Okhla-Decking for the flyover over the Railway portion is being done by the Railways.

- (ii) Flyover near Monkey Bridge near Yamuna Bazar—

Started in November, 1990. Test pile foundations, sub-soil investigations have been carried out. Construction of retaining wall for the solid portion of the flyover as also the slip road and the diversion road have been taken up.

II. By Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation.

- (i) Flyover at the inter-section of Loni-Wazirabad—

Work is nearing completion.

- (ii) Flyover on inter-section at outer Ring Road and J. V. Tito Marg (Chirag Delhi)—

Covering of drains and construction of slip roads for diversion of traffic have been completed. Pile foundation work has been taken up.

- (iii) Flyover at inter-section of Outer Ring Road and Aurobindo Marg (IIT crossing)—

Construction of slip roads for diversion of traffic is in progress. Action has been taken to take a small portion of land from IIT Campus.

III. By Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

- (i) Grade Separator-cum-flyover on Grand Trunk Road (Shahdara)—
About 40% of the work has been completed.

- (ii) Construction of Road Under-bridge connecting Mehrauli-Badarpur Road with Mathura Road near Badarpur—

Two spans have already been opened to traffic and the remaining spans will be opened to traffic shortly.

- (iii) Lothian Bridge—

Three spans have already been opened to traffic. The work is in progress. The work on the rest of the spans is under full swing.

- (iv) Construction of **Railway Under-bridge** connecting **Ashok Vihar** with **Wazirpur Industrial Area**—

60 per cent of the work has been completed.

- (v) Widening of **Railway Overbridge** on **Delhi-Karnal Railway Line** connecting **G.T. Road** with **Ashok Vihar**—

The work is 60 per cent complete.

- (vi) Construction of **Railway Over-bridge** connecting **S.P. Mukherjee Marg** with **Azad Market** including **Pul Mithai**—

The portion connecting **S. P. Mukherjee Marg** with **Azad Market** already been opened to traffic. The work of widening of **Pul Mithai** is in progress.

TRIFURCATION OF D.D.A.

122. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI**: Will the Minister of **URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to revamp and trifurcate the D.D.A. keeping in view its poor performance on the duties and roles assigned to it and its connected matters like efficient transport system while planning the city etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) and (b) Decisions have been taken to transfer some of the functions which are presently being performed by the DDA. These decisions, inter alia, include creation of a separate Housing Board, a separate Slum Board and transfer of work relating to maintenance of unauthorised and resettlement colonies, and 3 dairy colonies. Of these, the decision regarding transfer of unauthorised and resettlement colonies to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been implemented. The question of setting up a separate Housing Board and a Slum Board is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the DDA and

the Delhi Administration. Implementation of the other decisions is also being pursued with Delhi Admn.

ENCROACHMENT IN SOUTH DELHI

123. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 August 1990 to the Unstarred Question No. 2148 and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of unauthorised encroachment is given in the attached statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Details of Unauthorised Construction under the jurisdiction of Directorate of Estates.

A-Details of Shops Extended.

(i) Mehar Chand Market.

Shop Nos. 1 to 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 16, 17, 18, to 24, 24A, 25 to 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56, 56-A, 57, 58, 65 to 72, 72-A, 73, 74, 76 to 79, 81 to 88, 91 to 104, 106, 109 to 122, 125, 127, to 133, 135, 136, 138, 139, 142 to 150 and 152.

Shops Nos. 4, 7, 44, 45, 46, 52, 67, 68, 71, 72, 76, 80, 81, 89, 93, 98, 100, 103, 104-A, 119, 137 and 148.

(ii) I.N.A. Market

Platform No. 209, 227, 166 to 172, 1 to 2, 229, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288.

(iii) Nanak Pura Market

Shop Nos. 125, 140, 141, 161, 163, 169, 170, 171, 172, 1, 127, 6, 7, 9, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 40.

(iv) R. K. Puram Market Sector-IV
Shop Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 & 19, 26, 28, between shop No. 27 & 28, 29, 30, Stall No. 1, 5 & 6.
Sector-VI, 34, Stall 1 to 50.
Sector-VII, 1 and 2.
Sector VIII, Stall No. 42

B. Details of Shops which are merged

(i) Sector-IV, R.K. Puram Market
Shop No. 5 and 18

(ii) Nanak Pura Market
Shop No. 12 and 39.

C. Details of Shops where land encroached near the market and constructed Godown therein.

(i) I.N.A. Market

Between Shop No. 189 and 190,
Between Shop No. 183 and 196.
Between Shop No. 203, and 204,
Between Shop No. 197 and 210.

(ii) Nanak Pura Market.

Front of Shop No. 127, 132, 135,
and side of Stall No. 28, 175.

(iii) Sector-IV, R. K. Puram.
Shop No. 5, 6 and Fuel Depot.
Sector-VI, R. K. Puram.
Near Stall No. 25.
Sector-VIII R. K., Puram.

Fuel Depot, Adjacent to shop No. 45, between shop No. 43 & 46, back side of Chawla Tent House which is Unauthorised adjacent to shop locked by DE front of shop No. 44, front of shop No. 44, front of shop No. 4, shop adjacent to floor mill in the front of shop No. 4, area occupied oil Depot in the front of shop No. 4, Coal & Fuel Depot near Qrs. No. 410, and adjacent to Sector-VIII. Market. Unauthorised Chawla Tent House adjacent to shop locked by DE and area occupied by Cosmo Travels in the front of shop locked by DE.

2. Details of Unauthorised construction under the jurisdiction of M.C.D.

- (i) 122-B/12 Gautam Nagar Extn, of colony projection on land at GF/FF, S/C (Re-construction from Ground floor to Bersati floor and laying of RCC Roof over the existing room) (ACC sheet at Barasati floor).
- (ii) E-7, Kailash Colony, Unauthorised Construction of partition wall in basement and additions of coverage at B.F. & G. with additions alterations of partition walls at ground floor.
- (iii) A-45, Hauz Khas, Unauthorised Construction of partition walls in Basement with addition of coverage at Barasati Roof.
- (iv) B-II/Mohan Cooperative Indl. Estate, Mathura Road, Unauthorised Construction in the Mazzanine Extension of Chajja at First Floor making a room.
- (v) P-94, N.D.S.E. II. Unauthorised Construction by addition/extn, of Bersati G/F Roof projection of basement.
- (vi) Extn. on Mpl. road by over 2 and fixation of shutter therein premises No. 1627-28/VI, Lal Kuan Bazar, Delhi.
- (vii) Extn. on Mpl. road by about 2 in premises No. 849/X, Chandni Mahal Delhi.

3. Details of Unauthorised Construction under the jurisdiction by D.D.A.

- (i) 14, Community Centre Mayapuri Phase-I.
- (ii) 2, Community Centre, Mayapuri, Phase-I.
- (iii) 6, Community Centre, Mayapuri, Phase-I.
- (iv) 11, Shopping Centre-II, Jhilmil Tehirpur, Phase-I.
- (v) 33, Community Centre, Wazirpur, Phase-II.
- (vi) 1, Local Shopping Centre, Ashok Vihar, Phase-II.

(vii) C-18, C. C. Mukherjee Nagar.

(viii) C-16, C. C. Mukherjee Nagar.

(ix) 10 & 11, C. C. Mukherjee Nagar.

4. Details of Unauthorised Construction under the Jurisdiction of N.D.M.C.

- (i) The details regarding cases of unauthorised const. like extn. of existing building detected during the last three years is as under :—
- (ii) 1987—365.
1988—169.
1989—226.
- (iii) No record regarding the cases of encroachment on roads by the shop owners is maintained by the N.D.M.C. Since such unauthorised construction are of temporary nature and removal action is taken by the Enforcement Deptt. of the N.D.M.C. under Section 174 (2) of the P.M. Act whereby no notice is required to be given before taking such removal action.

5. Details of Unauthorised Construction under the Jurisdiction of P.W.D.

- (i) M/S Aggarwal Sweet Corner, Sarai Pipal Thala, Delhi Constructed a Platform on Service Road.
- (ii) The Hotel adjacent to Noor bagh Masjid was extended on service road.
- (iii) On Mahatma Gandhi Road, Delhi a Hotel is being constructed named Kaka. The Hotel, Mahindra Park by the side of footh-path and service road.
- (iv) M/s Sabin Timber Store, Sarai Pipal Thala, Delhi constructed a way by dismantling foot path.
- (v) A pucca Boundary wall was constructed by Sh. Jugal Kishore A-II, Panchawati, Azadpur, Delhi.
- (vi) Unauthorised Jhuggies were constructed by M/s Suraj Auto Works near the land of road at Wazirabad round about.

NEWS ITEM CAPTIONED "WAS IT THE RIGHT LEG, DOCTOR"

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Was it the right leg, doctor" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 10th April 1991;

(b) whether the doctors in Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital, Delhi operated the left leg instead of the right leg of 70 year old blind woman;

(c) whether any complaint has been lodged in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the delinquent doctors for gross negligence and carelessness and steps taken to ensure the non-recurrence of the same in future;

(e) whether any compensation has been paid to the woman for the injury suffered by her; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the incident occurred in Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital which is one of the hospitals under the Delhi Administration.

(c) to (f). Delhi Administration has informed that the grandson of the patient made a complaint to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital a day after the incident occurred. The matter was investigated by the Medical Superintendent personally. He reported that because of the large number of patients requiring treatment during emergency hours, this mishap had unfortunately occurred due to oversight. However, the patient was discharged after appropriate treatment and the party has no further complaint. Precautions have since been taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Delhi Administration has further informed that the doctor in his explanation has

admitted his lapse and tendered an apology. The full facts were reported to the Lt. Governor but as there was no malafides, the matter was not pursued.

However, the Lt. Governor of Delhi has been requested to consider payment of due compensation to the patient and also to take appropriate disciplinary action against the concerned doctor.

LETTERS FROM M.Ps.

125. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3445 regarding letters from Members of Parliament and state:

(a) whether the remaining letters have since been replied, if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay;

(b) how many letters were received from the M.Ps by his Ministry, by the Chairman of D.D.A. and the DDA on Housing between April, 1990 to April 1991, how many of these letters have been replied and the reasons for the pendency of the remaining letters; and

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure the acknowledgement of letters expeditiously where the information is readily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

127. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the consumer price index; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) At present, the Government do not propose to reconstitute the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with 1982 as the base year.

(b) Does not arise.

SLUMS ON GOVERNMENT LAND IN BOMBAY

128. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(c) the details of slums for which no where there are slums on the Union Government land in Greater Bombay;

(c) the details of slums for which no objection certificates for providing civic amenities have been issued by the Union Government; and

(c) the details of slums for which no objection certificates have not been issued and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

AGRICULTURE LABOUR AND WAGES

129. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of rise in the agriculture labour at the end of the Seventh Plan and penultimate year of the Eighth Plan, separately;

(b) the percentage of decline in the self employed, at the end of the Seventh Plan and the penultimate year of the Eighth Plan;

(c) the names of the States where disparity in the minimum wages continues to exist in the unorganised rural sector; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Each State Government is an appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for fixation/revision of wages in scheduled employments under their territorial jurisdiction.

They fix wages depending upon the socio-economic development and geographical conditions of the area. The problem of inter-State disparity in the minimum wages has been a subject of discussion at various fora. The Conference of Labour Ministers held in 1985 recommended that whenever there is a wide disparity in wages in particular scheduled employments covering two or more States efforts should be made by all concerned to reduce disparity. The 28th Indian Labour Conference (1985) discussed the need for national minimum wage. It held that till such time as this is feasible it would be desirable to have regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. The guidelines have been formulated in this regard and circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government has also advised the State Governments not to fix minimum wage in any scheduled employment less than Rs. 15/- per day.

Regarding the inter-State disparity the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 empowers an appropriate Government to fix different minimum rates of wages for different scheduled employment and also for different localities in the same State. For example, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar and Pondicherry have fixed different minimum rates of wages in the employment in agriculture depending upon the areas/zones in the States.

AIR POLLUTION BY DESU

130. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Caution DESU area ahead" appeared in Hindustan Times dates June 6, 1991 regarding pollution on account of fly ash from DESU fly ash pond near Nizamuddin bridge in East Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to initiate action against DESU for this hazardous pollution of the environment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken up the matter regarding managemnet of fly-ash in an environmentally sound manner with the DESU and Delhi Administration.

IMPORT OF PACEMAKERS FROM USA

131. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pacemakers imported from U.S.A. for implementation in patients are retrieved from the bodies and are not allowed to be reused in U.S.;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for importing such devices the use of which is considered unethical in the medical world; and

(c) whether Government proposes to stop the imports of pacemakers from U.S.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) and (b) No case of implementation of pacemakers retrieved from the bodies in the patients has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) There is no restriction to import from any country except South Africa, Fiji and Iraq.

IMPACT OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME ON POPULATION

132. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage rise in country's population (men, women and children, separately) according to provisional 1991 Census;

(b) the names of the States which have shown consistent rising trend in population and the percentage rise thereof;

(c) whether the Family Planning Programmes have not yielded the desired results and have failed to achieve the objectives; and

(d) if so, the new strategy proposed to be formulated by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) The provisional population totals based on 1991 Census so far available from Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India gives the percentage rise only in respect of total population. According to 1991 Census, the percentage rise in the total population is 23.5% over the 1981 Census figure. The annual exponential growth rate of the population during the decade 1981-91 is 2.11%.

(b) A statement giving State-wise percentage decadal variation in population during the last four decades i.e. 1951-61 to 1981-91 is attached.

(c) The targets envisaged to be reached by the end of Seventh Plan in respect of the Family Planning Programme and the latest achievements available against these indicators are given here under :—

| Indicator | Target by the end of Seventh Plan (1990) | Latest achievements (1989) |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Birth Rate (per 1000 population) | 29.1 | 30.5 |
| 2. Couple Protection Rate | 42% | 43.3% (as on 31st March 1990) |
| 3. Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) | 90 | 91 |

(d) The strategy involves improving quality of health services, strengthening health infrastructure, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, providing newer contraceptive methods, intensifying population education enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication

approaches, greater involvement of voluntary organisation, greater efforts in training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing greater intersectoral co-ordination, strengthening linkage with related development programmes like female literacy and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach.

STATEMENT

PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION 1951-61 TO 1981-91

| S.No. | State/Union Territory | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1971-81 | 1981-91 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | +15.65 | +20.90 | +23.10 | +23.82 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | @ | +38.91 | +35.15 | +35.86 |
| 3. | Assam | +34.98 | +34.95 | +23.36 | +23.58 |
| 4. | Bihar | +19.76 | +21.33 | +24.06 | +23.49 |
| 5. | Goa | +7.77 | +34.77 | +26.74 | +15.96 |
| 6. | Gujarat | +26.88 | +29.39 | +27.67 | +20.80 |
| 7. | Haryana | +33.79 | +32.23 | +28.75 | +26.28 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | +17.87 | +23.04 | +23.71 | +19.39 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | +9.44 | +29.65 | +29.65 | +28.92 |
| 10. | Karnataka | +21.57 | +24.22 | +26.75 | +20.69 |
| 11. | Kerala | +24.76 | +26.29 | +19.24 | +13.98 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | +24.17 | +28.67 | +25.27 | +26.75 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | +23.60 | +27.45 | +24.54 | +25.36 |
| 14. | Manipur | +35.04 | +37.53 | +32.46 | +28.56 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | +27.03 | +31.50 | +32.04 | +31.80 |
| 16. | Mizoram | +35.61 | +24.93 | +48.55 | +38.98 |
| 17. | Nagaland | +14.07 | +39.88 | +50.05 | +56.86 |
| 18. | Orissa | +19.82 | +25.05 | +20.17 | +19.50 |
| 19. | Punjab | +21.56 | +21.70 | +23.89 | +20.26 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | +26.20 | +27.83 | +32.97 | +28.07 |
| 21. | Sikkim | +17.76 | +29.38 | +50.77 | +27.57 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | +11.85 | +22.30 | +17.50 | +14.94 |
| 23. | Tripura | +78.71 | +36.28 | +31.92 | +33.69 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | +16.66 | +19.78 | +25.49 | +25.16 |
| 25. | West Bengal | +32.80 | +26.87 | +23.17 | +24.55 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | +105.19 | +81.17 | +63.93 | +47.29 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | +394.13 | +114.59 | +75.55 | +41.88 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | +39.56 | +27.96 | +39.78 | +33.63 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | +24.56 | +70.85 | +26.07 | +28.43 |
| 30. | Delhi | +52.44 | +52.93 | +53.00 | +50.64 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | +14.61 | +31.95 | +26.53 | +28.40 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | +16.34 | +27.81 | +28.15 | +30.60 |
| | All-India | +21.51 | +24.80 | +24.66* | +23.50 |

*In 1981 Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census & 1991 Census provisional results, the population of Assam for 1981 have been interpolated. As consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683325097 as against earlier published figures of 685184692. Hence the revised decadal growth rate of India during 1971-81 has been estimated 24.66 percent.

@In Arunachal Pradesh the Census was conducted for the first time in 1961. Hence the growth rate for earlier decades are not available.

NATIONAL WAGE POLICY

134. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to formulate a national wage policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SETTING UP OF A TRAUMA CENTRE IN DELHI

135. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in setting up a full fledged Trauma Centre in Delhi to look after the accident cases expeditiously and efficiently; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the setting up of the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARA DEVI) : (a) and (b) The project for setting up a full-fledged Trauma Centre in Delhi could not make much headway, during the initial states, when it was being implemented by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, due to lack of appropriate multi-sectoral coordination. It was, therefore, felt in 1989 that the project be taken up by Delhi Administration who have since formed a Registered Society for its implementation.

A Training Centre for Ambulance personnel has been started and the Ambulance service for the West Zone pilot project was commissioned on 15th March, 1991. 15 ambulances are deployed at 3 Ambulance Stations situated at Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar, MCD Hospital, Moti Nagar; and Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri. The zonal headquarters and the Central Control Room is located at Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital and round the clock free ambulance services are provided to the people of the West Zone of Delhi.

12.00 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI KRISHNA MARANDI (Singh-bhum)

[English]

SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE (Alleppy) : In Kerala we had heavy rain-fall during the monsoon and because of this heavy rain landslide and heavy storm 99 persons were killed and thousands of hectares of agricultural land is under water. So many buildings, bridges and roads are damaged due to this. The total loss is of the order of Rs. 380 crores. I request an urgent help from the Centre on this matter. In my constituency Kuttained taluka is totally under the water. I request that the loans of agricultural farmers in flood affected areas should be waived.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichet-riyalayam) : Sir, the Cauvery water dispute regarding the sharing of Cauvery water is pending for a long time between the State of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Now, on the direction of Supreme Court the Government of India has constituted a tribunal to settle the dispute in accordance with the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act.

Now, the Tribunal, after hearing both the sides, has passed an interim order, based on merits, directing the State Government of Karnataka to release 205 TMC of water, on a monthly pattern that is specified in the order, from its reservoir to Tamil Nadu. Now, the Government of Karnataka has refused to honour the order of the Tribunal. It is a judicial order. No Government is above law. It has to be implemented. What is the use of having a Tribunal under law if the order is not being honoured by the Government ?

Sir, this is a problem of life and death for Tamil Nadu. The agriculturists in Tamil Nadu are not able to carry out their agricultural operation due to lack of water. Kuruwai crop has to be raised in the month of June-July. But due to lack of water, they are not able to raise the crop.

Now, I would request the Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and advise

the Government of Karnataka to abide by the direction of the Tribunal in the interest of justice.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anbarasu. Not here.

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwad, North) : Sir, allow me. I have given a notice under Rule 193 regarding Cauvery Water problem now that a case is made out that the Tribunal has given an order which is not implementable. We have taken a contention that only 100 TMC of water be given. But these people have given a direction for 205 TMC which is practically impossible for us to give.

Therefore the order itself is rendered unfit to be implemented. That is our case. Kindly allow the issue for discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH (Tumkur) : The interim order of the Tribunal is impracticable. It is not based on statistics or reason or logic. If there were to be a mandatory order to the Indira that regularly, every month, there should be rains, in such circumstances only, that order could be implemented. It is absolutely impossible otherwise. For the past eight years, we are suffering without rains and there are a lot of areas in Karnataka itself which are want of water. Because, of this it is impossible to implement that order. Therefore we have filled a revision petition before the Tribunal that the order of the Tribunal shall have to be reviewed. Therefore, it is impossible to implement that order. So, the issue raised by the hon. Member do not hold good.

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul) : Sir, I want to raise an important issue regarding the recent blast in a fireworks factory at Meenampatti, Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu where 36 people lost their lives and another five people suffered injuries. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced an *ex gratia* amount of Rs. 10,000 to the next of kin who were killed in the blast and Rs. 2500 to those people who have received injuries, from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

I would like to know from the Government of India, whether they are going to release some more amount to the families of the deceased from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund immediately and if so, when?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kuppuswamy. Not here. Shri Janarthanan.

SHRI M. R. JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli) : I want to raise through you an important matter about Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. There is a newspaper Report which says "LTTE owns responsibility for Rajiv Gandhi's assassination."

In this context, the Central Government must come forward to clear the doubts lingering in the minds of the Tamil Nadu people. A Member of Parliament who belongs to DMK, has got secret links with the Leader of the LTTE, Shri Pirabhakaran. He has used Shri Pirabhakaran's photos in 1989 elections. He was also posing with Shri Pirabhakaran. In that it was mentioned "Friends of Tigers."

Therefore it is the wish of the Tamil Nadu people that the M.P., belonging to DMK, who has got secret connections with Shri Pirabhakaran, the LTTE Leader, must be probed. Otherwise it would be a great blunder. He is an important man in the DMK Party. I do not want to take his name.

Translation

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker Sir, when Shri George Fernandes was the Minister of Railways, he had announced in this House that the railway employees victimised during the railway strike would be reinstated. His successor in the subsequent Government had also announced that 700 railway employees would be reinstated who were victimised for participating in the railway strike in the year 1980-81. From 1980 to 1991, eleven years have passed, but nothing has so far been done in this matter. The families of these railway employees are facing starvation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party had created uproarious scenes during the last session on

this issue. They had come to the Well of the House and resorted to sit in to seek reinstatement of 700 railway employees. Since the Congress Government is in power now. The Railway Minister should make an announcement in his Budget Speech regarding the reinstatement of 700 railway employees.....(Interruptions). The hon. Minister of Railways should make a statement (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Seven hundred and sixty railway employees had been dismissed for participating in the strike in the year 1980-81. There was an unambiguous order on 8th September, 1990 with regard to this. Then there was a statement by the Railway Minister, George Fernandes that all the employees who were dismissed under rule 14(2) would be reinstated with all the benefits. Then another Railway Minister, Janeshwar Mishra, also made a very categorical statement in this House to this effect, when there was *hangama* in the House, when the proceedings of the House were stalled by the Members from both sides of the House Treasury Benches and the Opposition Parties—all sides of the House demanded that these 760 railway employees, who were victimised in the year 1980-81—for 11 years, they were out of job, out of service—should be reinstated. But, uptill now, no order has been issued. We demand a statement from the Railway Minister today, because tomorrow the Railway Minister will present the Railway Budget. We demand that in his Budget speech he should mention about reinstatement of these 760 railway employees, who were victimised in the year 1980-81. (Interruptions). This should be honoured by this Government. Mr. Kumarmangalam, who is now a Minister, staged a demonstration at that time and sat in the Well of the House. There was an assurance that the Railway Minister will make a statement. He was present at that time in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise it during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We will not allow the Railway Minister to present

his Budget unless he makes a statement today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : Before the presentation of the Railway Budget, the Railway Minister should make a statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : He should make a statement today. (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur) : He should make a statement today. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Khuranaji, whatever you say will go on record.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should respond to this. This is a very serious matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Unless the Railway Minister makes a statement today, we will not allow the Railway Minister to present the Budget.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : No Budget Speech will be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Khuranaji, you can speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a mysterious disease has claimed 51 lives in the capital city of Delhi. The Navbharat Times of July 11 carries a headline—“Delhi mein agyat bimari se 22 lok mare”. “Mysterious disease kills 17 lives”. 29 people died of this mysterious disease in Safdarjung Hospital. The headlines in the Hindustan Times says—“Officials mum on killer disease”. Three years ago, cholera had broken out in Delhi resulting in deaths of hundreds of people. At that time also, the officials of Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation had kept mum. It was only after Shri Rajiv Gandhi personally visited some trans-yamuna colonies that the Delhi Administration admitted some deaths due to cholera. What I want to say is that since there is no democratic Government in Delhi, this news is being hushed up. I

would like Home Minister or the hon. Minister of Health to collect information about Delhi and make a statement regarding the number of deaths and the cause thereof. According to my information the death toll in two hospitals is 51, and apart from that cases have been registered in some other hospitals and dispensaries and thus killer-disease has so far claimed over 100 lives. The Delhi Administration officials accept this fact. But in the absence of proper coordination between Delhi Administration and the Central Government, no steps are being taken to control this disease. I would like the hon. Minister of Health to give an assurance that he would call a joint meeting of the Heads of the Depts. and the medical officials of Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation very soon

AN HON. MEMBER : A meeting should be held with the M.Ps. of Delhi.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Who bothers about M.Ps. of Delhi these days? All that I want to say is that a joint meeting should be held with all these officials and steps taken to check the outbreak of this disease.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, gastroenteritis has taken the form of an epidemic in some areas of Himachal Pradesh. The State Govt. with its meagre resources is taking all possible steps to contain it, but as the treatment is a costly proposition and every patient is required to be given capsules worth about Rs. 50 per day. The resources of the State Government being limited, not all patients can be given this costly treatment. I have already met the hon. Union Minister of Health twice in this connection and have also written to him stressing the urgent need to depute a team of experts to that State and to provide financial assistance so as to enable the State Government to provide medicines to the patients.

