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LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**First Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 27, 1989/Pausa
6, 1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

SHRI SAMBASIVA RAO KAVURI: Mr. Speaker Sir, at least fifteen questions must be covered.

MR. SPEAKER: If you cooperate, we can.

SHRI SAMBASIVA RAO KAVURI: We all cooperate. But very few questions are being covered.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of your point. We will do it.

Crisis in Jute Industry

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*41. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of jute mills in West Bengal and elsewhere are facing serious crisis and even closure; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring-back to health this oldest industry?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir. In fact the position in regard to closed Jute Mills has shown a distinct improvement during the last few months. As against 24 mills lying closed in Jute, 1989 the present number is 9. Of these, the number of closed mills in West Bengal is 6 as compared to 19 in Jute, 1989.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, the reply of the Minister is rather deceptive in the sense that this recent improvement is absolutely a temporary phenomenon. During these two or three months, there has been some improvement. But the workers suffered during the rest of the year. This is the history of the jute workers' fate for the last few years. As you know, this is the oldest industry, known as the mother of industries. The owners loot and squeeze money from this industry and build up other industries. They never invested a single pie in jute industry. Secondly, there is no research for diversification of the industry. Thirdly, the recent mindless import of granules and the pressure of the synthetic lobby have also tolled the death-knell for the industry. Lakhs of workers are suffering and dying. 80 per cent of the workers are from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa.

In this situation, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the situation of the Fund which was declared with so much fanfare by the Government. How much of the Fund is utilised so far to revive and modernise the jute industry? Will the Government

see that proper investment is made for modernisation and diversification of the industry? Also, will the research work be taken up properly and the import of granules is stopped to save this industry?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am already aware of the facts pointed out by the hon. Minister and agree that the Jute industry is the oldest industry in the country and it has been facing continuous ups and downs. As the hon. Member has raised this question I would submit that with the onset of new civilization in the world new commodities have arrived in the market. At the same time I would like to point out that the present condition of Jute industry is much better than before. At present 9 mills are closed and about 21,680 employees are out of job. I would like to make a submission that we would leave no stone unturned to improve the situation and with the new approach that is emerging in the world and a new thinking going on in regard to fibre cloth and manmade fibre cloth imports from our country have shown improvement. Our production of foodgrains has also increased. We have got bulk orders for the purchase of the material produced by jute industry. The hon'ble Member has raised this question. I am new to this Ministry best I think that the industrialists used textile industry and jute industry as a means to generate black money and when these industries faced crisis they deserted them in preference to new pastures. But this industry has got bright prospects of flourishing. There are good chances of diversification. All these matters will be given serious thought. Calcutta is the biggest centre of jute industry. I would visit that place for 2-3 days in order to consult the workers, industrialists and other people of that area to find out a new solution. I assure you that no avenues will be left unexplored in this connection.

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I must thank

the Minister for showing a positive attitude towards a large number of workers who are suffering there. There is a movement going on for the last several years in the jute industry and the long-standing demand of the workers is the nationalisation of the industry. I want to know whether this Government will consider that proposal and if not what is the reason. I want to know how they want to involve the workers in order to see that this industry