[English]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK : (Kalahandi) : Kindly notify by putting into the Gazette the interim Award in the Cauvery Water Dispute.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I would like to draw your attention and also of the House and the Government to a very important event. Sir, you know, the LTTE has claimed responsibility for the assassination of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. The LTTE has also, as reported, celebrated the occasion in a very pompous manner. Sir, this action of the LTTE is highly condemnable. I strongly condemn this action of the LTTE. This matter does not rest only with condemnation but this has wider ramifications and political implications of great importance involving (1) bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka (2) future of Indo-Sri Lanka agreement (3) future of Verma Commission which has been entrusted to have an inquiry into the tragic assassination and others. I want that the Government should make a comprehensive statement on these issues because the countrymen are very much eager to know the Government of India's reaction to these issues.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI (Sultanpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, on 21st June, 4 bighas of land was allotted by the Government in village Mahtosh of district Nainital in Uttar Pradesh to the farm labourers for the purpose of constructing houses. The farm labourers constructed their Jhuggis on that land, but the landlords burnt their Jhuggis on 23rd June. Their F.I.R. was not registered at the police station and consequently they submitted their application to the I.G., D.I.G. and the Superintendent of Police. But no action has so far been taken by the U.P. Government in the matter.

[English]

SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW (Idukki) : Sir, in Kerala due to incessant torrential rains in the last two months, vast areas of agricultural lands have been totally devastated. In the mountainous district of Idukki, loss of crores of rupees has occurred owing to massive landslides and heavy floods. An estimated loss of Rupees four hundred crores has been suffered by the farmers. I request the Govt. to provide sufficient aids and adequate compensation to the farmers and the local people for their rehabilitation and normal life.

[Translation]

SHRI DEEN DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the terrorist activities of the Punjab militants are spreading to other parts of country too. I would like to submit that a meeting of the militants was held in Kotkapura—last Tuesday in which three new Generals were appointed—for Rajasthan Jogendra Singh, for Abohar adjoining Rajasthan Bhai Bhupendra Singh and for Ferozepur, Dharam Singh was appointed as General. Besides, three terrorists were nabbed in Rajasthan on Tuesday night when they were going to Ganganagar from Bikaner. Both of them also have given some clues about terrorists activities. Two of these terrorists have since fled from the police custody and are likely to cross over of Pakistan. These terrorists are a cause of serious concern to the entire nation because their activities are no more confined to Punjab alone. Today itself, five policemen have been killed in Bijnor and Shahjahanpur which is a matter of serious concern. Through this adjournment motion, I want the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to make a categorical statement on the activities of the terrorists. The Government has taken no concrete steps to check the activities of terrorists in Kota and Ganganagar. I would request the Government to take effective steps on an urgent basis.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, severe drought conditions have developed in Uttar Pradesh which has caused a serious concern for the farmers. It is now more than three weeks since the monsoon was scheduled to arrive in the State, but there are no rains and the transformers of most of the tubewells are not working. The power supply is very erratic and even canal water is not available for irrigation. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not taken any step so far to meet the drought condition. I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the severe drought in the State and request them to take urgent steps in the matter and provide needed assistance to the State so that the farmers could get water from the tubewells and canals. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Khurana

has mentioned about an unknown disease. I want to draw the attention of the House to a known disease named Kala-Azar. This disease is not new in Bihar, it is there in the State since 1977. But of late, its incidence has increased to such proportions that it has claimed about 50,000 lives so far. When Shri Raj Narain was the Union Health Minister in 1977, assistance was sought by the State not only from the Central Government but also from the W.H.O. It was only after the assistance reached from the quarters that the disease could be controlled to some extent. The cost of one vial of injection needed for the treatment of this disease ranges between Rs. 450 to Rs. 500. Severity of this disease is so dreadful that once a family member catches it, the entire family falls prey to it and is wiped out. What I want to say is that it is beyond the means and resources of the State to meet this challenge and, I feel, the Central Government too is proving to be incapable of rising to the occasion. Under the circumstances, Government should arrange spray on a large scale in collaboration with the W.H.O. and provide relief to the affected families. I have just returned after making an extensive tour of the affected area. The people have died in thousands and the epidemic continues to claim human lives. My constituency in particular including Samastipur, Darbhanga and Vaishali districts is severely affected where 3000 people are afflicted by this disease. I would request the Government to take it seriously and take steps to contain this epidemic soon by taking assistance from W.H.O.

12.26 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification and Rules under Public liability

Insurance Act, 1991

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (Shri Kamal Nath): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 253 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of

India dated the 13th April, 1991 appointing the 1st April, 1991 as the date on which the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 shall come into force issued under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the said Act. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-29/91).

- (2) A copy of the Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 330 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (Placed in Library. See No. LT-30/91).

12.27 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to provide Electronic or Automatic Exchange at Wani, Maharashtra.

SHRI UTTAMRAO DEORAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : In Yavatmal division of Telecommunication, there are continuous complaints of non-working of telephone lines at Wani and Yavatmal (Maharashtra). Wani Exchange is having outdated machinery. Telephone users have constantly been complaining about non-working of the telephones there.

It is requested that the exchange may be changed to Electronic Exchange immediately or exchange at Wani changed to automatic exchange.

- (ii) Need to appoint a Vigilance Committee at division level to supervise the construction work on the spot in Tribal areas.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter under Rule 377.

In the tribal Sub-Plan area various works like minor irrigation schemes, boring of handpumps, construction of wells,

buildings, roads, bridges which have been undertaken so far under various Five Year Plans are lying incomplete for years together. The ones which were completed are in a state of disrepair and are in bad shape. This has happened because of lack of proper on the spot monitoring and supervision. This has resulted in huge wasteful expenditure. On the one hand new construction work is going on in these areas whereas on the other hand incomplete projects and schemes are in ruins. This is because of poor quality building material that has been used in them. No action is taken when complaints are made.

Therefore, the Government should constitute a Vigilance Committee under a Commissioner at the division level for on the spot monitoring of the execution of works during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Government should direct the State Governments to examine the technical points and take action against the guilty. This Committee should be vested with special power of conducting raids.

- (iii) Need to include the construction of broad gauge railway line from Ahmedabad to Delhi via Abu Road-Falna-Rani in the next railway budget.

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : The construction of broad gauge railway line from Ahmedabad to Delhi via Abu Road, Falna, Rani is pending consideration of the Railway Ministry since last twenty-five years. The successive Railway Ministers under reasonable political pressure have diverted the funds and not allowed the railway line construction from Ahmedabad to Delhi to utilise the industrial and mineral resources of areas and facilities to the passengers coming from South and Bombay for having direct link and avoid the necessity of change at Ahmedabad from broad gauge to metre gauge. The Government may, therefore, consider to include this proposal in the next Railway Budget.

- (iv) Need for early conversion of Delhi—Ahmedabad metre gauge line into broad gauge line.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): As far as railway traffic is concerned Rajasthan has been neglected badly since Independence. As compared to other States the railway facilities are very little. Delhi—Ahmedabad metre gauge line which connects the capitals of Rajasthan and Gujarat viz., Jaipur and Ahmedabad respectively and also connects other regions of Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat like Alwar, Bandikui, Jaipur, Phulera, Ajmer, Beawar, Marwar Jn. Abu Road, Palampur and Mehsana etc., has not so far been converted into a broad gauge line. If this line is converted into broad gauge line, there will be rapid economic, industrial and commercial development of Rajasthan and Gujarat and there will be direct link between these States and Delhi and Bombay.

It is therefore, requested that Delhi—Ahmedabad metre gauge line may immediately be converted into broad gauge line.

(v) Need to construct a railway over-bridge in Saharsa.

SHRI SURYA NARYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is only one manned railway level crossing in Saharsa and the city lies on both sides of the crossing. The crossing remains closed for hours together and sometimes even for 5 to 6 hours in a day. As a result there is heavy traffic congestion and the people have to face a lot of difficulties. As this road is the main artery of the city and Government offices are located on both sides of the crossing, there is heavy traffic on this road which makes the problem more serious.

Therefore, I request the Government to construct an overbridge on the said railway level crossing and ease the difficulty of the people. Besides it would help in saving lot of petrol and diesel also.

(vi) Need to take immediate steps to check erosion caused by river Ganga in Buxar district of Bihar.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from Chausa to Koilwar in Buxar district of Bihar, there is continuous erosion by river Ganga. Thousands of villages have already been submerged

and many more are likely to be submerged in river Ganga. The Flood Control Department is not in a position to control the situation. Therefore, it is requested that effective steps be taken immediately to check erosion particularly between Chausa and Koilwar in Buxar district.

(vii) Need to send Central Survey Team to assess the damage caused due to recent heavy rains in Bombay.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North) : Sir, there was unprecedented heavy rain on 7th and 8th June, 1991 in Mumbai (Bombay) resulting in water blocking on roads, important natural nullahs over-flowing to such an extent that forty-eight persons died, 250 buffaloes were drowned and more than 75,000 families suffered as their belongings were swept away in floods. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government have done anything to extend relief to the flood stricken people. Public Undertakings, like Telephones, Airport Authority, Electricity Supply, etc. have got their machinery and equipment damaged, the value of which runs into crores. It is, therefore, necessary for the Central Government to send a survey team to assess the damage and extend help to the city with a condition that the State Government should contribute matching grant. If this is not done, the unrest and sufferings in Mumbai would increase.

(viii) Need to take up anti-desertification programmes in Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur): In 1971 the Central Irrigation Commission had declared Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh as drought prone area. From time to time scientists and technical personnel studying the area have been warning the Government repeatedly that if in the course of time the required action is not taken for implementing proper schemes the District might become a Desert. Recently alarm was raised regarding further decrease in ground water level. I request the Government to take up anti-desertification programmes and advise State Government to take special steps to face the grave situation.

12.36 hrs.

MOTION OF CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTED

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the debate on the confidence Motion moved by Shri P. V. Narasimharao on 12th July 1991. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait may continue his speech.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know at what time the Prime Minister would reply and at what time the voting is likely to take place. It would be advantageous to the entire house if a tentative schedule is fixed for that.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It depends upon the number of speakers. As far as the Congress Party is concerned, we would like to field as less M.Ps. as possible, but I do not know what is the number of speakers from the Opposition side.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I take it that the time will be between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It will be tentatively at 4 O'clock.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. is O.K.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just started speaking on the Confidence Motion moved by the Prime Minister last Friday and I had just spoken for five minutes. Later on discussion on Private Members' Resolutions started at 3.30 p.m. and therefore, I had to leave my speech unfinished.

What I said the other day when I started my speech was that this Government of Shri Narasimha Rao is a Government legally and constitutionally constituted because the Congress (I) is the single largest party in the House and the President in his wisdom had invited the Congress Party to form the Government. Now, the alternative to this Government is only elections. Nobody wants the election. That would be disastrous for the country. Neither

any party in the House nor the people outside desire elections today. As far as the economic situation is concerned, the country is passing through a financial crisis. The other day, on the 11th of this month, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, said that the expenditure in the last elections was Rs. 1054.22 crores. You can understand the exorbitant expenditure we had to incur on election. And in addition to this, you can imagine how much money was spent by the parties, how much money was spent by the candidates and their friends. Therefore, it is totally disastrous to have another election now. So, this Government should continue particularly because we have got very very explosive and sensitive problems that should be solved and these problems cannot be left as they are today.

Now, Shri Advaniji pointed out that this Government had certain oddities -- so many seats are vacant and the constitution of the Lok Sabha is not complete, and so on. No doubt seats are vacant in Parliament and this is due to the faulty electoral system. Many seats are vacant because elections in some constituencies were countermanded and the cult of violence has crept in the political arena. Today muscle power and money power influenced the elections in a big way. The electoral system has to change because the present system does not actually reflect the will of the people. So, this system needs drastic changes. But one thing that has to be borne in mind is that this Government though it does not have a clear mandate, has at least got a near mandate. If any party has got something near a mandate, it is the Congress Party which has got it. As far as the main recognised Opposition Party is concerned, it is the Congress Party which has got double the mandate of the main Opposition Party. As far as the National Front is concerned, the Congress Party has got four times the mandate of the National Front. Therefore, it is just and fair that the Congress Party should continue to govern the country in the coming years. At this juncture, we must have a stable and strong Government in the country and therefore, I feel that all the secular and democratic parties should cooperate with the Government and should isolate fascist and communal forces; all the like-minded,

secular and democratic parties should come together. If they do not do so, they fail to serve the nation.

As far as the minorities are concerned, I must say here today, this Government deserves the support of the minorities. So far, we have not had any other Government which had come out so much sympathetically towards the minorities. I say this not only because of the Congress (I) manifesto but also because of the declaration of the Prime Minister and also because of the President's Address. We have got so many very complicated and sensitive problems like the Babri Masjid-Ram Janma Bhoomi issue. Here also, the Government has come out very clearly. (*Interruptions*) Let us not cry over spilt milk; let us try to solve the problem. I know full well that as far as the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue is concerned there is no difference between the Congress and the CPI(M); there is no difference between the Janata Dal and the Congress. So, all the parties can come together to solve the problem. The Congress Party has come forward with a very clear assurance on this issue. (*Interruptions*) I quote from the Congress(I) manifesto :

"The Congress is committed to finding a negotiated settlement of this issue which fully respects the sentiments of both communities involved. If such a settlement cannot be reached, all parties must respect the order and verdict of the court. The Congress is for the construction of the Temple without dismantling the Mosque."

Nobody is against the construction of temple. What we are against is that the temple should not be constructed demolishing the mosque. It is against the religious sentiments and against secularism; secularism will be demolished if the masjid is demolished. We should respect the sentiments of all the communities; the sanctity of the masjid should be respected; secularism should be respected; the masjid should remain there and the temple can be constructed without demolishing the mosque. Here also, an assurance has been given by the Prime Minister when he gave interview to the

INDIAN EXPRESS on the 8th of this month. Now, I want to quote from the President's Address, paragraph-3 :

"Places of worship must be treated with due respect. We cannot allow communal elements to defile their sanctity by using such places as instruments to generate controversy and discord. Government will make every effort to find a negotiated settlement to the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue with due regard to the sentiments of both communities involved. In case of all other places of workshop, a Bill will be introduced to maintain the status quo as on 15th August, 1947, in order to fore-close any new controversy."

Never before in the independent India, the President has declared categorically about the sentiments of the country in his Address. It is a clear commitment not only of the Congress Party but of the Government of this country.

Minorities desire that the Government must stand by this commitment and the Congress Party must stand by this commitment and to protect secularism.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : Who was instrumented for the foundation in laying ceremony?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : We have always opposed the laying of foundation stone. If Congress has changed its stand that is their outlook but we have always opposed it. Circumstances change and if you want.....

[English]

We can sit together and discuss the issue to have a negotiated settlement where it has to be constructed. We want a peaceful settlement. We want communal harmony. We want communalism should be checked. We should come to an understanding. This is what Janata Dal also wants. Other secular parties also want the same. Therefore, I say that the Government should be given a chance to continue so that they must try to solve the problem amicably in a peaceful manner so that we can protect the integrity of the country and lead the country on the path of peace and progress.

Therefore, I feel that it is the duty of all the secular parties at this juncture when the country is facing grave crisis, to give their support to this Government so that this Government can solve the problems. We want the Government to be stable and strong and continue in order to solve the problems and to see that they protect the integrity and secularism of the country.

SHRI A. ASHOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, AIADMK, I rise to participate in the Confidence Motion.

In our Election Manifesto, my party leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi Jayalalitha had requested the people of Tamil Nadu to vote for AIADMK and Congress alliance. The people had responded to the extent of 100% voting to Parliament and 98% of voting to Legislature of Tamil Nadu. The reason is that we wanted a stable Government at the Centre. Stability means not only stability of the government but also the stability of the nation. That should be the concern of all the political parties.

In 1977, a non-Congress Government, namely Janata Government came to power with a vast majority but they could not rule for more than 30 months. In 1989, Janata Dal came to power with BJP support, as the Congress which was the single largest party at that time refused to take over power. Therefore in the 6th Lok Sabha and 9th Lok Sabha, non-Congress Governments could not last long because the two non-Congress Governments had miserably failed on those two occasions. That is why we want to have a stable government under the Congress Party.

Mr. L. K. Advaniji hon. Leader of the Opposition told this House on the other day that the Congress Government was the fifth minority government. He knows that it is a different one from the other four non-Congress minority Governments. The four previous minority governments were formed, not by any single largest party but now the Congress which is a single largest party has formed the Government. But, Mr. Advaniji has conveniently avoided to tell this fact Mr. Advaniji is telling the arithmetics: i.e.,

242 of Congress and its allies against a total combination of 267 in Opposition. I would like to know from him whether all parties whom he had taken into account are with him as one combined opposition with the same principles and same goal. Where is the need to say about the arithmetics on the basis which are against truth? There are also 36 seats vacant. Does it mean the BJP will win in all 36 seats? So, Mr. Advaniji's calculations of minority government are entirely different from that of the other minority governments. Our nation is once again at cross-roads. Prudently, we have to manage our efforts and prove to the people that we are capable of defending the sovereignty of the nation and also take it forward.

We have immense faith in our people. They have almost sent all political parties to this august House. They have sent us here in the fond hope that all of us will put our heads and souls together whenever the question of national interest is at stake. We have to give up some of our old animosities. The whole world is undergoing rapid changes. That calls for new thinking and new approach on our part. also. We are facing terrorism in many parts of India. Many precious lives are being sacrificed everyday. My party leader, Selvi Jayalalitha's life is in great danger. So, I request that adequate Central Force should be made available to protect her life. All of us, without any difference, should treat terrorism as our common enemy. No. use of throwing the blame on anyone party. It should be fought and defeated collectively.

Similarly, we are facing acute economic problems. The new Government is grappling with the problems. We should give enough time to try their best to set the house in order. Economic problems cannot be solved in a day or a week. We should keep in mind the need to take necessary care to see that the burden is not shifted to the shoulders of the poor common people. The IRDP and other welfare measures for the weaker sections should not be stopped and we should also see that it reaches the poor.

Our country has adequate natural resources. We have human talents also. We should be proud of our scientists and their achievements. Our workers too are contributing a lot to the wealth of the nation. Janata Dal should rise to the occasion. They should not forget that people are losing faith in them.

I would like to make one joke with some modifications at this juncture. A man was riding in his motor-cycle at night. He saw two lights were coming towards him. As he was riding in a motor-cycle, he thought that two motor-cycles were coming towards him with two headlights. Instead of going to the right or to left, he had decided to go in centre between those coming two lights. Unfortunately, the two lights were from a heavy vehicle. The fate of the motor-cyclist can be imagined. I request the Janata Dal to think of the motor-cyclist and come to a conclusion in the national interest.

It is my duty to point out the agonies of the Tamil Nadu people in not getting the Cauveri waters.

I request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene and do justice to implement the orders of Cauveri tribunal. I would make it clear that it has nothing to do with the confidence motion.

I request the Prime Minister also to assist the Tamil Nadu Government financially as Tamil Nadu, under the leadership of the hon. Chief Minister Selvi Jayalalitha is going to implement the prohibition policy as a result of which the Tamil Nadu Government would be losing more than Rs. 350 crores.

At this juncture I would also like to remind that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given a promise that he would safeguard the interests of the non-Hindi speaking people.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury to speak now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, will there be a Lunch Hour today?

MR. SPEAKER: There will be a Lunch Hour and Lunch.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this minority Government is seeking the vote of confidence of this House. This is a minority Government. At the same time, it is also minor in age. Generally, the merits and demerits of a teenage Government are not judged by the performance of a Government. But this Government is truly exceptional in the sense that we never had this kind of a minority Government which did not have an assured support from outside. Also, we have been compelled today to judge, to make an opinion about this Government on the basis of its performance also within these three weeks. The kind of attitude shown by this Government is totally devoid of any real understanding of the complicated political situation that is prevailing today. After a long, gruelling and painful election process which produced a hung Parliament and thereby created a Government of minority support, the people of the country hoped that as we are having so many problems facing the country, this Government will pay attention to solve these problems with an attitude of cooperation and dialogue with the Opposition Parties. But in a most indecent hurry, this Government, before proving its majority in the House, without having the confidence of the House, undertook major policy decisions which are in our opinion totally harmful for the interests of the country and in many way a kind of surrender to the dictates of international financial institutions.

Sir, we have all criticised the decisions taken by the Government to devalue the Rupee. In a most clandestine way, this was done. It was said that the Government was just adjusting the value of Rupee with the basket of currencies, foreign currencies. One day after that there was another dose of devaluation. While doing this, despite the repeated requests by the Opposition Parties who understood the intricacies of the prevailing situation, who wanted that there has to be a Government to tackle the burning national issues, you never bothered to talk to them honestly and sincerely. In a most arrogant manner, you took unilateral decisions on which we have a lot of differences with you. This is not the attitude to be shown. We had minority Governments before. They had

an assured support, a committed support. But you do not have that. But the way you are behaving, it seems that you have got three-fourth majority in the House. And a Government with three-fourth majority in the past did not dare to do or behave in a manner in which you are doing now. Can there be any compromise in this? We know there are many problems. We have problems of terrorism, we have problems of secessionist agitation; we have problems of ethnic conflict in the country; we have problems of communal divide in the country. There is a need for secular forces to come together and see that communalism do not sway or divert the way that is being attempted. Why is that happening?

There are many in this country who have been fighting for secularism. But then have they been taken into confidence? Is that the approach to tackle the situation? I find you have totally disappointed us. We cannot just wish away the kind of political situation that is prevailing today. We had a hung Parliament before. This time we are having a hung Parliament. May be, next time there will be another hung Parliament. How have we to react to that situation? We cannot just go every month to the people and have a poll. We cannot go. Then how to react to this is a point. But then you have also to respond. What is that response? ?

Now, the verdict of the people during the last year has disappointed everybody—disappointed the Congress Party, the BJP, disappointed us also. We thought that the kind of stand taken by the V.P. Singh Government for secularism, for social justice would really give better results. But we did not have that because of many factors. We had two elections—one was preassassination and the other was post-assassination. I will never forget the kind of shock I had when I received the news about the gruesome murder of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. That was the sacrifice, I believe, for the country. He sacrificed his life for his party also. We have also found out that there are many surveys conducted by interested concerns. Surveys were conducted. I think, there were three or four surveys conducted. Many of them were prepaid surveys. Many of them indicated that you would have 300 or 280 seats. Even after the supreme sacrifice when you did not get that, I believe

you also got disappointed. And the BJP got disappointed in the sense that they invoked the name of Lord Rama. Still they could not come to power in centre. That is a shock for them. (*Interruptions*). If the God could not save them, I believe, no one can save them. I wish Mr. Advani would have been here. This is a good sign that majority of our people in the country are still secular. Mr. Advani had quoted the London Economist stating that 'winner come second'. It may be true in London. But in Lucknow what we find it is win by default BJP is in power in U.P. because the Janata Dal had been split. If you put together the Mulayam Singh Yadav's vote and the Janata Dal's vote and even if you do not take, for the time being, the Congress vote, then they are more and had they been together the results would have been like it happened in Bihar. This is the point. Now Mr. Advani has said that the days of anti-Congress regime is over. It is a deal-oriented declaration. But the real issue is to understand intricacies of the present situation, the gravity of the prevailing crisis. Now how to get rid of present crisis. Can we give our consent to this kind of economic reforms? Mr. Chidambaram who was the Minister in the Home Ministry looking after the portfolio of Internal Security, Public Grievances and Pension, he has become a Minister of Commerce. Now how does he know everything that in a hurry, he declared a policy? I want to know where was that discussed? Had the Cabinet discussed it? Did you discuss it with the Opposition? Now, you are going to have the industrial policy formulated. Did you discuss it with the Opposition parties? Are you serious to run this country and the Government? We know that there are many political parties which do not want to go to the people. But, you should not take the Opposition for granted. Today we are observing 'the Anti-Devaluation Day' all over the country. We are demonstrating in Delhi and in other parts of the country. We are organising people and they will resist all your reactionary policies.

In one stroke, you have devalued the rupee by 18 per cent or 20 per cent. Are you sure of getting the IMF loan? Are you going to get it? I do not know. Is there no other alternative but to accept the

IMF conditionalities? You have sent Gold to the London Bank. The explanation given for that is, "we are apprehensive of getting the IMF loan; We may or may not get that; and that is why we have kept it there; in case of need we will mortgage it and get money". But you have already given that. You do not know whether you will get the IMF loan or not. But, before that you have accepted the conditionalities. I read in the Press what the World Bank spokesman has said. He said, "we have sent programmes to the Government for reform; before passing the Budget, they will have to accept it and on their progress depends the further loan". Where is the report? Why it had not been shown to the then Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar? He had reacted on that. Is IMF the only way? Is there not any other alternative way?

Shri Manmohan Singh is the Finance Minister now. What did he as Secretary of the South Commission say? He said, "IMF prescription is of doubtful value". Shri Julius Narere is the Chairman of the South Commission. We have many economists and social scientists to say that the IMF prescription is not good for a third world country. In an article in the Statesman of 5th July this year, Shri J. K. Galbraith has said, "the IMF dictates and intervenes in the affairs of the Third World countries; I do not approve of these".

But, in one stroke by devaluation of rupee, you have increased the burden of foreign debt; you have increased the bill for the import that is taking place, without having earned a single paise of loan. It is a suicidal path. There are many ways to tackle the economic situation. An alternative approach has been given by the West Bengal Government. We are serious about it. We are not playing petty politics. The country is in real crises. We have to save the people from poverty. I saw a photograph in the Press and I forgot to bring that. In Orissa at one place, the poverty-stricken father beheaded his son and drank the blood. I saw it and I felt so bad about it.

There are alternatives. 35 economists have given their alternatives. (*Interruptions*). What will happen if we go on like

this? We cannot give our consent to the kind of sell out you are undertaking. Then, there is a talk of abolition of MRTP Commission. There are talks of a relaxation to the FERA regulation to the point of decimation. Then import liberalisation is there. How are you going to boost our export? Is this our policy? I do not know. You will find that there are many other aspects connected with international relations also. What will be our stand in the GATT, if we accept the IMF conditionalities? What will be our stand? Mr. Prime Minister had said that on NPT, "there is no pressure". That may be true today; but what will happen if that pressure comes tomorrow? Then, the problem of Jammu & Kashmir is there; and many other issues are also there. We have played a bright role in the past and we have to play that in future also.

There are alternatives. We have said so and many economists have said so. But, I will just quote one. Shri Arun Ghosh, former Member of Planning Commission had written something. I think you would have got the papers from your officials. One point he said is that, domestic savings should be equal to the domestic investment. To overcome fiscal deficit he suggested that past methods should be discarded such as cut on social expenditure, education, health, etc. Can we allow this? can we demolish our public distribution system? Can we allow cut on food subsidies? We cannot.

Then, I come to allocation to the States. Can there be a cut? We cannot allow it. It would be very harmful. I mentioned about West Bengal Government approach. It is our party approach. We are serious about tackling the pressing economic problems. Then, there can be increased in direct tax both by efficient collection and increase of rates; postponement of some investments which are not crucial enough. That can be done also. Then, strict control over inessential Government expenditure can be kept. We have to sort out our problems. Then, strict curb on inessential imports is also suggested. Real efforts to augment exports have to be made through labour intensive industrial activities. Mr. Manmohan Singh has said. We have to look out to Taiwan and South Korea and all that. Is that a model for India? It

cannot be a model. The kind of economic policies these countries are pursuing have led to the murder of democracy and freedom of the people. We have to find an Indian solution to our Indian problems. If we allow multi-nationals, if we open our economy to multi-nationals, our indigenous industry will be totally destroyed in this country. If capital goods are allowed to be imported like anything, what will happen to our capital goods industry? It is a very important question. Opposition can have cooperation with the Govt. But it has to be on real issues and not on certain considerations.

Mr. Advani said that some people wanted to avoid an election because that will benefit a particular party. But that is not the consideration. This is most shallow understanding of the situation. We need to make a new beginning of united India to tackle the burning national issues but the beginning is very bad. The attitude of this Government is very bad. There is no indication of a serious approach for cooperation and to tackle the basic issues confronting the people. What will happen to Punjab? We did not like when the polls were announced without proper preparations. That was a wrong thing to be done. Certain political steps have to be taken to take the people into confidence. That was not done. Then, security measures were not properly augmented. Many people were killed. Still we decided that we will take part. Then, we found that it was going to be a farce and the whole thing will be given to the terrorists on a platter. Then, we decided not to participate. We withdrew our candidates from Punjab election. Now a new date has been given by the Election Commission.

That date has to be honoured and kept. Before that, measures are to be taken so that all the political parties can take part. With the old approach—with military and para-military forces only can you tackle the situation? No. On the ground, the need is for the mobilisation of the people. That is what we had been telling in this House before also. But no serious attempt was made to really mobilise the people.

In Assam, in a most unilateral way, you have decided to give amnesty to ULFA

terrorists. Now what is the result of that? I find that they are now claiming that without independence, there cannot be any talk. Is this the way of appeasement that is going to help our country to remain united. No, that cannot be. We have seen this kind of movement cannot last very long.

You have seen the fate of AGP. What kind of hold they have on the people of Assam? Today they are divided and discarded by the people of Assam. We have to have some faith in the people. We have to talk to the people, not to this or that terrorist. It is a very very wrong thing to do that and we cannot support that.

There are so many things. Take Jammu and Kashmir. Is that a party problem? Can we go on politicking on that. Kashmir has to be saved. How? If secularism is declining in the country, we cannot save Kashmir. We cannot save Punjab. We cannot save our North-Eastern India. Some friends of ours should understand that. In this House we require reasoned behaviour. Right kind of signals must go from here that we are united. We should not try to communalise everything. We have to tackle the issue of Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. We have to tackle it. I do not know which way it will be solved and it may be through dialogue. If dialogue fails, then, we have to abide by the court decision. I am dismayed to hear certain people say that they will not abide by the Court verdict. Why should not they abide by the court verdict? When they say that they will not abide by the court verdict and that they will fight it out in the streets, they are dishonouring the court which is part of the Rashtra. I say this because they swear on Ram Bhakti and say Ram Bhakti is Rashtra Bhakti. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI DEEN DAYAL JOSHI (Kota) : What happened when the Court gave its verdict in Shah Bano case? Why were you tight-lipped at that time? Why did you not speak on the *Shah Bano* case in the Lok Sabha at that time (interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : That is a very right question. I must say

that then I was a Member of this House and I raised my voice of protest against changing the law on the *Shah Bhano* case and we warned the Government. "If you do this, it will help other communal elements. Please don't do this. The country will be in a dire strait if you do it."

I talked to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, I am sorry he is not alive. We appealed to him and we exhorted him not to do it. Our women—Muslim women—came upto the gate of Parliament. I am not a Muslim when I speak in this House. I am a Muslim when I go to a mosque but, of course, I do not go to a mosque. As an MP, I am neither a Muslim nor a Hindu. I am an Indian. This identity has to be established in this House. Changing the law on *Shah Bano* case was the basic wrong committed and with that started the vigorous decline of secularism in this country. For that, I blame the earlier Govt. of the present ruling Party. Now, if you are fully committed to secularism you have to break with all your wrong past. Otherwise, if you continue with your hoary past policies, bad policies of the past, you cannot exude confidence in the minds of the people and may be by default you may continue for two or three or six months. But no power on earth will be able to sustain you. We cannot support the way you are going. We cannot support you and that is why Sir, we also declare in this House that we criticise, condemn and attack the policies that this Government is pursuing. We also mobilise the people outside and there cannot be any support from us on this confidence motion.

With these words I thank you very much for giving me time.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): When will the voting take place, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I will declare that later. It may be tentatively between 4 and 5 p.m.

13.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Shri Shared Dighe in the Chair)

Motion of confidence in the council of Ministers—Contd.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Prime Minister has asked for the confidence of this House in his Council of Ministers. The first question that I want to raise is this. For what is this confidence being sought? I raise this question because this discussion on the vote of confidence has come at a time or has been so fixed that the functioning of this Government is yet to unfold itself. So, it is not possible for anybody to give a vote of confidence in the abstract. We have to judge the Government on its merits and by its performance and functioning.

Therefore, I question whether this confidence is being asked for on the basis of whatever the Government has done or has not done over the few days that it is in office or whether it is being asked for in anticipation of what they propose to do during this year or during this budget session.

As far as what they propose to do is concerned, we have only got some bare outlines from some general disclosures which have been made on behalf of the Government and also from whatever is appearing in the press. I will come to that later.

If it is a question of seeking confidence on the basis of whatever the Government has done and how it has behaved during these very few days that it has been in office, then I must say that that functioning does not inspire any confidence. I am talking here particularly and naturally because the main performance of the Government is yet to come; I am speaking about the style of functioning which is very very important. For a Government which is in a minority; a Government which requires I suppose support if it has to keep itself in Office, for such a Government the style of functioning is very important.

Mr. Advani here referred, during his speech, to the occasions on which there was a minority Government in this House supported by other parties from outside. He referred more than once to the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi after the split which

took place in the Congress Party in 1969 and he mentioned that Government was sustained only because of refusal of some parties, including my party, to vote for the Vote of No-Confidence in that Government. It was a question of whether we should or we should not support a Vote of No-Confidence. Mrs. Gandhi's Government at that time undertook some very important though controversial reform measures including nationalisation of banks, the abolition of Privy Purses and some other measures which we broadly supported. Many people did not like those things and they opposed them. But there was some basis on which it was possible for us at least to say that we do not want such a Government, which is undertaking these types of measures, to be pulled down.

Sir, Mr. Narasimha Rao's Government is behaving, in my opinion from the outset, as though it is not a minority Government at all but that is a Government enjoying a majority in this House and, therefore, is at liberty to take unilaterally all sorts of drastic measures which can have very far reaching and very serious fall-outs. As far as I understand, Sir, a minority Government if it wants support has to function, whether it likes or not, on the basis of consultations and consensus and taking the Opposition or at least parts of the Opposition into confidence.

Everybody in the country agrees that there is a national crisis, perhaps of unparalleled magnitude and I don't agree that it is only a crisis which concerns Mr. Manmohan Singh only. Economic crisis is very grave. No doubt there is a financial crisis but there is also a political crisis; there is also a social crisis in the country.

We have also referred earlier to the protracted and seemingly insoluble problems. No Government has come forward yet with any solution of Punjab, Kashmir or of Assam. The problems of armed insurgency is cropping up in various parts of the country. Besides, in many States and in many outlying and backward areas of the country there is a growing feeling among the people of alienation from the Central seat of power. Rightly or wrongly people in those areas do feel that they are not getting a fair deal; they are not getting the

shares of the fruits of development and that they have been neglected. This is something which is vitally bound up with the whole question of Centre-State relations. But I don't find any reaction, any mention anywhere either in the President's Address. We are not debating the President's Address today but parts of it are bound to overlap for the simple reason that this debate is taking place now and President's Address has already been delivered and it is before us.

We in the Opposition did not appoint the Sarkaria Commission. At that time, the Government which appointed the Sarkaria Commission thought it at least sufficiently a serious matter to appoint a Commission to go into the whole gamut of Centre-State relations. That voluminous Report of Shri Sarkaria is gathering dust in the files. Not a least attempt has been made to process it, to discuss it with the Opposition to see whether the parts of that Report, the recommendations, can at least be implemented. Nothing. But this Centre-State relations is a matter which I think, this country can ignore now only at its peril. Therefore, I am saying that this Government is talking only about one aspect of the crisis, that is the question of financial deficit, budgetary deficit, balance of trade, foreign exchange crisis. All that, I agree. They are there. They are very serious. The remedy which is being proposed, is a matter which is open for discussion and controversy. But what about the other problems which are hanging fire for a long-long time? I do not know whether this financial and economic crisis of the magnitude which we have been told has assumed now could really have developed just overnight. It could not have developed overnight, so that suddenly the Finance Minister has to say that unless we manage to get some short-term loans from somewhere, we will not perhaps be able to meet our requirements, our expenditure, even in the month of July, or we have to transfer some tonnes of gold as collateral security we are told of foreign banks, in foreign countries so that that can act as a security to get some money otherwise, we are not in a position to carry on. Can such a situation develop overnight? It could not. This is something which has been developing over the years due to many factors, including reckless expenditure, reckless squandering of our resources and all kinds of populist measures.

I am not blaming anybody in particular. Everybody had the share of this. Anyway, what I am trying to say, Sir, is this. We had a meeting in which the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister were very kind to call the Leaders of the political parties on the 27th of June where, we were told that we would be taken into confidence and briefed thoroughly by the Finance Minister about the economic and financial part of the crisis. But on the 27th of June, in that meeting, we were not given the slightest inkling that within a very few days of that meeting, in two successive doses, depreciation or devaluation or whatever you would like to call it is going to be done. The value of the Rupees was going to be brought down by 21 per cent. No inkling was given of the fact that gold was going to be transferred because an earlier Government had transferred gold. Rather we were given to understand that this Government is not going to repeat that.

I am giving these examples to show—the Prime Minister may say that all these things cannot be revealed and that they are not going to tell all these things in advance to us—the seriousness of the situation. But I would like to say that if you want the Opposition to appreciate as I think you do about the depth and the magnitude of the crisis, then you must put your cards on the table otherwise, you cannot expect people to just swallow whatever is being told to them.

Therefore, my quarrel first is with the style of functioning which has been proceeding ever since then.

The Punjab elections were postponed thirtysix hours before the polling was due to be held. I do not know who is responsible for it. Somebody should tell us who is responsible for it. There can be endless controversy over whether conditions in Punjab were conducive to holding fair and free elections or not. I agree that there is a serious security problem also.

But there is also the dilemma that if we go on denying the democratic process to the people of Punjab and if we go on just depending on the President's Rule and the police raj, then also we have to consider whether that is eventually going to help the militants more or is it going to help the

country in order to restore normalcy and peace. So, it is not a very simple problem.

I may remind you that the election process which began with the calling of names for the candidates and all that, was started in the Punjab simultaneously with the rest of the country, although, at that time also, the polling date for the Punjab was fixed on 24th of June, but the process began on the same day. So, an extended period was there during which if you were really so worried about the security situation in Punjab, you should have realised that this extended period would give the militants further opportunities and time to kill candidates whom they wanted to kill in order to get elections sabotaged; and that was done. Some 25 or 26 candidates were killed. And then at the very last moment when 36 hours were left for voting, when the Governor of Punjab himself was saying that elections should be held in spite of the security problems, but they should be de-linked from the rest of the country so that after the elections in the rest of the country are completed, sufficient security forces can be mobilised in the Punjab, at that last minute, somebody decided that the whole process of elections in the Punjab should be stopped now. And now the whole thing has to be repeated all over again. I hope those unfortunate candidates who had been killed, at least during this period will be given adequate compensation for having foolishly got nominated as candidates not knowing that they were going to be killed in this way and no election will be held either. Somebody is botching up things. I do not blame the Election Commissioner; I do not blame the Government. We do not know actually what transpired. After the killing of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, when the election dates were postponed by three weeks, you remember there was a controversy which appeared in the Press also. The Chief Election Commissioner was asked, why did you do this? You could have postponed the election by some days, but why did you postpone it by three weeks. He said, I was following the Government's order. It was dictation to him by the Government. The Government which was there at that time. "The Government dictated to me; I had no choice", he said. And the next day, a spokesman

of the Government came out publicly saying that Mr. Seshan's statement was absolutely baseless; no dictation was done to him at all. Whom should we believe? What is going on I do not know. So, we must be very sensitive and cautious about the way we handle this kind of problems.

We are faced with a serious secessionist insurgency which is threatening to take a region of this country out of the country and to set up some kind of theocratic or some independent State there.

So, up-till-now, I consider that the first thing this Government, since it assumed office, should have done is not to just hold meetings for one hour or two hours with the Finance Minister explaining things, as he chose to do; but they should have a series of meetings with the Opposition where all these various issues could be taken up and considered in depth; and the Government should tell us and also ask us our suggestions, our opinions how they should deal with the matter and tell us what are the steps they propose to take. I do not want to elaborate this point any further. My point is that before the actual performance of the Government on the ground begins to unfold itself, we feel that the way they have been functioning from the beginning is not that of a government which is a minority government. If you were in a majority, I could understand you do not care for anybody else; you could do what you please. But, are you in that position?

Papers are speculating every day that this attitude of the Government may be due to the fact that they have still not given up hopes of covering that margin which is still there between them and the majority by recruiting some more allies here in the House. I do not know. (Interruptions) I do not know whether there was that recruitment drive still going on or not. You please tell us about it. But if there is no chance of that—I don't think there is a much chance.....

AN HON. MEMBER: You join us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: then the minority Government should understand, should realise its own position.

It should act with a proper attitude and a proper outlook which it has not been doing.

Then, I come to the other question of why we are asked to give confidence to this Government in advance before they come out with all their package of measures. All we know about at the moment is that they are preparing to go to the IMF. That has been confirmed. They have gone to the IMF, not preparing to go. What the Finance Minister told us was that there is no other way to survive except to get a sizeable loan from the International Monetary Fund.

Now, apart from that, other things that they are proposing in the way of economic reforms, and so on are there. We have to depend largely on the Press, on what economists are saying, what economic journals are writing, and so on. But my quarrel here is not that. Of course, reforms may be necessary. I do not deny it. When socialist countries can bring about such big reforms, some of them delayed too long, and paid the price for it, why not India? But the biggest of the socialist countries which initiated a very massive far-reaching programme of reforms, has also had to give up many things which they had adhered to in the past because the passage of time and changing conditions showed that those outmoded or old methods and techniques would not do and therefore they are doing away with them. I do not know where it will bring them in the end. But they are trying to bring about some basic reforms. So, it is not a question of reforms being something which we are against. But what I would like to say is that for the first time since independence—I am addressing my remarks particularly to my friends on the Congress benches—the Government and the party, the Congress Party, is abandoning the ideological framework of the Nehru-Gandhi line of development within which it had sought to function all these years. This is my most serious charge against the Congress Party. I have to assume it largely from what we are trying to understand and study, because the Prime Minister never said a single word about when introducing this Motion. It may be your argument that things have changed so much in the world and India that all that old framework has

to be given a go-by now. If so, you have to explain it here to the country and to the House. The rationale behind it has to be explained to the House and through the House to the people. I think Mr. Gorbachov whatever his errors or mistakes or failings may be, he never hesitated to explain to his people and the Soviet Union what were those errors, what were those deviations, what were those mistakes committed under the old system which led their economy to a severe crisis. But here we are not told anything. It is just as though by magic overnight, yesterday everything was all right and today suddenly we find our coffers empty, we do not have a single pie to pay our debts. We are going to become a black-listed nation which is defaulting on its payments. There is no mention how it happened. Somebody must explain.

I am saying here, that a major departure is taking place. You may deny it. But I think in the weeks to come and sooner than later, it will be quite clear that under this Government a major departure is being carried out by the Congress Party to depart from the framework which it has followed from the time of Jawaharlal Nehru. I do not say, for a minute, that that framework or that line of development was perfect, that it had no blemishes, no mistakes or no short-comings. I do not say that. Changes may be necessary. But there was a broad framework and some basic concepts which I think were very much part of the Congress credo. And, if you decide to give up those things, you must explain to the country and the people why you are doing, and what is the need for it. Otherwise, I do not know why Mr. Advani in his speech should say as he said here on Friday. I am quoting from the record.

"The direction that the new Government has adopted is a direction with which my Party does not quarrel."

The BJP will say that. Why not? Why should he not say that?

Further, he said:

"I would expect this Government to recognise its limitation...."

It is a good advice.

He continued:

.... and to function in a manner as to start a new chapter in Indian political history."

Sir, the basic concepts may have to be changed. But you must explain how they have failed to meet the requirements of the situation. The concept of a planned economy, Mr. Advani refers to it as statism, that is to say, the state controlling the whole economy. Have we ever had an economy like that? People say that India has made a big mistake by following the path of socialism. When did we follow the path of socialism? We are from the very beginning followed the path of what we call the mixed economy, a state sector and a very flourishing private sector; and the state sector should be confined to certain areas of what we call the core sector or the public sector. This is not socialism. But now we are told that even this has to be diluted or watered down and some cases given up altogether. There was a concept that the commanding heights of the economy should be in the public sector. They should not be handed over to the private business people. What is the position now on that, I would like to know.

There is a directive principles chapter in the Constitution which says that the Government, the State, is committed to take action to see that concentration of wealth does not take place in fewer and fewer hands. That is one of the directive principles of the Constitution, which is binding on us. All the Members of this House the other day stood and have taken a oath to uphold the Constitution and what is written in it. But the line you are proposing to follow of opening up completely to the private sector, to the monopoly sector, to the foreign capitalists will lead to nothing but more and more concentration of wealth in the hands of a few big interests. So, that is another basic concept which is being given a go-by.

Then, I come to the question of agrarian reform. I think, agrarian reform for some years now has been shelved completely. It was carried out in a limited way in the early years upto a certain point and after that it has become paralysed and nothing

further happened. And the domestic market in this country, which is a vast market of many crores, hundreds of crores, of people but with no purchasing capacity except for some people who live in the cities and towns have the means of purchasing consumer goods, durable goods and all that. The vast ocean of people living in our villages, in our rural areas, do not have any purchasing capacity at all. It was mainly for them we had always advocated land reforms accompanied by other measures like setting up agro-industries and all that so that the level of standard of living of the rural masses could be uplifted and they could get purchasing capacity and this big domestic market could be served by our own industries. Industries are complaining that they cannot sell their goods because they do not have markets. But the huge internal market in the country is lying here without being tapped properly.

Of course there is always a slogan of self-reliance, which may mean many things. I agree. But self-reliance does not certainly mean opening up your whole economy to more and more penetration by foreign capital, by multi-national companies and all in the name of getting more technology, higher technology. It is being done in a limited way in some other countries also but subject to certain conditions and safeguards. Here, I do not know what conditions or safeguards if any we propose to impose.

Then, the curbs on monopolies—the papers are saying that the ceiling limit for the MRTP Act is going to be raised to one thousand crores of rupees. Any company whose investment limit is below Rs. 1000 crores will not come under the MRTP Act. Please tell us whether it is a fact or not. If newspapers are spreading baseless rumours it is your job as a Government to dispel those rumours and say “it is wrong; we are not going to do that”. Newspapers are writing that companies which have an investment limit of Rs. 200 crores will not require any licensing after this. Hereafter the whole thing will be de-licensed. Even locational restrictions on the industries are to be removed. I am provoked to say this by seeing Mr. Arjun Singh sitting in front of me because lack of locational vigilance, I would say, led to the disaster in Bhopal where a foreign multi-national company

was permitted to set up in the centre of that congested part of Bhopal city and which led to the gas disaster in which how many thousands of people lost their lives or crippled for life we do not know.

Locational restriction is the most important thing in any country like India from the point of view of health and safety. But according to what we read in the papers one of the further concessions you want to give to people as an incentive to come and invest is that there will be no locational restriction. God knows what we are in for after that. Such things are not permitted in the parent countries where those companies operate. In the United States of America, they would not permit that kind of a dangerous plant to be set up in a heavily congested area. But who bothers in countries like India and in Third World countries. These multi-national companies do not bother. Nobody is here to check them or control them and enforce any restrictions on them and we have this horrible tragedy.

The way things are going, you will beg my pardon but from what impressions we were given by the Finance Minister in those talks on that day, it seems to me—I may be wrong—that you have virtually already given a sort of an assurance that whatever conditionalities IMF may seek from us we are prepared to accept them. It comes to that. I am worried because I am beginning to think that after some time we will find that special weight is being put on us to change our Patents Law, the question of Intellectual Property Right where we have been standing up to these people and fighting for the last some years in the Uruguay Round of talks of the GATT. They will mount further pressure that the Patents Law must be amended and on Intellectual Property Right they must be given freedom to enter our country. Are we going to agree to these things? Suppose, the IMF says that your defence expenditure must be reduced by so much, are we going to agree to this? I am all for reducing defence expenditure wherever it is possible and wherever there is wastage because it is an unnecessary expenditure. You can read the audit reports which are published every year about the Ministry of Defence and you will see how many

lakhs and crores of rupees go down the drain. Certainly a great amount of money can be saved on that. But it is for us to do it. It is for India which understands its own security problems and security environment to do it. We could have done it on our own. Why should we wait for any IMF or some foreign agency to tell us that you must reduce your defence expenditure? It is not their business. It is our business.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The day on which the debate began in connection with the NPT I had categorically stated that there has neither been any pressure from them nor is there any possibility of our yielding to pressure. I can repeat the same thing in connection with the defence expenditure. If we reduce it, we reduce it because we think it is good to reduce. But we will have to take into account our own threat perception rather than pressure from any side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Well, I thank the Prime Minister for whatever clarification he has given. The point which I would like to know is whether there is any scope for our bargaining with the IMF on its anticipated conditionalities. If so, what is our bargaining counter I would like to know. What is the strength we have got in our hand?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The strength is that we will not do anything which we consider is against our national interest. That is the bottom line.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Why are these conditionalities not placed on the Table of the House, Sir? ... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, they would impose conditionalities, they will relax conditionalities. This is a long process of negotiation. But this Government's bottom line is that we will not do anything against our national interest... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir I am prepared at this moment to give the

Government the benefit of doubt to this extent that perhaps they themselves are not yet aware of all the conditionalities which will be sought to be imposed on them.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not have to know anything about these conditionalities to come to the decision which I have come to, and that is what I have just submitted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If I am not divulging anything that the Prime Minister told me in confidence a few days ago—I do not think it was in such a confidential manner—he told me that he had been told—he was frank and modest enough to say that he is not an economist, he is not a finance man but those of his people who have long experience of dealing with the World Bank and IMF and all these institutions have told him—that nowadays in the IMF there is a new thinking going on and that new thinking is that they try to impose very harsh conditionalities on several countries of the Third World—of Africa, Latin America and Asia—and because of the harshness of those conditionalities, the economies of those countries simply collapsed and there was chaos. Therefore, he told me—it is not what he is saying, it is what is being told to him—that IMF people are now thinking that it is better not to push these things too far because then the result may be opposite of what they want. I said that is a good thing but then let us hear from the Finance Minister what he has to say on this. I am sorry to say that the way the Finance Minister put his whole case, if I have not misunderstood him, is that we have really no go. We have no alternative. We will have to accept whatever the IMF wants, otherwise we will not get the loan, without which it is impossible for us to carry on. This is the sum and substance of the whole thing.

I do not want to take much time but I will tell my basic objection. The question of giving support or confidence to this Government at this stage just dies not arise at all. Whatever little they have done in the last few days, does not inspire confidence and what they are proposing to do, according to whatever information we are able to gather, is something which is fraught with grave consequences. And in whose interest it is being done? I want to

know whether the vast majority of common people in this country are going to be benefited or are all the burdens going to be heaped on them. Nobody denies now that this deflation is going to boost up inflation much further than it has gone now. And the burden of that inflation will be borne by whom? Anybody who knows economics knows that in a period of inflation, it is not big companies or the big owners or the big businessmen who suffer. They get higher profits in a period of deflation. It is the poor people who suffer. And if they insist, as the Finance Minister told us, on drastic cuts in the subsidy, then what about the subsidy on food? If the subsidy on food is drastically cut, whom will it hurt? Will it hurt you and me? I do not think you and I bother much about the ration shops. We do not want to go and stand there in a line for hours together to get some 600 or 100 grams of sugar. Do we? It is the poor people. The whole public distribution system is meant as a cushion, as a safeguard for the weaker, the vulnerable sections of the society, not to put them at the mercy of the open market. But if under-pressure of IMF these subsidies are removed or practically removed, who will suffer? So, we have to know something about these things. We cannot just shut our eyes and say, yes, we support the Government. We cannot support the Government like this on these issues at all. I do not say that this Nehru-Gandhi framework of ideas, concept of ideas, was always very scrupulously followed in the past. It is not so. At least for the last ten years. I should say that a lot of erosion was going on. But at least some lip service was paid to this framework, to this ideology, that we are not going to depart from; we are sticking to it. But now what is happening is that in a kind of hush hush way, in a backdoor way, this whole framework and ideology is proposed to be given up. You are free to do it, if you can convince the country and the people that without it we cannot survive, and that the whole old thing should be thrown in the waste paper basket. But please tell us what is your rationale. You have not enough economists and experts at your disposal. They should explain.

Finally, I would say, that there is no question of our voting for your Motion or

expressing confidence in this Government. There is no question about that. We are worried because we do not want to precipitate another mid-term elections. That is also there. The people are in no mood. You know it very well. Everybody, whichever party he belongs to, from whichever part of the country he comes from, knows it. Tomorrow if we go to the people again and say: "Give us votes", they will give you shoe-beating. We are not going to do anything which will precipitate another mid-term elections. The leader of the BJP has stated here very emphatically on Friday that they were going to oppose this Motion. What he means by it, I do not know. We will see at the end, whether they are going to vote against this Motion or what. If they vote against it and if we also join with them, this Government will be out of office tonight. It cannot survive. Then there will be no option left but to go for elections again. That is the unfortunate part of it. Nobody can form the Government just now. You have not formed the Government. You are a minority Government. Nobody is in a position to form a majority Government. And nobody is in a position to go and tell the people that: "You must vote again, because we are not capable of running the show". None of us is in a position to do that. These conditions of instability—I want to make it clear—are not a party issue. The conditions of instability, prolonged instability, are the worst possible thing for the country and for the common people. All the burning issues are hanging fire. We are not able to attend seriously to any of them. And as far as ordinary people are concerned, the absence of stability only makes them worst victims of all kinds of exploitation, all kinds of arbitrary decisions which are imposed on them, may be by the big bureaucrats or may be by the monopolists who control the market and all that. And if that goes on, it breeds further cynicism and loss of credibility among the common people and then all kinds of devices and all kinds of other disruptive forces flourish on that.

SHRI INDER JIT : What is your remedy for all this?

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : My remedy is in Gorkhaland. (*Interruptions*)

Gorkhland is a model of stability. We are reading everyday in the Press. Mr. Ghising, who is a friend of Mr. Inderjit, is talking about the danger of a Greater Nepal coming and swallowing up Darjeeling and extending its claws all over the North.

SHRI INDERJIT : Seriously, I ask, what is your remedy for stability? I think you ought to come with all seriousness.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A remedy for stability has been advocated yesterday or day before yesterday in a Press conference by my friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I really do not understand what he has said and what his colleague says. He has said that in the face of this crisis, it is necessary that the country should be united and come together and, therefore, all like-minded parties should form a coalition government; but in such an event the BJP will stay out. (*Interruptions*)

15.00 HRS.

Nothing would be easier, Sir, than for us to press the 'No' button and vote against you. Nothing would be easier than that. But we do not know what our friends of the BJP are going to do, but subject to that also I would say because now I think the equations between you are changing to some extent—I don't say 'good', but they are changing to some extent and I don't grudge anybody that. But what is the price one has to pay, one has to see. You should not try, in my opinion, to cut off all your ideological moorings. Ideology is supposed to be something which is peculiar to Leftists—the socialists and communists. If you mention the word 'ideology' they say, 'Oh! you must be a communist.' So, nobody else is supposed to have any ideology. I don't follow it at all. If, in order to survive, Mr. Prime Minister, because of your being in minority, you think that you should be able to, well, take advantage, let us say, of the differences between the Opposition, then that is a path which is also fraught with grave dangers and serious consequences may ensue from that because today as we have decided, we are not going to vote for your motion and we are not going to vote against your motion. We are going

to abstain for now. I cannot give a guarantee for what is going to happen next time because such occasions will go on occurring. That is the whole problem. So, it is primarily the job of the Government to try to save itself. It is not the job of the Opposition to save it, it is the job of the Government to try to save itself. Since you have got into this position, you must try to save yourself. And I suggest once again that if you are serious about it, then your style of functioning has to change basically and you must not go on doing these things, taking the country by surprise and by dismay with all kinds of far-reaching measures which will have a fall-out, which cannot be imagined at the moment, and then saying, 'No, no, we have been consulting the Opposition.' What kind of consultation is that? I don't say consultation will satisfy everything, but at least we can judge the sincerity of the Government in trying to take the people into confidence. And if that is not done, well, next time I think you will have to think afresh. Each time you will have to think afresh and I think that will also create a situation of tension for you because you never know what the Opposition is going to do, you never know what the BJP will do, you never know what we are going to do. So, you will spend many sleepless nights. I do not want you to spend sleepless nights, Mr. Prime Minister, your health is not very good. (*Interruptions*). But what about the health of the Government?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Unpredictability on the other side!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Naturally. What is to be done? That is the way this House is composed, that is the way the people have voted this House. What is to be done about it? Neither you nor I can do anything. So, please take the reality into proper appreciation and accordingly I hope you will act. In the days to come I am afraid many of these so-called reform measures which will unfold, will meet with very harsh criticism and opposition by us because we cannot forget what is going to be the lot of the people outside, who have sent us here. That is the question. If they are going to be thrown to the wolves of unemployment and inflation and high prices

and closures—I am told one of the proposals is that the statutory legal provision which now exists that no employer can close down his factory permanently without getting the permission of the Government concerned, is going to be removed, he will be free at any time to close down his unit and to sell off the land, buildings and the equipment of his factory because that is something they are pressing for saying, 'Why should we run an uneconomic unit? Why should we run a loss-making unit? Give us the freedom to close it down and throw the workers out on the streets.'

But there is a legal provision which prevents that being done at the moment. Are you thinking of removing that? We do not know, but the papers are saying that you are planning to do that. So, you can better tell them not to write these things which are damaging your credibility. We regret very much that we are not able to support your Motion; we are not opposing also because of the consideration which I said earlier. Nobody would be able to face the people and another election. So, we will abstain from voting, but our abstention should not be taken as support to you. I know some BJP friends may like to say that they are the real Opposition and others are not the Opposition because of the abstention. We are not going to vote against the Motion. Let us see how they are going to vote and how many times they are going to do that. That is all I have to say. With this I close my speech now and I hope that the Government would seek to mend its ways and function in a democratic manner.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have all listened very attentively to what Shri Indrajit Gupta said just now; the seniority that he commands also commands our attention naturally. At the outset, I would like to say that the manner in which he has expressed his helplessness at the post-electoral scene that has emerged, does no credit to a party which always attempts to read or assess the developing forces in a country and in the world. I would like to state humbly—though of course it is my assessment which I would

not like anybody to accept it as such—that the imperatives emerging out of this electoral decision must be clearly and dispassionately understood by everyone of us including the Congress Party and we should start taking steps that, we think, are in the interests of the nation. The imperative is that the people of this country have denied to give a clear majority to any party in the country. So, should we not think that the people of this country are pointing to a direction? They have posed a challenge to the sagacity and wisdom of every single political party as to what extent each one of us is equipped or is prepared to go to translate what the people have decided into action. I know some people have been saying about 'hung Parliament' and all that as though we are castigating the people of India for whatever decision they have taken. I am not in a position to put myself in that place where I will castigate the people of the country; whatever they have chosen to decide in their wisdom will have to be taken as it is and then we have to act upon it. Now, where do we go from there? One line of thought and then subsequent action could be that we go about making alignments with all and sundry just only to keep afloat. I am not saying this for the Congress Party alone; I am saying it for all the parties because keeping afloat may be one of the imperatives for every political party. But a party makes keeping afloat with end-all and be-all cannot even float, it will sink at the first opportunity. Therefore, I would like to inform the House that we have to start looking a new at the methodology of the political mechanics that are available to us to guide the country collectively to help resolve the problems and challenges that have come up in a manner so that while the country benefits by our action, certain basic fundamental perceptions and policies or whatever you call the core are left untouched. The only way as I see it is that we should try to determine and reserve areas of national concern, some of which have been pointed out in the House. Having determined those concerns, we should try to build up a method to arrive at some common consensus as to how the areas of national concern are to be dealt with. If we do not do this, then it will be like waving our arms trying to swim on the ground which I think, no rational person

would like to do. Once we have determined that, I see no reason why all sections of the House—from whichever part of the House he may belong to—would not be prepared to adjust themselves to resolve those concerns. Once that attempt is made and some progress is achieved, perhaps that could be the beginning of evolving a national agenda for action, which means the agenda for the entire country.

I am both happy and proud that the hon. Prime Minister has initiated and started this very process. If you find it insufficient or if you are not able to understand his intentions, as the day progresses, as time goes on, you will be convinced that the line he has adopted is the only one available in the country today and he will try to see—I am convinced of that—as time passes, the national agenda emerges and all sections of the House express their concern and their wisdom which is honest to solve most of the problems.

Shri Advaniji while initiating the debate asked us to observe certain realities that have emerged out of these elections. One of the realities which he naturally wanted us to observe was, the BJP—whatever it, belief whatever its thoughts and preceptions are—has emerged stronger. I do not think anyone could be blind to that. We must accept that from 80 odd seats, they have got 100 odd seats. They have made inroads in areas where they did not have any representation so far. But with all due respect, I would like to point out to hon. Shri Advani that the people of this country have also very clearly brought out a much larger reality that the unbridled pace of communal campaigning, communal activity, communal effort has been democratically checkmated and the composition of this House itself is a testimony to this.

I would like to say very categorically that this historic decision of the people of this country is a decision which is not only welcomed by us but I say that this decision is going to be the bedrock of all our policies and actions that any kind of communal force that wants to hold the country to ransom, which wants to vitiate the process of this great nation, which wants to poison the national politics shall be implacably, fundamentally and continuously

challenged by the Congress Party at every turn of the event and everywhere.

What else has come out is the socio-economic picture that has emerged. Over the decades, India has seen transformation from a totally feudal society to a society which is now fast approaching the 21st century. To say that somebody or one Party alone has been responsible for that would not be correct.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Bengaluru) : Previously there was feudal society. What is the character of the present society ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Kindly allow me to speak. I may not be able to convince you but, I would like to have my say. It is true that some of the policy framework which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the formative years of our independence formulated and implemented, accelerated this transformation. In the rural scene, we saw the farmers getting their rights. They became the owners of the land they till.

In the industrial sphere, we saw industrial labour coming into its own. I think that many of the things which Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out are the culmination of that process. I see no danger that all of them are going to be wound up and that the law of the jungle is going to prevail.

In the international sphere, what Panditji started, has not only flowered but has become something which the international community itself has taken cognizance of and it has become more or less an order that prevails in the international body.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Are you replying to Mr. Narsimha Rao ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am only trying to intervene and if this intervention is not to your liking, I do not hesitate to sit down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : To whom are you replying ?

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I am referring to the imaginary fears expressed on the floor of this House by people who would rather accept worse than see the reality unfold itself. It is those fears that I am

trying to quieten in my own humble way and, of course, I can try only to the extent that I can try.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :
Of course, you can try.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) :
Keep it up.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : Well, when you ask me to keep it up, please always remember that when I keep it up and keep going, it would always be to the detriment of all that the BJP stands for.

The socio-economic scene that has emerged in the country which naturally wants it to be translated into political action, is something which the Congress has always fostered promoted and helped all along.

I know for some time there have been some doubts expressed as to what extent these people who are on the lower rung of the ladder economically, socially and politically, have been able to get a place in the Sun as of now. This doubt was to a very great extent removed in the manifesto which Shri Rajivji drafted himself and which was the Plan on which we went to the people. I can assure you that when the Prime Minister spells out his entire thinking in his Plan for the country, the remaining doubts will also dissipate. All that is needed is a little patience and, of course, sustained support. (*Interruptions.*) As Shri Indrajit Gupta has asked : "are we dismantling the frame-work which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi built up in all spheres of activity in the country." In all humility, I may say that these very questions were put to Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she came to power whether she was dismantling all that Pandit Nehru said. I think I am not wrong. I am historically correct. She answered it by actions. These questions were put to Shri Rajiv Gandhi whether he was dismantling all that Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said. He answered it by action. I can assure you this question will not only be answered but answered effectively by the Prime Minister that we are not dismantling anything. We are trying to build India within the broad framework that was enunciated by the leaders of the Congress Party.

We are not shutting our eyes to the realities of the situation. If Comrade Gorbachev could not shut his eyes, I don't think you can blame our Prime Minister for that. Therefore, whatever happens, will happen and very cautiously, very deliberately and very carefully the basic interests of the country will be kept absolutely and perfectly safe. Whatever steps the Government will take will be with a larger national interest in view and there lies the opportunities for all of us to do our work. I think the essence of the Motion before us is not whether somebody supports it, somebody opposes it or somebody abstains but whether each one of us with whatever capacity he possesses, is prepared to fashion his responses to the realities that have emerged from the latest election where the people of this country want this country to go on, its problems to be solved, challenges to be met not necessarily by flying at each other's throat but with a consensus and in an approach that takes into account all our fears and anxieties but extend our hands of cooperation where the people's and the country's interest requires.

The biggest problem today outside the political sphere is the problem of Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid. It is an issue which has come up in the last few years in the manner it has. Therefore, it requires not only careful handling but it also requires certain basic commitment to the manner in which it is to be handled. The President has very clearly mentioned in his Address that this problem can be solved only by mutual consultation and cooperation. I am sure all sections of the House will keep this in view. Any doubts that are raised unnecessarily because of what has been said about the legislation that is coming to freeze all such other problem places as on August 15, 1947 they should not be voiced without knowing what it means. Neither the Somnath Temple nor the Ram Janmabhoomi is covered by that legislation. It is very clear. There is no use confusing everyone that decision is going to affect all the places that were already settled. It is true it is a conscious decision and it is a decision which was there in our manifesto for the people to endorse that the country cannot afford more religious bush fires to

be lighted across the length and breadth of this country which will ultimately engulf the entire nation in a communal tension.

With these words, I would say—in whatever manner you want to do it, it is left to the individual parties—that this Confidence Vote which the Prime Minister has sought will be the beginning of a new political experimentation in the running of the country and I can tell you that the confidence he has of his party, the goodwill he has of the country will enable him to usher in a new era for this nation which wants to go forward and in spite of all the challenges, in spite of all the impediments it wants a place under the sun for the toiling masses, for the poor and the dispossessed. There lies the future of the country and the nation and that future we shall ensure with all our might.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, it is a time for the Treasury Benches to realise the reality of the situation particularly with the post-election situation in our country. The post-election situation of the country is marked by the fact that no political party or combination of parties have been given the verdict by the people to rule over the country. It is true that the Congress Party has not been able to become the largest plateau having a majority in the House. Of course, it has emerged as the single largest party in the House. But it should be also remembered by the Members in the Treasury Benches that the Congress (I)'s popular vote has dropped to 37.57 per cent and it is the second lowest since 1952. It has also to be taken note of particularly by the Treasury Benches that Congress vote dropped in the first phase of polls to 32.90 per cent. It, however, picked up in the second and third phase to 40 per cent. Therefore, these realities are to be known, appreciated by the Treasury Benches.

You are not only minority in this House. You have not urged the support of the majority outside this House. This psychology, that you are minority that you are not in majority, is not yet adopted by yourself. You are behaving, as it has been rightly pointed out, as if you are in a position to lord it over—to lord it over the House, to lord it over the countrymen in our country.

Sir, it is also to be taken note of that we are also conscious of our responsibility. We had been in the opposition, we are still in the opposition. We have got the responsibility of criticising you as the ruling party. We have also got the responsibility of correcting. We have also the responsibility of voicing, giving expression to the hopes and aspirations of the people outside who have voted for us. Our duty is not to salvage it. It we cannot salvage it. It is your responsibility to manage your misery. It is your responsibility to produce your majority. It is your responsibility to run the Government. It is not my responsibility as one of the hon. Members of the Left Opposition said, to salvage you from your crisis. You have to do it. We have been elected on the platform or on the planks of fighting against the undemocratic policies pursued by the Congress(I). We have been also elected to this House on the basis of fighting against the communal, aggressive Hindu communalism of the BJP. We cannot forget about the role we are to discharge. We cannot for a moment forget about the mandate of the people. The mandate of the people to us is to discharge the responsibility of the opposition to fight against the communal forces, isolate the communal forces from the mass of the people. Therefore, we are to adhere to our own mandate. And we are not here to salvage you from your crisis that you have produced yourself. The main contradiction of the Indian polity, I think, every left Member understands it, everyone, every countryman understands it, the principal contradiction in the Indian policy today is between the left and the Congress.

Sir, we as the Left party had made certain remarkable advancement. It has been possible only through a grim fight against the policies of the Congress with the help and support of the people. Never has there been an occasion from your side when you have left us unattacked. Please look at what is happening in Tripura and West Bengal. They should take note of the position that their party has been taking in different parts of the country where the Left has emerged as an important political force. Therefore, in

the Indian polity today, the main contradiction is between the Left and the Congress which you should remember, We are quite aware of that fact. In this particular situation it was expected that the Congress-I would consider it advisable to take the path of consensus and not of confrontation. We are conscious that the country is facing multi-dimensional crises. But while taking to the path of consensus, it appears and of course during the last three weeks they have taken some unilateral action without even consulting anybody from the opposition. It was that you did not consider it necessary to even give expression to what you want to do; what you want the opposition to do; and what you want your countrymen to do. You have devalued the rupee not once but twice. Yesterday, my esteemed friend, Shri George Fernandez raised the question that the devaluation was acceded to, under the advice of the IMF. You were pleased to reject the acquisition. I will only quote from the editorial of the Economic Times of July, 2. It gave expression to that very idea that the second devaluation was made only to please the International Monetary Fund. I quote :

“There is a feeling that the rupee will touch even the lower level by the time of the Budget so that the cumulative extent of the depreciation works out to 20 to 22 per cent which is reportedly what the World Bank and the IMF recommended as a condition for providing aid packages”.

Who says this? *The Economic Times* says this. After devaluing the rupee for the first time and within a few days of time you have decided to devalue the rupee for the second time. You have agreed to take note of the advice of International Monetary Fund. You have said it in so many words. We were not informed about the conditionalities for this loan. As a matter of fact, whatever information has been made available through the Press, we feel convinced that it will lead to a disastrous situation for the country's economic sovereignty and also for the country's political sovereignty. If we compromise on the economic sovereignty of the country, we are ultimately to lose our political sovereignty. This is a disaster-

ous course that you have decided to take on. The logical conclusion or logical result of the policies of taking or accepting the loans on the insulting and humiliating hard conditionalities of the IMF will lead to an unprecedented price rise huge unemployment in our country, increase of black-money power, import of technology prejudicial to self-reliant economic and indigenous technology and concentration of wealth in fewer hands massive indirect taxation and weakening of public sector and elimination of subsidies an other important social welfare programmes that the people enjoy today.

These are anti-people measures. These will go against the basic interest of the people. On the other hand as I have already mentioned, we have been elected on the plank of defending the interest of the people. We have been elected here on the platform of bringing about better economic, social conditions for the people of our country. We have been elected here on the basis of protecting the democratic rights of the people; not only protecting and perserving the democratic rights of the people and the trade union rights of the working class, but also expand it. The conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund, as far as I am informed, crush the trade union and the democratic rights of the people. It has been agreed as far as I know that the democratic trade union rights of our countrymen would be abridged in order to satisfy the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund. How can you expect us that we shall extent our support to you when you take to this path, the path of the anti-people; when your economic measures hurt the interest of the common people?

The Congress Party has not yet implemented the land reforms measures which can lift the country out of the economic morass that we have been placed in. As Mr. Arjun Singh was saying, you are for consensus, you want to consult us, you want to bring about a new era of cooperation as I have understood him.

The West Bengal Government, it is not an individual, the Left Front Government in its wisdom formulated certain alternative plan to lift the country out of the

present economic morass, realising the immensity of the problem; realising the gravity of the situation. Your Finance Minister had not even the courtesy of examining those alternative set of formulations and summarily, unceremoniously rejected them. What he has in mind, we do not know; what are his arguments, we do not know. On the one hand you want our cooperation; on the one hand you want consultation, consensus and not confrontation; but when there is a specific alternative strategy to lift the economy out of the morass you have got not the patience even to consult us, even to discuss, even to have some kind of a mutual discussion not with the individual, but with the Government of a State elected on the basis of popular mandate. Yet you want our cooperation!

The Centre-State relations are known to everybody. One of the major national problems is the Centre-State relations. The preservation of the perception of federalism, the question of extending political and economic power to the States to enlarge the scope of the States' autonomy can create a favourable condition for mutual consultation, mutual cooperation, mutual understanding of the problem and building up different ways and means to lift the country out of the multidimensional crises.

In this situation we should also take into account all the aspects. We cannot place our support to this Government or the Congress Party as such having this very important ideological position, taking into consideration that we differ on the basis of perception of the vast nature of our State. We cannot support.

But on certain occasions, on certain issues, there may be a situation where we are prepared to extend our positive attitude towards the policy, if they want to. For that also, it is your responsibility to take the initiative; it is your responsibility to take the lead.

During these three weeks time we have found that there is no change in their attitude, we have found that there is no change in their basic attitude, neither on economic policy nor on an ideological issue nor in any other form, whatsoever. So, I am

sorry, we cannot extend or pledge our support so long as they pursue these anti-people, anti-democratic and non-cooperative attitude towards the opposition in the country.

Lastly, Sir, at this stage, we are conscious of the realities of the situation. If they are voted out of power, where does the country go? BJP has already made it clear that as a true opposition, they will not hesitate to vote them out even today. And if we also join our hands with them they will be out of Office just today, within a few hours. As the opposition, as a Left opposition, we cannot remain oblivious of these things. Therefore we have decided and we do not like to see them out today. But, it does not mean that we shall not continue our opposition against their policies, against their stances; it does not mean that we shall not start our struggle in the streets against the disastrous policies that you pursue.

Sir, today just two hours before, I had addressed the Left Rally on behalf of four parties, protesting against your capitulation to the IMF loan and its harsh conditionalities. So, streets are open for us and you cannot prevent me or my party or any Left party or any democratic party to develop mass movements against your anti-democratic and anti-people policies which even now you have the intention to follow. This has been made clear in the last three weeks. It will be better for the country if you change your habits, if you change your policies if you change your stance and take to new path and new alternative policy.

Therefore, today, we shall not vote them out; we shall abstain from voting. But, I say that we shall discharge our responsibility of exposing them, of criticising them, educating the people about their role and we will continue to build our mass struggle in the field, factory and in the streets to combat their oppressive measures. With these words I conclude.

SHRI VENKATESWARLU UMMA-REDDY (Tenali) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of my party, the Telugu Desam.

Sir, unlike in the past we have been meeting here in Parliament, in a very peculiar situation. Neither this Government is enjoying the total support nor this minority Government has got a committed support.

This is a Government which is in minority and a Government which is not assured of the support of any political party on the floor of this august House. Now a motion of confidence has been moved by the hon. Prime Minister seeking the support of the parties to continue the Government and govern this country in the days to come.

As our elderly parliamentarians have put it all the while really we are in a fix as to whether support this Government based on its past history or to support the government based on the deeds that it is going to have in future.

If we review some of the distortions that the Congress Governments made earlier, there were occasions to the credit of the Congress Governments during the periods where they had been enjoying an absolute majority. On certain occasions they had two-thirds majority of this House and on certain other occasions even three-fourth majority of this House. There are occasions when we have played with the democracy. We have distorted from traditions and conventions in the House. Going into the past history, I have got some of the instances. This Government or this Congress Party had supported earlier two minority Governments. One was in the year 1979 Mr. Charan Singh's Government. And another was in 1990, Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government. The people have not forgotten the way in which they had pulled down those two Governments. One Government that the Congress supported in 1979 was of Mr. Charan Singh. The Government was not even allowed to face the Parliament once. The second occasion was when the Congress Government had lent its support in 1989 to Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government. Mr. Chandra Shekhar's Government was not even allowed to present the budget. These are some of the instances. They have departed from their commitments and also the

sacred traditions of this particular Parliament.

In addition to these things to the credit of the Congress Government earlier, there were occasions where they had misused to any extent the confidence placed in them and also the provisions of the Constitution. As many as 96 times, the popular Governments were pulled down and the President's rule imposed. I have got one instance from my own State, Andhra Pradesh. In 1984, a popularly elected NTI's Government, which was enjoying an absolute majority of 202 Members out of 294, was pulled down far no fault of the Government.

15.50 hrs.

[Rao Ram Singh *in the Chair*]

It was just an undemocratic act. It was just to encourage a faction in the TD Party, a split was created. But the people of Andhra Pradesh were bold enough. There was a huge upsurge in the entire State. Though the Union Government and the party at the helm of affairs had not realised the importance of democracy, the people of Andhra Pradesh had fought for the democratic values and the NTR Government was seen to be back even within 30 days of its toppling. So Sir, the Congress Party which was in Government earlier, had made several deviations on this front. Encouraging split and factionalism is not new to them.

In 1979, when Mr. Charan Singh faction was promised that it will be supported, it was toppled down. In 1990, Mr. Chandra Shekhar faction was also pulled down from power and was toppled down. In 1984, Mr. Nadendra Bhaskara Rao, with the support of the Congress, toppled the NTR Government. Like these, there were several occasions, when the Congress Party had played with the Constitution and the democratic values. Leaving aside these things, in the recent past of 1989, the National Front-Left Front-BJP alliance had secured more than 300 seats. And every time, the Congress, who was in the Opposition then, haunted that Government saying it was a minority Government and that at

any time that Government can be pulled down. There was an occasion when that Government was kept in an embarrassing situation. Even to lend its support for a Constitutional Amendment Bill on Punjab issue, it had abstained itself from participating in voting. History will not forget all these things. We could prove our own majority but as far as the Constitutional Amendment Bill is concerned two-third majority was required at that time and it was a natural obligation for the Congress to have lent its support. But it abstained.

Sir, this Government was formed 20 days back. Leaving aside all its past history, we thought that this Government will have a good start a promising start and will start by instilling confidence in all the Opposition parties and the people of this country and that this Government is at least going to serve the country and the people in future. But Sir, the developments are very disappointing. The way in which the Punjab elections were postponed just a few hours before the commencement of polling is an example. On Friday, Chandra Shekharji made it clear on the Floor of the House that the Election Commission had not even consulted them.

But it is very vivid and we know who is behind this decision and who exactly has prompted this decision to postpone the elections in Punjab.

Sir, the whole nation finds itself in a very panicky state about the financial conditions of this country. The statements that have been coming from time to time and the actions that this Government has been taking from time to time have left the entire population in a state of panic.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

SHRI VENKATESWARLU UMMA-REDDY : I am speaking for the first time. Kindly allow me to speak for another five minutes.

When we see the decisions that have been taken during these 20 days, we find that on the financial front, the state of affairs that are prevailing in this country are very fluid. The public is in a very panicky condition. The successive decisions that the Government has taken with

regard to the devaluation of rupee - twice in quick succession - and also the mortgage of sale of gold or depositing it in some other banks, that too twice in quick succession, have left an impression that prices are going to be increased like anything. The prices are going to rise beyond the purchasing capacity of the people and particularly the rural population. How the IMF conditionalities are going to be reflected on the price structure of this country is not exactly known to the common man.

At this juncture, I have to make a mention about the statement that has been given by our hon. Prime Minister on Friday. He has stated that the Rs. 10,000 loan waiver extended by the National Front Government in 1989 is responsible for these state of affairs. Sir, we are not going to accept that statement. For over 40 years, it is the Congress Government which ruled the country. The cumulative effect of those 40 years' rule is being faced by us at the present juncture. It is certainly not because of the commitment or the relaxation that has been given to the farming front in 1989 by the National Front Government. Now we are entertaining doubts that this Government is going to play a role of anti-peasantry government for the reason that they have not relished this loan waiver. The IMF is also imposing conditions that several subsidies including those subsidies extended to fertilizers should be cut off. If this is going to be done, naturally the cost benefit ratio in agriculture is going to be very alarming and the food production in this country is going to be effected to be effected to a great extent. If we just think back about our agricultural conditions hardly ten years ago, we find that in the past ten years, right from 1980 to 1991, we have achieved a growth rate of 25 million tonnes in this country from 152 million tonnes in 1980 to 177 million tonnes in 1991. Our target with regard to agricultural growth rate should not be less than 4 per cent to feed the teeming millions of our country.

16.00 hrs.

But, Sir, the growth rate is hardly 2.5 per cent. It is very disappointing growth

rate on agricultural front. Even the target that has been fixed for 1991-92 is only 183 million tonnes. Sir, if it is going to be the state of affairs, if all the subsidies on agricultural inputs hitherto extended are cut off and also the waiver scheme etc. are taken for criticism, naturally the agricultural front is going to be affected like anything.

In the recent month the gold was sold twice. In Telugu we have got a saying :

Parapatti Poyina runagrasudu, pella medalo thali ammutadu.

It means that a boy after exhausting all the sources resorts to selling of the Mangalsutra of his wife. So, now, the condition of the Government is like that. They have exhausted all the sources. They are now bowing down to the conditionality of the IMF and are trying to sell the gold that is lying in RBI. I would say that they should accept the condition that is laid down in the Reserve Bank of India Act, i.e. that the gold sold outside should not exceed 15 per cent of the gold reserves. We, I think, now hardly have 322 tonnes of gold. Technically you have been telling that this is confiscated gold but in total about 45 tonnes of gold has already been departed from our country. Unless, this 15 per cent check is going to be there, people are going to sell away gold that is available in this country. Our condition is like that.

I have one more point to make. I would say that the Congress Government is playing a game of convenience and not a game of convention; not the politics of tradition but it has been playing a game of convenience. Sir, when the Hon. Speaker's election came up, very conveniently the B.J.P. our elders, came with a formula that the Speakership should go to the Ruling Party and Deputy Speakership should come to the next largest group. It has been endorsed by the Congress leaders. Sir, I will just cite two examples where they have deviated from this convention.

In the year 1980 when the Congress was in power, the Janata Party was in Opposition but, the Deputy Speakership was given to the D.M.K. Member. In 1984,

the Congress Party was in power and the TDP was the next largest group but the Deputy Speakership was given to the AIADMK. But this type of deviation has not been done by non-Congress Government.

In 1977 when the Janata Government was in power, I was in Opposition, Shri Gode Murahari a Congress (I) Member was the Deputy Speaker. In 1989, National Front Government was in power and Congress in Opposition, our present Speaker, Shri Shivraj Patil was the Deputy Speaker at that time.

As you know the Congress (I) Government is hoodwinking the people and also the Opposition parties. In 1971 'Garibi Hatao' was the slogan but it was never accounted for. Slogan in 1991 was to roll back the prices to the level of July 1990. Now, the Finance Minister himself says that it is not possible. The goal of giving jobs to 10 million people is a far reaching one. So with all these past records, this Congress Government wants the support of the Opposition Parties. The TDP Members are going to abstain from voting. Let the Government continue. They will have to face a lot of troubles in the days to come. You know that in their own house, there are lot of squabbles, lot of factions and so on. In the first instance, they have to appease them. But, we are confident that they are going to perish themselves and they will not give any chance to the Opposition Parties for toppling them.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak on this Motion and we are abstaining from voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know how many Members are still remaining. Are there only two speakers? Or are there any other Members from smaller parties who would like to speak on this Motion? If they want to speak, you please give them time first because in the first round, our Party had already participated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no firm thing about the time. If the House wants that the time should be increased, I am sure, it can be done. He has asked a question whether any more Member still remain to be called.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda) : J.M.M. is also in the list.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is there in the list. Please let Shri Jaswant Singh speak.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : If you want them to complete, let them complete. Afterwards, you can call me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I have already pointed out that the Speaker has already given a ruling that the voting will take place between 4.00 P.M. and 5.00 P.M. I do not think he will be able to give his reply before the scheduled time. I think the maximum that can be done is, let us allow 2-3 more hon. Members to speak.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : The time may be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be done only with the sense of the House.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : All the parties must get at least one chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the sense of the House to extend the time for this discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD) : I had already held a discussion with the Speaker. There are some major political parties for whom some time should be given. For example Jharkhand, the RSP and such other parties. They should be given at least 5 or 10 minutes each. So, there is no harm in extending the time by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this discussion is extended by one hour. Shri Nani Bhattacharya.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief in my submission. At the outset, I would like to

make it clear that, fortunately or unfortunately, within the Opposition of this House, there is also BJP. So, it cannot be taken for granted that the Opposition will take a common stand; it is not possible at all, although I know there is very little difference between the BJP and the Congress. If you go deep into the things you will find that they represent industrial and commercial interests in India. It cannot be denied. Both of them are same with however, changed colour. One is having 'Tri colour' and the other is having 'Saffron flag'. But in their heart of hearts, they have to serve commercial and industrial interest in India as also foreign capitalists and multi-nationals. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : You joined hands for 11 months.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : We never joined hands. (Interruptions). During the election of the Speaker, what was the game behind the scene ? We do know; but the country does not know anything. (Interruptions) As I have said, Congress, though claims to be wedded to secularism, it has distorted it in its game of power politics over this period of 40 years. It cannot be denied; and it has been done most opportunistically. That cannot also be denied.

There is a report from Kerala also. There was a platform behind the scene where all the fundamentalists including the Congress so-called secularist joined hands in defeating the Left Parties. This is known to all. (Interruptions) This is the beginning, I am afraid. (Interruptions).

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram) : The ex-Chief Minister of Kerala was from your party. (Interruptions).

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : But this position was taken by the Congress, BJP and the Muslim League.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani) : Never.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : It has come out in the Press; it has come out from local as well as national reports. The anti-left canard was launched and the religious fundamentalism provided common platform in Kerala for BJP, Congress and Muslim League in the last election of that State. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue. Kindly take your seats, gentlemen. Mr. Bhattacharya to continue his speech.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : How the election was conducted, I am giving some idea. The tragic assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has proved to be a water-shed in the election process. It cannot be denied. And there has been a widely varying results in the pre and post-assassination phases during which the political and other issues to which the election is related got blurred and hate psychology ruled. Can it be denied? It cannot be denied. And, to our utter surprise and shock also, the hate psychology was fanned up by the Congress (I) with extraordinary promptness by making the blood-spattered dismembered body of Rajivji the sole platform of the electioneering. Can the Congress deny this? They are seeking our confidence. Has the country confidence in this Congress regime? Leave aside the rule of money power and muscle power and the role of the business houses and the hoodlums employed in favour of the Congress? (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY (Ambala) : You are wrong. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : And the BJP was not lagging behind in this race. They talk of so many great things, principles, ideology, etc. etc., and say Hindu, Hindu, Hindu. They have mixed religion with politics and they spent money like anything. Wherefrom did they get the money for so many types of posters and for the election expenses? (Interruptions) I have a commitment to the electorate. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Members to sit down. Please sit down. I

request the hon. Members not to use any unparliamentary language.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : This is not unparliamentary. (Interruptions):

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the word 'Goonda' should be expunged. Is word 'Goonda' parliamentary or unparliamentary. How has it been used for a party safeguarding the national interests. (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said it. Do not use any unparliamentary language. If any unparliamentary word was used it will be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA : Even after all this, the Congress (I) has failed to secure a majority in the House. After all the using of money and muscle power, using Rajivji's death in that particular fashion by displaying the blood-spattered body and all those things, the Congress could not get the verdict of the nation, the verdict of the people. They could not secure a majority in the House. That is why they have come here to seek our confidence. The people's mandate so rule, is not behind the Congress (I). This must be kept in mind. (Interruptions).

I have already said that I would be very brief. But because I had to expose certain things which happened currently that causes some delay. As you know, the ideological and political position of the RSP, the extreme misery of the common people, coupled with ever-growing unemployment and pauperisation for perpetual capitalist exploitation of diverse nature with ever-expanding magnitude and the distortion and degeneration of public values and secular and democratic norms in the hands of the Congress-I. All these necessitated in the past and do necessitate now to carry on prolonged struggle against the Congress-I misrule in order to defeat its pro-capitalist, anti-people and authoritarian policy. That must be kept in mind.

Sir, I was just making an enquiry from Mr. Arjun Singh. He is not present here now. The Prime Minister is here. I asked Mr. Arjun Singh a question, what

emerged from feudalism and what is the character of the society? But it was not replied. Intelligently he avoided it. Language is also a problem for me. I could not impress him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure that due note is being taken and adequate reply will be given later.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you wish, I can cover that ground in my reply. Or otherwise, I can do it right now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Please do it right now.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have done something on land reforms in my State. No one can fault me on that. I have a matchless record in bringing the land to the tiller. And I can say with full confidence that a large portion of this country has been liberated from feudalism; the Congress Government brought in the abolition of zamindaris the Congress Government brought in some of the best pieces of legislation on tenancy; gave full rights to the tenants. I can show you examples of such legislation in any number of States..... (Interruptions).

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): But they were not completed and implemented..... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, I agree that that process has not been completed and needs to be completed. Year after year feudalism has not been allowed to flourish. People have voluntarily sold their lands. Please come to my State. I will tell you that in 1949 people had five thousand acres, six thousand acres of land. Just because the Congress Government brought in this legislation, there was so much of voluntary sale of land.... (Interruptions) So, why are you saying about feudalism? (Interruptions).

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: That was because of Telungana movement in your State..... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr. Acharia, do you know when did the

Telungana movement took place and when did the Congress Government came into power? Please revise your history (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How much benami lands are there? (Interruptions)

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: My question was different. What emerged out of feudal society now? What is the character of the present society? (Interruptions).

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The character of the present society, where feudalism had been ended, is a society of peasant proprietorship, who own below the statutory ceiling. That is the present proprietorship pattern which we have in this country and we will continue to have that.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to address the Chair.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: As stated by Leftist friends elaborately—I do not want to repeat those things—this minority Government has already forfeited its right to seek confidence and definitely we the Left cannot but oppose this Government. We would have been glad if we could have unsettled this Government here and now which is the representative of the capitalists, industrial and commercial interests. But then again there is the mood of the masses according to the major parties—those who claim to have hold over the masses like the Congress, BJP etc. fortunately or unfortunately. They have command over the people in a bigger way—they think to hold elections at this moment would be very much unwise. So we have to take note of it. You may call it watering down our policy. But I should warn this Government that you are absolutely dependent on the mercy of the Left which is genuinely secular, genuinely democratic and you should remember it.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Motion of confidence brought by the hon. Prime Minister. I am against the Cong-

ress (I) getting a vote of confidence in this House because it has ruled the country most of the years after Independence. It has ruled about 39½ years.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chinur): Was the Congress (I) forcibly ruling over the country? (Interruptions)

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: People who represent the majority have ruled the country for only 4½ years. Today the Congress (I) has no moral right to claim a majority in the House. During the Congress rule no one bothered about the 85% of the Indian population living in villages and remote areas.

16.20 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker in the chair)

Ever since Independence these people have been exploited. These are members of the B.J.P. who come from poor backgrounds and these are such members from the Congress (I) also. So I would like to ask the Congressmen whether they have ever taken care of the rural masses. The Congress has divided the country into two parts, one is 'Bharat' and the other is 'India.' You belong to India and the people of India have ruled the country for 39½ years, and exploited the masses. So the Congress (I) should not get the vote-of-confidence at any cost.

Sir, adivasis, Harijans and minorities have been asking for their due for the last 40 years but, as desired by Pandit Nehru, has an 'Adivasi' ever been made a Cabinet Minister? Mr. Amarsinh Chaudhury may have become the Chief Minister of Gujarat but he cannot be a Cabinet Minister or a Prime Minister at the centre. Your policy is good, but not your intention. Sir, it is a matter of different policy and intention. There is a difference between policy and intention. Previously, those who represented 15% of the Indian population ruled the country and the representatives of the remaining 85% sat in the Opposition. But regrettably in this 'Trishanku' Lok Sabha representatives of 15% of the masses are sitting on the Treasury Benches and representatives of another 15% are sitting in the Opposition..... (Interruptions)

Sir, everyone knows the numbers of members of the ruling party in the present Lok Sabha. The Congress very well knows that it has 244 or 246 members, while 256 members are required for a majority still they claim to have a majority which is quite surprising. They want to indulge in the politics of temptation. They have exploited the maximum number of poor people in this country. They have a proposal to increase the price of fertilizers. But remunerative prices are not paid to the farmers to meet the expenditure incurred by them in producing the paddy crops.

I hold the Congress solely responsible for the existence of terrorism in the country today. The 'Jharkhand Movement' is the oldest of all movements in our country. When the country became independent S. R. C. Commission was formed. The Simon Commission gave an indication that a Jharkhand State be separated. It has been mentioned in the book, written by B. R. Ambedkar and published by the Maharashtra Government that Bihar State should have been bifurcated. The leaders of the Jharkhand Movement, which was launched in 1952, have followed the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi. The so-called followers of Mahatma Gandhi are sitting on the Treasury Benches but those who are really following the Gandhian ideals have not got the recognition I know Congress is responsible for spreading terrorism in the country. The crisis in Punjab and Assam and the problem of the Bodas is the creation of the Congress. Agreements and accords were signed but they were of no avail. The prevailing situation in the country is the same as it was just after Independence. We know that the Congress will not let any other party rule the country for very long. They do not have the courage to stay out of power. Nor do they have an inclination to serve the people when they are in power.

Bihar has 41% of the national mineral wealth of which the Jharkhand region accounts for 30%.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: This is my maiden speech. The rails are used for

the transportation of minerals from one place to another but after Independence not a single inch of railway line has been added to supplement the railway lines constructed by the British. We have made promises to the people which have not been discussed here. We will fulfil those promises. We would like the Government to find a well-thought out solution to the Jharkhand problem. Otherwise Jharkhand and Assam will become another Punjab. There is an old saying in the rural areas that—"Andha ka rona aur apna deeda khona." So this is the situation. You have been given a fresh lease of life for six months. Make arrangements for the period after that as you are quite capable of doing so. We are also opposing this motion. Those who are presently supporting you may continue to do so after six months and the picture will become more clear. We cannot support this motion. I am in the 'Jharkhand Mukti Morcha' and our party is with the National Front. We shall support whatever decision is taken by them.

[English]

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand here to oppose this Motion of Confidence in this Government and I oppose this Motion of Confidence. I do not want to elaborate much, as many of the Opposition leaders have already elaborated, but very shortly and precisely, I want to draw the attention only on three points.

Firstly, I would say that the way this Government has handled the financial crisis of the nation during the last three weeks has definitely created non-confidence in this Government. They are seeking the vote of confidence but they are not taking this House, the Opposition Parties and the nation into confidence. What are the circumstances under which this financial crisis has arisen is not clear to the nation. What is the exact amount the Government wants to raise as foreign reserves to earn credit-worthiness in the international market? What are the exact conditions of the IMF? These things are not clear to the nation. One point on which I oppose this Government is the very approach. They have adopted to solve this financial crisis. This Govern-

ment has failed miserably to appreciate and to recognise the intrinsic resilience of the Indian society, the inner strength of the common Indian. I am saying 'miserably' because it is the Congress Party which led the Indian masses during the freedom struggle. This is the Congress Party which mobilised the strength of each and every Indian up to the last point to fight the British rule, but now in 1991 the Congress Government is having no faith in the Indian people, they are undermining the strength of the Indian society and I think the hon. Members of the House will agree with me that if the Indian masses, the people of this country, are convinced, if we tell them the facts, if we make them understand and if we take them into confidence, I think each and every Indian will be ready for even greater sacrifice to take the country out of this financial crisis. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still remember in 1962 when there was a conflict in the India-China border, the people of my village in the remote corner of the North-East even skipped their meals and they deposited their savings etc. so that a fund could be raised and deposited with the Government and the financial crisis could be contained. This is lacking on the part of this Government to take the people into confidence and to utilise the strength of the common Indian man to tide over this crisis. Instead of that, this Government is taking shelter in the lap of the international financial agency, the IMF, and what is the result? The hon. Prime Minister and the Leader of the House have stated that the interest of this country will not be surrendered to them. But only the other day when I went through the Presidential Address, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not found a single word about imperialism. Nehru and other leaders have a leading role in the shaping of our foreign policy. The crux of the non-alignment policy is our anti-imperialist thrust. But in the same Presidential Address, the very word 'imperialism' is missing. Why? I would say that this is because of the dictates of the international financial agency.

The second point I want to say is about Punjab. The postponement of Punjab polls itself is a surrender to the forces of disruption and terrorism. It will further

demoralise and weaken the resolve of the people to fight against terrorism and the Government must decide between the two concepts—peace before the poll or poll for peace. If we go for peace before poll, I think we will never get it, given the objective situation of Punjab as it stands today. But we should go in for poll for peace. If we achieve poll, if we can have election there, it will create a better atmosphere and it will start the democratic process there and terrorism can be combated effectively. So, peace before poll is a wrong idea. We should go in for poll for peace and we should take Punjab election as a struggle against terrorism and in this respect I have seen that the Government has failed miserably.

Regarding ULFA, the Government has handled the situation in a piecemeal, shortsighted and over-pragmatic way. The Chief Minister of Assam has said, as reported in the press, that they have consulted the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other leaders and after that they have released all the ULFA detainees—more than 300 in number—general amnesty has been given and they have been invited for a discussion. I am saying that we are not against this step. But we oppose this because we consider this approach as a piece-meal approach. The Government is yet to approach the entire picture in totality and ULFA should not be seen in an isolated way from the overall ethno-political situation of the North Eastern region. There is not only ULFA but there are some other movements which are going on like the demand for an Autonomous State comprising of two hill districts of Assam under the provision of Article 244(A) of the Constitution. The Bodos are demanding a separate State on the north bank of Brahmaputra and there are a host of others who are demanding either proper scheduling or area autonomy. Now, in these prevailing circumstances only, different kinds of extremist forces are thriving.

I want to clarify our position very clearly. We are against secessionism; we do not want Assam to be separated from India. But now the Government has conveyed a dangerous signal to all other organisations by this piece-meal, appeasing

approach to ULFA. Hundreds of cases are pending against the leaders and supporters of Bodo movement; hundreds of cases are pending against Autonomous State Demand Committee, but now the Government has given general amnesty to ULFA only and has withdrawn all the cases against them and not against the activists of other organisations. It will give a message to the people that cases will be withdrawn only when you demand secession from India on gun point and also amnesty will be given only when you demand with AK-47. It will give an impression that they will be invited for a discussion only when they demand secession. This very approach is giving a wrong signal to the entire North Eastern region. Even after all this I would have supported the Government had there been even a faint sign of self-criticism.

In the past, we have seen so many programmes like the 20-Point Programme. Is there any reevaluation? Is there any assessment?

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: So, I once again register my opposition against this Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, the issue is only this much that the hon. President has said that the Congress Government seek a vote-of-confidence. At times it so happens here that a momentary lapse of reason can have adverse effects. If we look at it from a partisan point of view, no party would be in favour of another election. Nobody has the mental, economic or physical capacity to go through another election but had the hon. Prime Minister discussed the problems with the Opposition and taken them into confidence, such a situation would not have occurred. These complications would not have arisen if major issues like the devaluation of the rupee had been discussed with the Opposition. Secondly, the rise in prices has put the country in a difficult position. Thirdly, in the light of such a major decision being taken, what is the Government's stand on socialism which

we have been harping on since the time of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Government should have a clear-cut policy.

Will the Government's view on secularism also change? If the post of Deputy-Speaker is being offered to the B.J.P. then whatever has been written in the Congress (I)'s manifesto regarding the Babri Masjid issue becomes meaningless for us. This would be a blunder on the part of the ruling party. They should bear in mind that they will not be able to get Muslim votes in future and they should also keep in mind that (Interruptions). We have had a neutral policy regarding secularism and we have always raised our voice against injustice done anywhere in the world. America is exploiting Iraqis and planning to attack Iraq, but we are keeping mum. We must register our protest at the way the Iraqi people are being starved to death (Interruptions). When we talk of being neutral we have to show that in action also. I wouldn't like to say much but for the time being we can only pray to God because we see strange faces here. Never have we seen such a scene in Parliament. What can be expected of them? These voices will not last long. Raising slogans will not solve the problems. Why are you raising slogans now when you have been ousted from the States where you were previously in power. Only cry for the result now because eventually you alone will have to ring the death knell.

[English]

16.53 hours

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to unfortunately clarify what this discussion is all about. This is not a discussion on the President's Address. This is also not a discussion on the Budget which is yet to be presented. It is not a discussion on a No-confidence Motion moved in the House. It is a discussion on a motion moved by hon. the Prime Minister of India, seeking confidence in his Council of Ministers.

Now as my friend and senior colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta has quite rightly pointed out, we have actually very little to go on as to why this House ought to give its confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister has not explained why, though of course, the

Leader of the House in an interesting and thought-provoking intervention did explain and put across some of the view points. But characteristically he has also attempted to simultaneously straddle far too many conceptual bridges and I regret that in the process, he could also not resist a Pavlovian swipe at the BJP. This Confidence Motion is not a Confidence Motion for the BJP. We have not sought it. Therefore, I shall wait for another opportunity to answer some of the points that the Leader of the House has made about the BJP. Of course, I would reply to them though not now. But there were two thought-provoking aspects of his intervention. One was when he talks about methodology and of political mechanics. He spoke quite rightly, with which point we entirely agree, that there is need currently to determine areas of national concern and from which thereafter evolve a national agenda, a thought with which we are entirely in agreement. In fact, the entire House is in agreement. But again, if that is why the confidence vote has been sought, we are at sea because we do not know what this national Agenda is that the Government wishes us to agree to, how they wish to go about arriving at a national consensus and, unless that is defined, we would find it very difficult to lend confidence as again it was quite rightly pointed out, to lend confidence to an abstract notion of a Government which is yet to demonstrate its basis. That is why we have some difficulty in lending our confidence to this Council of Ministers. And here there are primarily three difficulties.

One is at the conceptual level. I am unable at the present to determine exactly what the form and shape of the conceptual content of the Congress party is. The hon. Leader of the House has said "Don't worry. Our actions will prove irrespective of what our thoughts, utterances and actions might already have demonstrated." But that is my precise difficulty. Because the actions of this Government, of the Congress party, in the few weeks that they have been in power, completely go against its earlier utterances, as I will illustrate in a few moments from now. That is why, at the conceptual level, we find it difficult to lend support because the Congress, as

it stands today, is a Party devoid of a central idea.

Then again we have a second difficulty which is the difficulty of the arithmetic of numbers, the sheer logic of numbers, as this Parliament has arrived at and, as the Leader of the House indeed was very wise in pointing out. The electorate has reduced the Parliament into a sheer logic, the arithmetic of numbers is against the Council of Ministers. That is the central reality. If the Council of Ministers was to behave in a manner cognisant of that central reality of the arithmetical aberration, it would be reassuring. But we do not find evidence of that. That is why, we have this difficulty. It is the hon. the Prime Minister and I could well be faulted on the exact wording of it. The hon. the Prime Minister somewhere said that "We will arrange a coalition of numbers on issues." I could be faulted on the exact phraseology. If he did not say that, then I can drop it because that point will then not arise. But the issue is that the conduct that you have demonstrated in the past one week or so in Parliament is, as was pointed out by my Leader earlier, that you want to arrange a coalition on each issue.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have said it times without number that I have been in touch with the Leaders of the Opposition Parties. I had general discussions with them and what I am being offered is that issue-based support. They have said so and, I said I shall have to be content with issue-based support and run this Government. I would welcome if the support is anything more than issue-based, but I do not see it right now. But issue-based support is good enough for me, because I am coming to the House with issues on which I am bound to get support. I exuded that confidence.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I do not wish to get into a needless argument on this aspect of the functioning of the Government. But the verdict of the electorate, in all humility I submit to you, in the last two elections has been the verdict of an honest coalition and, that is why, we submit to you and that is precisely what the Leader of my Party Shri Atal Bihari

Vajpayee meant when he said that it would be far preferable if you have an honest coalition rather than this coalition on issues, on issue-based support. [17.00 hrs.] It is because there is an inherent fragility when you talk of issue-based support. I don't think anyone in this House will say that this inherent fragility is the right recipe to meet the many challenges that the nation faces today. But it is not for me to suggest to you how to run the Government. That is for you to decide.

The other difficulty that we have in lending our support to this Confidence Vote is on some of the steps that this Government has already taken. I will not go into the details of them. I will not repeat what the others have said. Regarding Punjab, the action of deferring the poll is deeply disturbing us. It was a cruel act, a cruel act really of unbelievable cynicism and whimsicality. You called off the elections in Punjab at the penultimate moment. You tell us that you had nothing to do with it. That worries us even more. If you did have something to do with the calling off of elections in Punjab then that is unforgivable. I leave a thought with you. The Janata Dal Government, early in 1989, made a very great error in the manner in which it handled a sensitive kidnapping in Jammu & Kashmir. It is my belief, for whatever it is worth that a similar fashion, whoever has taken this decision, has committed a very great wrong to India in postponing the polls there. If you say that you didn't take this decision, then even more worrying is who asked whom to take this decision? Who took the decision at the mid-night when one Prime Minister was relinquishing office and another Prime Minister yet to take office? It disturb us very much. You are the Government and you are responsible for actions taken. Therefore, we are unable to lend our support on this issue.

I will be very brief. On the question of Assam, in an earlier intervention by the Prime Minister interrupting, the Leader of the Opposition when he was making a point, the hon. Prime Minister was good enough to say that the general amnesty in Assam is not a quid pro quo for whatever has happened there. The

fact remains that the Chief Minister of Assam came to Delhi; he consulted with the Prime Minister and the Government and having consulted—he is on record that he came here he gave a Press Statement. He is again on record with the Press. He was asked: "How do you react to the killing of the Soviet Engineer?". He says: "It is a breach of trust by the ULFA." I do not know what to say. On the one hand, the Prime Minister says that there is no quid pro quo. But the point is you granted a general amnesty. You have given a general amnesty in Assam in a certain context of time and in a political context when 16 people in Assam were kidnapped within 24 hours of the Government there having been sworn in. Despite that, the Prime Minister asserted that there is no quid pro quo; there is no connection between the happenings there and the general amnesty. I am left confused and unconvinced. Therefore, I am unable to lend my support. Thirdly, the hon. Leader of the House said something. I think he used the phrase: "We will follow the Nehruvian socio-economic continuity." This is precisely our difficulty. The Leader of the Opposition and Leader of my party in Parliament was categorical in saying that the steps that you have taken on the economic front are steps, about which we don't find fault with you because these are the very steps that we have been advocating for long. But we find it difficult to understand what you do. You are confronting yourself with two primary difficulties. You are coming to us with piecemeal steps one at a time when we are asking for the totality of your economic thought and package. I think trade policy reforms have been announced by you, which have long been advocated by us. It is my view that a very eminent economist graces the Chair in the Ministry of Finance. We entirely lend support to it. But we are looking for your total economic philosophy. Instead, we are served this disingenuous argument, and yet you reject the entire legacy of the past. In words, however, you still continue to follow it. I am unable to understand this. That is why I appreciated the point that my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta made that President Gorbachev displayed much great political honesty. He identified all that had gone

wrong in the past. And then he came forward and said, "this is what we have to do now? I would expect the Government to come to the House with equal candour, not to continue worship yesterday's cliché, yesterday's thoughts. That would make it easier for us to lend our support to you.

I will conclude. I sensed the mood of the House and will not proceed with this debate. We are all waiting for the Prime Minister's intervention. I leave just one final thought. The tenth general election is not a mandate for the Congress Party. Of course, it is not a mandate for us or anyone of us. Therefore, if you go by the tenth general election which is not a mandate for the Congress Party, please take that as a central political reality both outside the Parliament and inside the Parliament. Only then the two aims that the Leader of the House enunciated—very worthwhile aims of national agenda and a national consensus—can be attained at. Until that is done, I am afraid, we are unable to lend our support to the Confidence Motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the position here is the same as it was before the elections. After the elections some political parties have gained while some are loser. Before elections there was mainly three political groups viz. Congress (I), National Front-Left Front and B.J.P. At present political scene is the same. Before elections National Front had 75 members and after election its strength is same. Both the B.J.P. and the Congress (I) have improved their strength. But no political party has got majority in the House. I remember that our Government fell on the basic issues like secularism and social justice, raised by Shri V. P. Singh when he was holding the position which Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao holds today. These issues are of no importance for you and B.J.P. but are of great importance for us. We cannot give up these issues. I remember the persons who played treachery with us on that fateful day, November 7, 1990. The B.J.P. openly revolted. The Congress (I) which advocated secularism and social justice...

(Interruptions)... We thought that at least Congress (I) would not shake hands with the B.J.P. and would bring down the Government though no-confidence motion later on because we had lost majority. We were aware of the result but we wanted to show the people... (Interruptions) But we stood the ground. We wanted to tell the people of the country, who were their real friends and who were their real enemies. Had we not done that the people would have remained ignorant... (Interruptions) Mr. Khurana, I am not accusing you... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Shahi Imam is your friend.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : We go hand in hand with both Hindus and Muslims, but your party is the admirer of Nathuram Godse. Please do not raise this matter here... (Interruptions)... Sir, when on November 7, 1990 the National Front Government was in office, we were expecting.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is Mr. Nathuram Mirdha, there is a reference to his name sake.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am referring the Nathuram Godse. Sir, I was saying that at least people like us did not expect that Congress (I) would bring down our Government on November 7, 1990 on those issues. If they wanted to bring down our Government they could do so by bringing a 'No-confidence Motion' after two days. But they did not want it. With the result they had to face the consequences though they have bagged quite a few seats in the South, and this may be the result of sympathy wave started after the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi or because of some other factors. In Andhra Pradesh the elections for 17 seats were held on 20 May 1991. Congress (I) just won 2 seats and in the June elections Telugu Desam, a constituent of National Front, won only 2 seats out of 24 seats. And so far as the North India is concerned Congress (I) must analyse the

causes of their outright defeat? It is time for you for undertake an analysis. North India was your vote Bank....

AN HON. MEMBER : Your party was also wiped out in North India.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : If bagging of just one seat in Bihar is a matter of satisfaction to Congress (I), then let it be so. In U.P. the Congress (I) was completely wiped out. Sir, I want to tell the Hon. Prime Minister, that it is a subject for introspection for the Congress (I) as to why the vote bank of the party, which it nursed for quite a long period viz. minorities and downtroddens, got disillusioned and drifted away from the Congress (I). Another subject for analysis is, why did the leaders of the stature of Shri Jagannath Mishra, Shri N. D. Tiwari, Dr. Rajindra Kumar Bajpayee and others met their Waterloo in Bihar and U.P. Sir, I want to state... (Interruptions) I am also saying the same thing.

In Bihar we raised the issue of social justice which prevailed over Ram-Temple issue but in U.P. it went into the background. I assure you that in the next election "Jai Siya Ram" slogan will not gain prominence over Mandal Commission issue and you will not be able to reap any benefit because of it. Sir, my submission is that the Government talks of principles and values but have no faith in what they say.

You passed and implemented anti-defection bill. Why did not the Congress (I) itself muster enough courage with 212 members in the last Lok Sabha to form the Government, after the fall of the National Front Government on account of withdrawal of support by the B.J.P. Why did they encourage on other party to form government through defection? What is the present strength of the Congress (I). At that time it had 212 members and now 224. Now the Congress (I) is seeking our support to form Government. Why did not the Congress (I) form Government with 212 members, but instead stated that it would form Government only if the party got majority of its own... (Interruptions)... I am saying the same thing. Sir, I advise Congress

(I) not to talk of principles and ideologies. A little while ago Mr. Arjun Singh was referring to the work done by Congress (I) since independence. 44 years have elapsed since independence. Every child grows but if a 44-year old man looks like a toddler then he cannot be treated as a healthy person. 44-year old man must be six feet in height but not 3 feet. The Government claims that the nation has progressed but upto 3 feet only and not upto 6 feet. It means country has not progressed to the desired extend. The Government conveniently forgets that out of 5,76,916 villages in the country 2 lakh villages have not been provided drinking water facilities. In these villages there are common ponds for drinking water for both the human beings and animals and still the Government claims that we are progressing. Even today, in reply to a question, you as the Minister of Human Resources Development have stated that 47 per cent population in the country is illiterate. Even after 44 years of independence 48 per cent population is illiterate. Is this the progress? In our country one crore persons are blind—is this the progress? People in the country are dying of leprosy, even then you claim that we are progressing. Sir, the Government claims that the nation is progressing, but I say that we are lagging behind. Every one knows that night soil of one is carired on head by another one. Have you any scheme for the abolition of this inhuman practice within six or 12 months (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did not you people do anything in this regard ? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Golden era can be brought if the present Government adheres to the policies initiated by my party. Where is Mr. Sitaram Kesri, who makes hulla-baloo about the implementation of Mandal Commission reoprt. Even today's reply is meaningless. In reply to a question the Government has expresed its helplessness regarding the implementation of the Mandal Commission report and pretexted that the matter is *subjudice* in the Supreme Court but the newspapers carry reports that it will be implemented. Even the common list of State backward classes and the backward classes

mentioned in the Mandal Commission report, prepared by us, has not been published till today. Even then the Government promises to implement Mandal Commission report. Sir, therefore, I was saying (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Mr. Paswan, you raised the issue of carrying night soil by human beings. A progressive programme to end this practice was started by Congress (I) Government in Karnataka.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Whole of the country has been under the rule of the Congress Government. Only in 1967, in some State the Opposition came to the power for the first time. For twenty years your party ruled in every State. Why did not you introduce land reforms? Why did not you abolish the system of carrying night sold on head? In today's independent India, children die of hunger and mothers throw their kids in the wells because they are unable to feed them. All this happens even today (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us not paint a very wrong picture of the country. Can he quote any example where a child has been thrown into the well ? (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : I can quote. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : No, it is not there. Don't paint a wrong picture. This is too much; it is not there (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a women, named Omvati, committed suicide alongwith her three children. Everybody knows that she committed suicide alongwith her children because of her inability to face hunger and poverty (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not claiming that. (*Interruptions*) But, let us not paint a wrong picture of the country that the children are thrown into the well. This condition is not there in the country. (*Interruptions*) (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Shri Pilot wants, I am ready to accept the challenge to prove that not one but dozens of children are thrown into the wells because of starvation. Mothers kill their children because of these conditions. What do you talk ?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just three days back, a woman named Omvati committed suicide along with her three children. (*Interruptions*) ..

...

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is a communication gap.... (*Interruptions*)....

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I will conclude within ten minutes. If I use an unparliamentary word you may check me. But if the hon. Minister has any objection on what I submit, he may challenge me, I would be ready to meet the challenge (*Interruptions*).... You have not seen poverty. You visit that area in Bihar to which Shri Soren and Shri Mandal belong, even today the people of that area tie a piece of bamboo stick whenever a person breaks his leg. No hospital is there even today. You can see the deplorable condition of Bastar, even today the people of that area drink contaminated water which inducts germs into their bodies. They are living in such poor conditions.... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : Today, you are reminded of poverty. For eleven months you were not aware of it. (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Till now, this Government has been dancing to the

tune of Tatas and Birlas. When you do justice to the poor you will also have to meet the fate which Government of National Front had met. You should always remember that it is not easy to do justice to the poor, though it is easy to speak of these things. (*Interruptions*) Today, all the capitalists are with Congress. (*Interruptions*) Congress has been in power till now. Now the Government is changing from anarchy to democracy. It is for the first time that it has tried to change to democracy. (*Interruptions*) ..

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR) : You may say anything but we will have to go by the thought content? Have you gone bankrupt? Deaths may take place but we have to see as what are the reasons behind these deaths. In order to meet the requirement of the population of 34 crores foodgrains had to be imported, whereas now we have 20 million tonnes of foodgrains in buffer stock even after meeting the requirements of 85 crores of people. You must keep in mind the progress we have made.... (*Interruptions*) It is not correct to say that we have not made progress.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Credit goes to the farmers and I am thankful to Shri Jakhra for what he has said. However, in 1977 when I was elected to this House I had asked a question about India's total foreign debt and the reply was Rs. 21 thousand crore. In 1980 when the same question was raised, the answer was that not a single penny had been taken as loan during 1977-79. But how is it that in 1982 the amount of foreign debt increased to Rs. 23,000 crore and in 1985 to Rs. 4500 crore. Foreign debt at present is to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh crore. What did you do with that money? (*Interruptions*) I think you have done nothing except increasing the assets of Tatas and Birlas. You have mortgaged the country. Foreign debt has increased to Rs. one lakh crore and even then you have not made provision for drinking water in the rural areas. You have not opened schools and hospitals in villages. You were talking of our eleven months' rule. If you complete the works started by us during our eleven months' rule the country would make great progress within a period of five years (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that our Government was voted out of power on three issues. First one was secularism. There is no doubt that communal forces in the country are raising their head and are strengthening themselves. There are such parties in the country that when I went for my election campaign (Interruptions)

.....

During electioneering when I visited the constituency of Shri Sharad Pawar. I heard leaders of Shiv Sena openly declaring that if their Government came to power they would remove the statue of Mahatama Gandhi and install the statue of Nathuram Godse. However the next day, Shri Lal K. Advani contradicted the statement. I am thankful to him for this. But again the leaders of Shiv Sena repeated that whatever they had stated was true and Shri Advani was nobody to interpret their statements. There was not a single newspaper which did not report this news item. Shri Advani himself is aware of it.... (Interruptions)....

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim) : No statement to this effect was made, I refute this statement.... (Interruptions)....

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words to my Congress colleagues, that so far as communalism is concerned, they cannot claim that they have clean hands. So far as Babri Masjid issue is concerned, they committed the very first blunder by laying the foundation stone there. They cannot deny this fact. Whenever, such occasion comes, there is not much difference between Cong. (I) and BJP. They raise the bogey of threat to the Hindu nation in the name of communalism RSS is the first to come to their rescue. Even today, they are having secret understanding but in future it is bound to come to light. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that in 1980 on Bhindranwala issue, Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee had said that people should not indulge in the politics of religion. Do not carry on political activities from the Golden Temple. My submission that when it was not fair to indulge in poli-

tics from the Golden Temple, then it is also not fair to play politics in the name of temple. Both are wrong .. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Paswanji, don't link it with the temple, link it with Jama Masjid. You surrendered before the Imam.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Prime Minister of a secular country meets the Shankaracharya, bows to the Pope, meets a Muslim leader, that does not mean communalism in a Secular State.... (Interruptions)....

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to my colleagues that this country is like a garden and all of us in Parliament are like gardeners.

I agree with Shri Saifuddin Soz when he said that he goes to mosque as a Muslim devotee but in Parliament he came to Parliament as an MP, as a representative. Therefore, I would request all the Members to nourish the country like a gardner, only then the country will prosper every flower will have opportunity to bloom. This country has Hindus, Sikhs, Christians downtrodden and Brahamins also. You talk of a Hindu nation. I would like to ask you whether it is not a Hindu nation now ? (Interruptions) I will take an active part in the discussion when the resolution on Ram Janam Bhoomi—Babri Masjid will come up. However, today, I would only submit that even today ours is a Hindu nation. Does anyone, whether it is the Prime Minister, President, Vice-President, Chief Justice or Chief Election Commissioner of India belong to a minority community ? All are Hindus. Which nation do you want to create ? What type of Hindu nation do you want ? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) : If the head of a country is Hindu, does that mean that it is a Hindu nation ? If the leader of his party is Hindu does that mean that his is a Hindu party. This is wrong. People will start calling Janata Party, a Hindu party. He should think before saying anything.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, religion is a separate thing and nationality is a separate thing. Who is a national and who is a foreigner? The person who is prepared to sacrifice his life for the country is a true national, and the person who is a traitor may be called a foreigner. If someone asks me, 'who was the greatest patriot', I will name Shri Abdul Hamid, who was given the highest award—the 'Param Veer Chakra'—for his courage during the Indo-Pak war of 1965. Sardar Bhagat Singh was another great patriot, who merrily faced the gallows. The biggest traitor is the person who accumulates wealth of the country in foreign banks and makes money as a middleman in Bofors deal (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country is based on secularism and social justice. We cannot leave it. During these 43 years of independence, you have talked a lot about the backwards and scheduled castes....

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member, please conclude. You are a very good parliamentarian.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude within 5 minutes. A lot is said about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But even after 43 years of independence, everybody is aware that there is increase in the naxalite activities. Have you ever thought as to why naxalite activities are increasing in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar? You are trying to kill the mosquitoes only. You can kill mosquitoes with D.D.T. but until the dirty drains are cleaned, it will continue to breed mosquitoes, even if you kill lakhs of mosquitoes. From where these problems of naxalites, Bodo Land and Jharkhand are arising? They could not get justice even after these 44 years of independence and were tolerating injustice in one form or the other. Therefore, they have only two ways—one is of non-violence and the other is violence. When the issue cannot be settled peacefully they resort to violence. Don't think that people, who are meek, do not have heart or feel pain. You should remember that your party is bound to disintegrate if you implement the report of the Mandal Commission. No one wants to live in this darkness. This is not so simple. Those who

have ruled over the poor and the backward for thousands of years, are not going to leave this practice easily. Today, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Naik, belongs to a Banjara Community and Shri Advani appointed a Kurmi as the Chief Minister (Interruptions) In Maharashtra, Shivaji, Sahuji, Mahatma Phule and Dr. Ambedkar brought social revolution. In South, this revolution was started by Periyar and carried on upto Annadurai (Interruptions) The Congressmen were the first to oppose Mandal Commission, and as a result, they were wiped out from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. B.J.P. was also wiped out from Bihar. Shri Advani was arrested in the constituency from where I have won (Interruptions) The person, who laid the foundation stone contested against me and secured third place. Advaniji and Atalji went to this constituency but in vain (Interruptions) Because they have opposed the Mandal Commission. I would only like to submit that we cannot leave the issue of social justice. You have said about providing "power to the people". I would like to amend it as "power to the poor". Power to the people means people like Tatas and Birlas. Whenever you refer to power to the people, you should talk about providing power to the poor. During our regime, the labour participation in Management Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and I remember that even the trade union leaders belonging to the Congress Party and the B.J.P. were in favour of referring it to a Select Committee. You will not implement it because it is our commitment to provide social justice, secularism and power to the poor. It is immaterial whether the number of our MPs is 56 or it is only six... (Interruptions). This is our basic struggle. Sita was kidnapped ... (Interruptions) ... Leave this topic, but in the name of Rama you cannot mislead the people for long. The issue should be of social justice, secularism and power to the poor. You will have to pay attention to the farmers and the labourers and should not give importance to Tatas and Birlas. You must take oath to have rule of the farmers and the labourers ... (Interruptions) ... Not only the downtrodden and the minorities but the people like Dayanand Saraswati, Buddha, Gandhi and Vivekananda also

fought for social justice and now Shri V. P. Singh is fighting for it ... (*Interruptions*) ... I am saying why Shri V. P. Singh is being abused. He belongs neither to the backward classes nor to the minorities, but even then he is being abused, because he tried to implement the report of the Mandal Commission and tried to maintain secularism by saying that the Mosque should be kept intact. A lot depends upon the reply, that is to be given by the Hon. Prime Minister, regarding the Government's stand in this regard, because the Uttar Pradesh Government says that they will demolish the Mosque

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : This has never been said. He is misleading.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I would like to know from the B.J.P. leaders whether they have not said that the temple will be constructed by removing the Mosque.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Just now the hon. Member has alleged that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has said that the Mosque will be demolished. I would like to challenge him where this has been said.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : 'Gur khao gulgule se purhaze' ... (*Interruptions*) Is it not true that the BJP and the Government of U.P. want to construct a temple at the same site, where the Shilanyas Ceremony had been performed ? If this is not correct, they should spell out their programme.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : It is wrong to say that the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has spoken of demolishing the Mosque and he wants to incite communal feeling by saying such things.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Is it not true that Shri V. P. Singh had said that there was no mosque, in Ayodhya. When there is no mosque, the question of demolishing it does not arise.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It is very good, if the Members of the BJP say

that no temple will be constructed by demolishing the Mosque. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I think we have a lot of discussion on this issue and Shri Paswan is able enough in expressing his views in a few words. Please conclude.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I was saying about the attitude of the present Government and about the understanding, they have reached with the BJP during the last two three days for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker. I would like to submit if the National Front and the Left Parties wanted to elect their own candidates for the posts, they would have done so, but I have already said it in the very beginning that both the Congress and the BJP are equally poisonous to us. Therefore, we are not ready to enter into any agreement with anyone of them. (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : When Shri V. P. Singh was the Prime Minister and we were supporting him, we were all right. But, when we withdrew our support, we have become like poison for them.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA : They came to us with folded hands for our Party's support.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : We were not like poison to them, when their Government continued for 11 months and they remained in power with our support.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in those 11 months, we were like Lord Shiva and were drinking their poison.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh) : How can they talk of justice now, when they themselves have caused maximum damage to the scheduled castes ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the present Congress Government has no programme before it regarding social justice, secularism and power to the poor. I don't know what will be the reply of the Hon. Prime Minister and therefore, I and my party totally oppose this motion.

[English]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the noisy speeches what I am going to say is like an antidote. (*Interruptions*) I rise to give my supreme support to the motion of the Prime Minister. I am not abusing anybody. I have never been a member of the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*) I am the senior-most Member of this House. For the last 40 years, I have been associated with the Nehru family.

I cannot understand the innumerable oddities which Shri Advani has mentioned. The supreme oddity is that in one breath he said that he was opposing the Motion, and in the other breath he said that the Motion will not be lost because nobody wanted the Government to fall.

And another supreme oddity is, here is a party that sits in the Opposition committed to the extreme form of religious fundamentalism. That is what I do not understand. They had taken an oath that they would support secularism but they preach bitter hatred against one particular religion and the largest minority in India.

May I say this that while the Nehru era was there, democracy was in its best form. May I also say this, that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was hailed in the British Press as the 'Iron Lady' as the Iron Lady who controls the largest democracy in the world and she was the only democratic leader in the world who controlled inflation. That was Indira Gandhi. She was hailed in the World Press also as the Iron Lady. I was at one time a student of Economics but given it up later. Now I see a number of economists who are giving divergent opinions. As a lawyer I know that one lawyer can take care of one side of a case and another can really reject it completely.

I have some very good friends in America. One of those friends sent me three books. In one of those books the author talks about the effects of the recent war in the middle-east. The unemployment rate has gone up tremendously. In America many people are unemployed now. Many people are sleeping on the streets and getting their food from the dust-bins of five-star hotels.

May I say this, that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was presiding over the Centenary Annual General meeting of the All India Anglo-Indian Association, she mentioned—I had the privilege of being the elected President of the institution that celebrated its centenary in 1976—that Mr. Frank Anthony refused to allow his community to be referred to as a backward community; he never allowed it to be branded as a backward class. What I say is this. Here are some people who, because of their considerable contribution to the development of India, refuse to be branded as backward.

I give here an example of their gallantry. In the Kashmir conflict, when the tribals were a few miles away from Srinagar the infiltrators were driven away by the Indian Air Force which was manned by people of my community. Half of the gallantry awards were given to Anglo-Indian fighter pilots. The task that you have undertaken Mr. Prime Minister is gigantic and unusual. We talk of a nation but we are much more than a nation; we are a sub-continent. In fact, we have 179 languages and 500 dialects and patois. That is the extent to which you have to control this country. I wish you well. Although the five Prime Ministers have always recommended me for nomination to the first Anglo-Indian seat in the Lok Sabha they never asked me to join the Congress. This was the tribute to their sense of secularism.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House agrees to sit until this item is disposed of.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, it is agreed. Now the Prime Minister.

(// **THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and given me invaluable views, opinions, guidelines, admonitions, etc., etc. I am grateful to them because we stand at a point in the history of this country, where all these become relevant just because we fall short by ten or twelve votes. That is the immediate reason. But, Sir, that is not really the reason which I see from the experience

of the elections. Before the elections we know that a lot was being written and said about a hung parliament. Even before the elections were announced, wise leaders of this country warned that the days of massive majorities are over. This country should know, the people should know what to expect in future and they should also be mentally and politically prepared to face situations where no single party would get the majority and be able to form the Government. It is not that this was unanticipated. These situations were anticipated and I am sure each of the political parties in this country had anticipated —not necessarily was sure about it but had anticipated in passing, my party certainly did. And in that view, we had to consider how this party would function or the Government of this party would function if the people voted it to power. I was asked times without number, Sir, by pressmen during the campaigns, whether I believed that the Congress party would get a majority. I said: "yes". The next question was, if you do not get a majority, what will you do? The answer was: "I would not say anything about a hypothetical question. I am sure that I am going to get a majority. That was what any leader of a party going to elections would say. At the same time, I made it very clear because of the warnings uttered by our wise leaders that whether I get ten more or ten less, it does not matter so much to me, my style of functioning is to be one of consensus. I said this. I have gone on record publicly to say that I will not ride rough-shod, the Congress party would not ride rough-shod and we would like to create areas of agreement. These were the words that I had used.

18.00 hrs.

We would like to keep areas of disagreement aside because we have both areas. And the delicate situation, the very dangerous situation in which the country finds itself today demands this approach of all parties and I said certainly of my party. I agree that this is going to be my approach never mind whether we get ten less or ten more. Even if we get 300 we cannot solve the problems just by the strength of numbers. That time has gone. The problems of the country are much too

complicated for one party or one party Government to go ahead single-handedly to try to solve them. It will help if you have a majority. It will be a little difficult if you do not have a majority. But in any case, to say that if I have a majority I need not consult any one else and I will consult only if I fail short would be wrong. That has not been my approach.

On the fourth day of my assumption of office because one or two days were spent in giving portfolios, I had separate meetings with revered leaders of the opposition parties. All of them have worked with me. We have worked together. I have very good relations with each one of them. So I called them. They were good enough to come. So far as Mr. Chandra Sekhar is concerned, I called on him as is the custom. We discussed generally about how to go about it. Because we are ten short, it did not deter me from forming a government and it did not deter me from going ahead with my consultations in general with all the parties. And I am glad that the response was encouraging. The realisation that today the mandate of the people, whatever it may be, positively or negatively is not for going to them again. This mandate has gone home. It has been realised by all parties, all Members. And apart from the other impracticability of having elections in the next two or three months the political message was clear that you do not expect a massive majority hereafter but you do try to run a Government and solve the problems of the people which are crying for solution.

You cannot be harping on what you do not agree with. Keep them aside and go ahead and serve the people.

So my interpretation of the result is this. The people have come back to the Congress but with a warning. They say, yes, Congress will form the Government but Congress will not ride rough shod. The Congress will have to try its very best to find a consensus with other parties. But still the people said, if there is a party in which we have faith that it will run the Government, it is the Congress Party and no other party.

Having said that I would certainly agree that the consensus that we need could elude us sometimes. Suppose I want a constitutional amendment which my party considers very important, it is obvious that I cannot bring it unless Advaniji agrees, unless Vishwanathji agrees, unless other friends like Indrajitji and Somnathji agree or at least I have enough agreements to push it through even if there is a little disagreement here and there. It happened before. In 1977 the Janata Party had a massive majority in this House and the Congress had an equally massive majority in the other House. From the 42nd to the 44th amendments we held discussions, negotiations. We were members in the opposition at that time. We said: "We will not allow this to go through unless you allow that to go through." So after a good deal of negotiation we agreed ultimately on the 44th amendment. So that is how many of the provisions which were brought in the 42nd amendment got modified in the 44th amendment. That is the only way of running the government in this country successfully hereafter. I believe that. Unless the people in their wisdom again give a massive mandate to one of the parties I do not see any other way of running the government.

On the fifth day when we had individual discussions, I called the leaders to come for a joint meeting where the absolutely desperate economic situations in the country, which brooks no delay at all, I want that situation to be explained by my Finance Minister. I could have waited. In fact I would have waited had the situation been not as desperate as that. Today it is the 15th of July. If those measures had not been taken on the 15th of July—it was clear, absolutely certain—that India was going to become a defaulter. Once you become a defaulter what happens to the country, what happens to the economy is well-known. I do not have to describe it. What happens to inflation, what happens to your credibility, what happens to your credit worthiness, what happens to all the deposits which the N.R.Is have put in your banks in the confidence that this Government would be stable, any Government in India would be stable and their money would not be jeopardized. There would be a run on these banks and where

would be? Therefore, the absolute urgency of the situation made me request these friends to come and have a little chat, a sitting with my Finance Minister at which all this was explained. Now, we did not tell them two things. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has complained about those two things not having been told to them in so many words, but I do not plead guilty in that. When a step like adjustment of exchange rate is taken, I do not think that we could tell that to anyone in advance. I know they are all my friends. I know I need their support. I know if they want to bring the Government down they can. Even so, I would say that it is neither fair for them to ask for these two decisions to send gold outside to be deposited in a bank, so that you can immediately take some money which you need so badly. About those two decisions, it was not fair, it would not be fair on their part to ask and it would not be fair at all on my part to divulge at that stage. All the other measures which were really written about in newspaper times without number. For months and months they were being discussed. Panel discussions took place. So, it is not as if the measures which we have taken just dropped from the heaven overnight, we were not even three-four days old, how could we prepare all those papers? The papers were ready. The decisions had not been taken and personally I think they were not taken, they could not be taken for very valid reasons. The Governments the Chandra Shekharji's Government was not in a position to take those decisions and it is as well that they did not take those decisions. The result was that the accumulated decision making fell on our head and we had no time to lose and, therefore, we had to take all these decisions.

Now, it was not a piecemeal approach at all. We have taken all the decisions. There is only one thing now which is to come before the people, but it will have to come before the House since the Parliament is in Session and that is the Industrial Policy reforms. I am sure that in the next two or three days we are going to give final touches to it and it will come before the House and it will go before the people. But to say that it is a piecemeal approach, it is not correct. It has very

much to do with industrialisation, and the products of industrialisation being sent in trade and export matters. So, there is a multi-faceted thing and which is inter-disciplinary, and it is not a decision or a series of decisions taken within five or six days in isolation. They are not decisions in isolation. They emanated from the same decision or same approach to the problems that are facing today. Now, what have I done? What has the Government done? We know that there are no alternatives to what we have done. We have only salvaged the prestige of this country.

"Sarvanashe Samutpanne ardh tyajati Paaditah."

This is precisely what we have done. I do not say that our economy has been booming or is going to boom immediately. What I am saying is *sarvanashe samutpanne*. What would have happened today if we had not done that? We have done it so as to salvage the economy. Naturally there is a long distance to go. This is not all. This is not the final solution, this is only the beginning. If you do not have a beginning, you cannot have an end. Therefore, the journey, the mahaprasthan starts today after we have taken these decisions. These decisions have not been criticised ... (Interruptions). And what has been the result? This is what I want our friends to understand. What has been the result in the atmosphere? What has been the change in the atmosphere? Within the last one week, the Finance Minister has received literally hundreds of messages from the NRIs abroad saying that they are going to support India now. They are not going to pull their moneys back. People have come from other countries to say : we are here to trade with you let us enter a long-term agreement. Within the next few weeks we will be entering long-term agreements to supply things to other countries and they might be in a mood to give us some money in advance also to tide over the crisis in which we find ourselves today. Now, these are the immediate fall outs of the decisions taken.

As I said, these decisions are not without hazards. These decisions are not unqualified decisions and I cannot say, I can-

not guarantee that these decisions will not bring their own distress and their own disadvantage. But that is where the Congress manifesto and the history of the Congress, the party that runs the Government, comes into the picture. It is not Mr. Manmohan Singh. Manmohan Singh plus Mahatama Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and we, the small people on whom the mantle has fallen, this is a combination. Here is a person who knows what is to be done and here we are who know what the people want. There will be a marriage between the two. There is absolutely no doubt about it. We will not pursue anything which will be against the national interest or against the programmes of the Congress meant for the poor. This is the guarantee that I can give to this House. We go by the manifesto.

Just two days back ... (Interruptions)
Just day before yesterday, we have given some finishing touches to the new Public Distribution System that we want to bring in to this country. Public Distribution System has been talked about. Except in two or three States, it has not been a success. It has not been cussessfully implemented. For hours and hours we had to go into the loopholes of the Public Distribution System. This would never have happened if it had not been a Government devoted to the poor, devoted to the interests of the poor. So, we had to start work from scratch, begin at the grass-roots. We will see to it that when the programme comes on the ground, this stuff, these essential commodities will certainly reach the last of the Fair Price Shops in the village. That is the nitty-gritty we have gone into. We have not only enunciated principles. We have not only repeated from the paras of the manifesto, we have gone a head and arranged for this. Now, before the House adjourns after the session, I am going to announce those things in this House and in the other House. That is the time frame I have kept before myself. How we are going to reform the Public Distribution System, what is going to come in the place of the ramshackle that you have in the name of Public Distribution system today, these things will be clearly brought before the House. I have committed myself. I am now committing before the House. I have

committed my Government to this course of action. So, first we take this commitment.

As regards the political aspect, I am waiting for this vote to be passed in this House, I should be very plain. I did not want to touch the political aspect before the confidence vote is passed by this House. That is in the fitness of things. That is what political or other propriety demands that I should be armed with a right to run the Government, the mandate to run the Government. Positively or negatively, by whatever means the voting pattern suggests or allows, the Government should be in a position to run from tomorrow so that I take up these matters. Not that I have not done the home work, I have done the home work, but I will start consultations with other party leaders tomorrow. I have spoken to one of the leaders this morning and he said, 'Yes, you are right, we will start our sittings from tomorrow.' I can assure the House that on these very important matters that have so far defied complete solutions, we have to be in touch, we have to discuss, we have to find a consensus and without a consensus it will not be possible to solve those problems for good. Even with consensus, whether we will be able to solve them within the time frame that we have in mind I am doubtful, but at the same time if there is no consensus there will be no solution, I am absolutely clear on that. So, this is going to be the methodology, this is going to be the approach and with this approach I have come to this House because the President asked me to find out whether this House is prepared to let this Government run from tomorrow. This is the *summum bonum* of the whole thing. We have gone into the question of what the Congress Governments have done and what the others have done. We have bandied insults and abuses times without number in the last 40 years. But at the end of 40 years, the people have given this mandate. At the end of 40 years I am sure they must have considered all aspects of Mr. Paswan's diatribe, I have no doubt about it. They have done it and may be they wanted to tell us also that we have not done so well in the past, so beware. Agreed. I agree that this is so. This is a warning, I take it as a chance given by the people to me to mend the Party Gov-

ernment if there have been any lapses, and there have been plenty of lapses in the past; to correct them in time so that this Government will not really be leading to another national disaster. I would not lead to another national disaster, I would take everybody into confidence to the extent it is possible. Still there are areas in which nobody can be taken into confidence. If hon. Members want me to tell them what the budget is going to contain, sorry, I cannot do that, and I am sure I won't be asked such questions. So, let us start with consulting each other. In the process of consultation we will immediately find out, we will come to know what is to be discussed, what is to be kept aside. The area of agreement we will concentrate on; the area of disagreement we will keep aside, if possible. Within the area of agreement we give and take. If there is a view which is better than the Government's view in some respects, I am prepared to take your view and see that what I have started with is modified accordingly. I have no difficulty, I have no inhibition in doing that. That will be the approach. So, this is the approach with which I am entreating this House. I have come to this House with this motion. Whether it is confidence or not, whether in 15 days you could judge, whether you could really judge what we are going to do in future, all this is there, you can ask yourself all these questions to which you may or may not find answers. But at the end of the day you have to vote on this. That is what is before you, that is the vote. That is the thing I am concerned with. I have to run the Government tomorrow, I cannot have the debating society *ad hauseam*. We can debate, we can debate the lapses, we can debate the plus points, the minus points, all these are all right, but the point is that the Government has to run tomorrow and by common consent, as far as I could remember, all sections of the House and the people themselves want that there should be a Government and we should not go back to them with a beggar's bowl saying, "Well, we are not able to run the Government but still give us votes again. This kind of thing they will not tolerate." That is why we are here discussing, debating on this motion and this is what is what I beg of you to consider as the most crucial aspect of the voting today.

Sir, about Assam I just wanted to give a little clarification. It is said that there was a general amnesty and all that was done wrongly. I have to tell the House that we have a State Government there which is dealing with this problem. Left to myself, I would let the State Government deal with the problem without interfering, without taking an initiative from Delhi itself and creating more confusion in the short run. I would see how the State Government deals with the situation, I would not like to come to any hasty conclusion about that. What Mr. Saikia, the Chief Minister before the election did was that he gave a commitment to the people that those against whom there are no cases pending or only small, petty cases are pending—if I have understood his report correctly—will be released. That is what he has done after assuming power. It is not an amnesty in the sense in which those against whom heinous offences are there, have been released. It is not like that. He made a commitment. There was nothing of this abduction in the picture at that time. So, after the abduction, he has naturally started efforts to see that those who have been abducted are not killed. One person has been killed already; we do not know under what circumstances he has been killed. But his first priority is to save the lives of these people and if any exchange or any releases are necessary in order to do that, then as a responsible Chief Minister he will do that. We should watch the situation for some more time before pronouncing a verdict on what has been done. It is not a question of general amnesty that everybody is being released as a *quid pro quo*. As I said, it is not a *quid pro quo*. It is an one sided commitment which we gave before the election and which he has implemented after the election. But the rest, it is a question of negotiation and that is going on. That is how I understand. I also understand that the local units of all the parties whose leaders have criticised this decision today are in favour of this decision. They have passed a resolution. I have got a copy of that resolution. So, there seems to be some hiatus between what the leaders here think and what their junior partners there think. You may better check up with them. I have an authority that there is a resolution. A resolution has been passed

with the signatures of the leaders of all the parties, not just Mr Saikia himself. So, I would like to place that before the House and that would explain all these things.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Banskura) : What is there in the resolution?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is an appeal to both sides in this resolution, asking the ULFA to respond to the steps taken by the Government and release of TADA detainees. The signatories include representatives from all the national political parties including those at the national level appear to be critical of the offer of release. This is what I said. So, it is all right, I mean if the local units think in a particular way we should respect the views of the local units because they know where the shoe pinches. So, let them do it. They are doing in a joint manner. I think the Chief Minister is taking others into confidence evidently and they have come out with this joint statement. So, let us wait and let us not pronounce anything just now.

Sir, about the industrial reforms, I said they are still in the offing. In the next two or three days we will come out with them. But as always happens, three or four newspapers have come out with versions which do not tally entirely with each other and any intelligent guess is possible to bring all those things that have appeared in the papers. So, let us not go by what has been contained in the newspapers. What I would say is that we are deregulating the economy, but at our own pace. We welcome foreign investment, but on our terms and in areas we deem important and critical. This is the cardinal principle subject to which we are doing this. If we consider that in an area no industrialisation is necessary or if it is injurious from the point of view of a developing country—and we can conceive of many such situations where it may not be injurious from their point of view in their countries, but it is certainly injurious from our point of view in our country—the Government reserves the right to stop that kind of industry from coming here. It is not as though we have opened up to an extent where everybody is welcome to come and do everything here. It is not

ossible. So, bulk of our controls, we have found have hampered the economic activities in the past. This has been the experience. Time has come according to the Government and according to everyone because this change is sweeping the whole world. I do not want to say anything about Comrade Gorbachev and what is happening in other countries. All this has been said already. People are more knowledgeable than myself on what is happening in the Soviet Union. That has been spoken. So, I do not have to repeat all that we cannot keep out of this change, this complete global sweeping change that is coming. May-be in the manner in which we manage the change in this country, we may be committing mistakes. I am not quite sure that others are not committing mistakes. But I do not want to commit. So, let us find out. You are authorities on this. I am prepared to sit with you and discuss what we did, what we should do and what needs to be done. BJP friends also can tell us what needs not to be done, all that. Let us come to an understanding of what should be done in pursuance of this great change which you cannot ignore and if we ignore, we do it at our peril. We will be simply isolated in the world and we do not want this isolation to come to India. That is why, there is so much of area in which we could come to an agreement, to an understanding and I can assure you that I will keep my mind open. The Government mind will be absolutely open to new ideas, new innovative ideas that may be coming from any quarter. This is the spirit in which we are approaching the problems of the country.

I need not reply to all the points that have been raised, some of them are relevant but you know in such a long debate, some irrelevant things also slip in. Nothing can be done about them. You will pardon me if I do not really follow those hon. Members, I do not chase them into those fields which I consider irrelevant.

Thank you very much. I command this Motion for the acceptance of the House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House expresses its confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, As Division Numbers have not so far been allotted to Members, it is not possible to hold the Division by the Automatic Vote Recording Machine. Division will now take place under Rule 367AA by distribution of slips.

Members will be supplied at their seats with 'Aye'/'No' printed slips for recording their votes. 'Aye' slips are printed on one side in green, both in English and Hindi and 'No' in red on its reverse. On these slips, Members may kindly record votes of their choice by signing and writing their *identity card numbers*, names, constituency and State/Union Territory and date legibly at the places specified on the slip. (*Interruptions*) Or else, you can write your names at least. Members who desire to record 'Abstention' may ask for the 'Abstention' slip which is in yellow colour. Immediately after recording his vote, each Member should pass on his slip to the Division Clerk who will call upon his seat to collect the same for handing over to the Officers at the Table. Members are requested to fill in only one slip for the division.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Well, hon. Members I think the Hindi version of this statement is available to you. I will again read it out. To be more exact, you can put on your earphone. You would get word-by-word translation of what I am reading

here again because if I just translate, there may be a slip here and there. Well, I will repeat it again. If you want, I can translate word-by-word. But that would be more correct. I will read it out again.

As Division Numbers have not so far been allotted to Members, it is not possible to hold the Division by the Automatic Vote Recording Machine. Division will now take place under Rule 367AA by distribution of slips.

Members will be supplied at their seats with 'Aye'/'No' printed slips for recording their votes. 'Aye' slips are printed on one side in green, both in English and Hindi and 'No' in red on its reverse. On these slips, Members may kindly record votes of their choice by signing and writing their identity card numbers. If they do not remember their identity card Nos., they can write their names, constituency and State/Union Territory and date legibly at the places specified on the slip. Members who desire to record 'Abstention' may ask for the 'Abstention' slip which is in yellow colour. Immediately after record his vote, each Member should pass on his slip to the Division Clerk who will call upon his seat to collect the same for handing over to the Officers at the Table. Members are requested to fill in only one slip for the Division.

[Translation]

I would like to speak in Hindi. The electronic voting device is not working and the division numbers have not been allotted to the Members. Therefore, you will be given a slip and you have to write your name on it. The slips would be in two colours—green and red. Whatever you want to write, whether Ayes or Noes, you can write. If you want to write on both the slips, you can do so. You have to write your name, State/UT and Identity Card No. ... (*Interruptions*).

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, he has got neither any identity nor any State because he is a nominated Member. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Thereafter you may record 'Aye' or 'No'. He will be provided with another slip in yellow colour.

You may vote according to your choice. Our staff members will collect it from you and then the slips will be counted. Hereafter the result will be announced. The 'Aye' slips are printed in green letters and 'No' in red. The 'Abstention' slip is in yellow colour. I think this explanation is enough.

[English]

The question is :

That the following motion moved by the Prime Minister be adopted:—

"That this House expresses its confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Now Division—Let the slips be distributed.

AYES

[18.46 hrs.

Div. No. 1]

Ahamed, Shri E. (Manjeri)

Ahirwar, Shri Anand (Sagar).

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin (Hanamkonda).

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar (Mayiladuturai)

Anbarasu Era, Shri (Madras Central)

Annayagari, Shri Sai Pratap (Rajampet)

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated Anglo-Indian)

Antulay, Shri A. R. (Kulaba)

Arunachalam, Shri M. (Tenkasi)

Asokaraj, Shri A. (Perambalur)

Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi (Tiruchendur)

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata (Calcutta-South)

Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar (Chandigarh)

Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh (Faridabad)

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar (Balaghat)

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri (Mayurbhanj)

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan (Andaman-Nicobar)

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari (Sikkim)

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram (Sarangarh)

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu (Sambalpur)

- Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B. (Satara)**
 Bhonsle, Shri Tejsinghrai (Ramtek)
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh (Jhabua)
 Birbal, Shri (Ganganagar)
 Buta Singh, Shri (Jalore)
 Chacko, Shri P. C. (Trichur)
 Chaliha, Shri Kirip (Guwahati)
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal (Durg)
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham
 (Sriperumbudur)
 Charles, Shri A. (Trivendrum)
 Chaudhri, Shri Narain Singh (Hissar)
 Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prakash (Ambala)
 Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari (Dhule)
 Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D. (Karad)
 Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai
 (Anand)
 Chennithala, Shri Ramesh (Kottayam)
 Chidambaram, Shri P. (Sivaganga)
 Chinta Mohan, Dr. (Tirupathi)
 Chowdhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
 (Malda)
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai (Dohad)
 Deka, Shri Prabin (Mangaldoi)
 Delkar, Shri Mohan (Dadra and Nagar
 Haveli)
 Dennis, Shri N. (Nagercoil)
 Deora, Shri Murli (Bombay South)
 Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao (Washim)
 Dev, Shri Santosh Mohan (Tripura
 West)
 Devarajan, Shri B. (Rasipuram)
 Devi, Maharani Bibhu Kumari (Tripura
 East)
 Dighe, Shri Sharad (Bombay-North
 Central)
 Digvijaya Singh, Shri (Rajgarh)
 Diwan, Shri Pawan (Mahasamund)
- Dutt, Shri Sunil (Bombay-North)
 Farook, Shri M. O. H. (Pondicherry)
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar (Udupi)
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaisinghrai (Kolhapur)
 Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath (Berham-
 pur)
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai (Mandvi)
 Gangula, Shri Prathap Reddy (Nand-
 yal)
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya (Nandar-
 bar)
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok (Jodhpur)
 Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh (Dibru-
 garh)
 Giriappa, Shri C. P. Mudala (Chitra-
 durga)
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun (Kaliabor)
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar (Koraput)
 Gounder, Shri A. Senapathi (Palani)
 Govindarajulu, Shri R. Kanaga (Siva-
 kasi)
 Gudadinni, Shri B. K. (Bijapur)
 Handigue, Shri Bijoy Krishna (Jorhat)
 Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh (Rohtak)
 Imchalemba, Shri (Nagaland)
 Inderjit, Shri (Darjeeling)
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. (Bangalore
 North)
 Jakhar, Shri Bal Ram (Sikar)
 Janarthanan, Shri M. R. (Tirunelveli)
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram (Vilaspur)
 Jatav, Shri Bare Lal (Morena)
 Jawali, Dr. B. G. (Gulbarga)
 Jayamohan, Shri A. (Tirupattur)
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R. (Arkonam)
 Jhikram, Shri Mohan Lal (Mandla)
 Juvvadi, Shri Chokka Rao (Karim
 Nagar)

- Kahandole, Shri Z. M. (Malegam)
 Kale, Shri Shankar Rao (Kopergaon)
 Kaliaperumal, Shri P. P. (Cuddalore)
 Kamal Nath, Shri (Chindwara)
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas (Bombay-North-East)
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram (Osmanabad)
 Kamson, Prof. M. (Outer Manipur)
 Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham (Srikakulam)
 Karreddula, Kamla Kumari (Bhadra-chalam)
 Kasu, Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy (Narasaraopeta)
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila (Rae Bareli)
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher (Betul)
 Khan, Shri Ayub (Jhunjhunu)
 Khursheed, Shri Salman (Farrukhabad)
 Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna (Anakapalli)
 Krishnaswamy, Shri M. (Vandavasi)
 Ksirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji (Beed)
 Kuli, Shri Balin (Lakhimpur)
 Kumarmangalam, Shri Rangrajan (Salem)
 Kuppuswamy, Shri C. K. (Coimbatore)
 Kurien, Prof. P. J. (Mavelikara)
 Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri (Mukundapuram)
 Lourdusamy, Shri Adaikalaraj (Tiruchirappalli)
 Made Gowda, Shri G. (Mandya)
 Malik, Shri Dharam Pal Singh (Sonapat)
 Mallikarjun, Shri (Mahbubnagar)
 Mallu, Dr. R. (Nagar Kurnool)
 Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao (Tchalkaarnji)
 Marbaniang, Shri Peter G. (Shillong)
 Mathew, Shri Pala K. M. (Idukki)
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan (Bhilwara)
 Meena, Shri Bheru Lal (Salumbar)
 Meghe, Shri Datta (Nagpur)
 Mirdha, Shri Nathuram (Nagaur)
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas (Barmer)
 Muniyappa, Shri K. H. (Kolar)
 Muraleedharan, Shri K. (Calicut)
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara (Kankapura)
 Murugesan, Shri N. (Karur)
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas (Chimur)
 Naik, Sh. A. Venkatesh (Raichur)
 Naik, Shri G. Devraya (Kanara)
 Naikar, Shri D. K. (Dharwad, North)
 Nandi, Shri Yellaiah (Siddipet)
 Narayanan, Shri K. R. (Ottapalam)
 Narayanan, Shri P. G. (Gobichettiyalayam)
 Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba (Khed)
 Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya (Phulbani)
 Nayak, Shri Subash Chandra (Kalahandi)
 Netam, Shri Arvind (Kankar)
 Nikam, Shri Govindrao (Ratnagiri)
 Nyamgonda, Shri Siddappa Bhimappa (Bagalkot)
 Odyar, Shri Channaiah (Davangare)
 Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin (Hyderabad)
 Dr. (Smt.) Padma (Nagapattinam)
 Padmasree, Shri Kundumula (Nellore)
 Pal, Dr. Devi Prosad (Calcutta-North-West)
 Palacholla, Sh. Venkata Rangayya Naidu (Khammam)
 Pandian, Shri D. (Madras North)
 Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav (Deogarh)

Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar (Calcutta-North-East)

Patel, Shri Praful (Bhandara)

Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar (Jabalpur)

Patel, Shri Uttambhai Hargibhai (Bulsar)

Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj (Koppal)

Patil, Shri Prakashbapu Vasantrao (Sangli)

Patil, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh (Amravati)

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Deorao (Yavatmal)

Patil, Shri Vijay Naval (Erandol)

Patil, Shri Yashwantrao (Ahmednagar)

Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar (Balasore)

Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra (Bolangir)

Pawar, Shri Ajit Anantrao (Baramati)

Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwenti (Nasik)

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal (Chidambaram)

Pilot, Shri Rajesh (Dausa)

Poosapati, Shri Anandgajapati Raju (Robbili)

Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram (Chandrapur)

Prabhu, Shri R. (Nilgiris)

Prabhu Zantya, Shri Harish Narayan (Panji)

Pradhani, Shri K. (Nowrangpur).

Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa (Chamarajanagar)

Rahi, Shri Ram Lal (Misrikh)

Rai, Shri Kalpnath (Ghosi)

Rajaravivarma, Shri B. (Pollachi)

Rajendrakumar, Shri S. S. R. (Chengeelpattu)

Rajeshwaran, Dr. V. (Ramnathapuram)

Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava (Bellary)

Raju, Sh. S. Vijaya Rama (Parvathipuram)

Ramamurthy, Shri K. (Krishnagiri)

Ramaswamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam)

Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally (Cannanore)

Ram Babu, Shri A. G. S. (Madurai)

Ram Singh, Rao (Mahindergarh)

Rath, Shri Rama Chandra (Aska)

Rao, Shri V. Krishna (Chikballapur)

Rathva, Shri Naranbhai Jamlabhai (Chhota Udaipur)

Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar (Agra)

Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkata (Anantapur)

Reddy, Shri M. Baga (Medak)

Reddy, Shri Mahasamudram Ghanendra (Chittoor)

Reddy, Shri Megunta Subbarama (Ongole)

Reddy, Shri R. Surender (Warangal)

Reddy, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara (Karnool)

Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya (Solapur)

Sahi, Smt. Krishna (Begusarai)

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Ponmani)

Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)

Sangma, Shri Purno A. (Tura)

Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara (Hindupur)

Sawant, Shri Sudhir (Rajapur)

Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Madhav Rao (Gwalior)

Selja, Km. (Sirsa)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)

Shingda, Shri Damu Barku (Dedhanu)

Shivappa, Shri K. G. (Shimoga)

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Raipur)

Signal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)

- Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)**
 Singh, Shri Arjun (Satna)
 Singh, Shri Dalbir (Shahdol)
 Singh, Shri Khelsai (Sarguja)
 Singh, Shri Manphool (Bikaner)
 Singh, Shri Motilal (Sidhi)
 Singh, Km. Pushpa Devi (Raigarh)
 Singh, Shri S. B. (Rajnandgaon)
 Sodi, Shri Manku Ram (Bastar)
 Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)
Soundaram, Dr. (Smt.) K. S. (Tiruchengode)
 Sridharan, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Srinivasan, Shri Chinnasamy (Dindigul)
 Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt (Shimla)
 Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkotta)
 Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil (Adoor)
 Swamy, Shri G. Venkat (Pedapalli)
 Tara Singh, Shri (Kurukshetra)
 Thakur, Mahendra Kumar Singh (Khandwa)
 Thangkabalu, Shri K. V. (Dharmapur)
 Tharadevi Siddarth, Shrimati D. K. (Chikmagalur)
 Thomas, Prof. K. V. (Ernakulam)
 Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan (Pandharpur)
 Thungon Shri P. K. (Arunachal West)
 Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee (Tindivanam)
 Hope, Shri Ankushrao Raosaheb (Jalna)
 Topno, Kumari Frida (Sundargarh)
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)
 Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal East)
 Upadhyay, Shri Swarup (Tejpur)
 Urs, Smt. Chandra Prabha (Mysore)
- Vandayar, Shri K. Thulasiah (Thanjavur)**
 Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal (Janjgir)
 Verma, Km. Vimla (Seoni)
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S. (Palghat)
 Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul Balkrishna (Buldana)
 Williams, Maj. Gen. R. G. (Nominated Anglo-Indian)
- NOFS
- Abedya Nath, Mahant (Gorakhpur)
 Advani, Shri Lal. K. (Gandhi Nagar)
 Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra (Jhansi)
 Baliyan, Shri N. K. (Muzaffar Nagar)
 Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya (Secunderabad)
 Berwa, Shri Ram Narain (Tonk)
 Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal (Jaipur)
 Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen (Bharaich)
 Chauhan, Shri Chetan P. S. (Amroha)
 Chavda, Shri Harisinh (Banaskantha)
 Chikhaliya, Shrimati Bhavna (Junagarh)
 Chhotey Lal, Shri (Mohanlalganj)
 Chikhliya, Km. Dipika (Baroda)
 Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal (Ranchi)
 Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj (Maharajganj)
 Das, Shri Dwarka Nath (Karim Ganj)
 Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai (Bharuch)
 Dhupal, Prof. Prem (Hamirpur)
 Dikshit, Shri Shreesesh Chandra (Varanasi)
 Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh (Kanpur)
 Fundkar, Shri Pandurang Pundlik (Akola)
 Gangwar, Dr. P. R. (Pillibhit)

| | |
|---|--|
| Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar (Bareilly) | Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S. (Tumkur) |
| Gautam, Shri Sheela (Aligarh) | Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna (Chandauli) |
| Gohil, Dr. Mahavirsinh Harisinhji (Bhavnagar) | Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina (Padrauna) |
| Gowde, Shri K. Venkatgiri (Bangalore South) | Misra, Shri Janardan (Sitapur) |
| Jai Prakash, Shri (Hardoi) | Misra, Shri Shyam Bihari (Bilhaur) |
| Jaswant Singh, Shri (Chittorgarh) | Munda, Shri Kariya (Khunti) |
| Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan (Ujjain) | Naik, Shri Ram (Bombay-North) |
| Jeswani, Dr. K. D. (Kheda) | Oraon, Shri Lalit (Lohardaga) |
| Joshi, Shri Anna (Pune) | Pandeya, Dr. Laxmi Narayan (Mand- saur) |
| Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal (Kota) | Passi, Shri Balraj (Naini-Tal) |
| Kalka Das, Shri (Karolbagh) | Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas (Mehsana) |
| Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal (Basti) | Patel, Shri Haribhai (Porbander) |
| Kanaujia, Dr. G. L. (Lakhimpur Kheri) | Patel, Shri Somabhai, (Surendranagar) |
| Kanodia, Shri Mahesh Kumar (Patan) | Pathak, Shri Harin (Ahmedabad) |
| Kapse, Shri Ram (Thane) | Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal (Shahabad) |
| Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh (Churu) | Patidar, Shri Rameshwar (Khargone) |
| Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Firoza- bad) | Prem, Shri B. L. Sharma (East-Delhi) |
| Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand (Chandni Chowk) | Premi, Shri Mangal Ram (Bijnor) |
| Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra (Garhwal) | Purkayasth, Shri Kabindra (Silchar) |
| Khanoria, Shri D. D. (Kangra) | Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara (Jhalawar) |
| Khurana, Shri Madan Lal (South Delhi) | Rajnarain, Shri (Basgaon) |
| Koli, Shri Ganga Ram (Bayana) | Ramdew Ram, Shri (Palamau) |
| Kordia, Shri Chandresh Patel (Jam- nagar) | Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur (Hathras) |
| Kori, Shri Gaya Prasad (Jalaun) | Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar (Agra) |
| Krishendra Kaur (Deepa) Shrimati (Bharatpur) | Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh (Ajmer) |
| Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya (Manga- lore) | Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta (Autonomous Dis- trict) |
| Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna (Damoh) | Sakshiji, Shri Swamy (Mathura) |
| Lodha, Shri Guman Mal (Pali) | Sanghani, Shri Dileep Shai (Amreli) |
| Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra (Indore) | Saraswati, Shri Yoga Nand (Bhind) |
| Mahendra Kumari, Smt. (Alwar) | Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambahau (Jal- gaon) |
| | Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri-Garh- wal) |
| | Sharma, Shri Jeewan (Almora) |
| | Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Ram- pur) |

Sharma, Shri V. N. (Hamirpur)
 Shastri, Shri Vishwanath (Ghaziपुर)
 Shukla, Shri Ashte Bhuja Prasad
 (Khalilabad)
 Singh, Shri Brijhushan Sharan (Gonda)
 Singh, Shri Devi Bux (Unnao)
 Singh, Shri Mahadeepak (Etah)
 Singh, Shri Rajveer (Aonla)
 Singh, Shri Ram (Haridwar)
 Singh, Shri Ram Pal (Domariaganj)
 Singh, Shri Satya Deo (Balrampur)
 Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Badaun)
 Swami, Sureshanand (Jalesar)
 Tandel, Shri D. J. (Daman & Diu)
 Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji (Kapad-
 wanj)
 Tomar, Shri Ramesh Chand (Hapur)
 Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani
 (Kaiserganj)
 Tripathi, Shri Prakash Narain (Banda)
 Trivedi, Shri Arvind (Sabarkantha)
 Uma Bharati, Kumar (Khajuraho)
 Vaghela, Shri Shankarji Laxamanji
 (Godhra)
 Varma, Shri Ratilal (Dhanduka)
 Vekaria, Shri S. N. (Rajkot)
 Verma, Shrimati Rita (Dhanbad)
 Virendra Singh, Shri (Mirzapur)

19.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the Members to please be seated in their seats to facilitate the collection of slips?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats, please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the Members to take their seats? Please take your seats.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction*, the result of the Division is:

Ayes : 241

Noes : 111

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
 What is the number of abstentions?

MR. SPEAKER: There are 112 abstentions.

The House stands adjourned to meet on 16th July, 1991 at 11.00 hours.
 19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 16, 1991/Asadha 25, 1913 (Saka).

As Corrected

*One slip for Ayes has allegedly been filled by Shri Akber B. Pasta, IC No. 396 an elected member from Vellore Constituency of Tamil Nadu. He has not so far taken oath and therefore he is not entitled to take part in the proceedings of the House.

On rechecking of the slips in the Branch, it has been found that slips for Noes are actually 109.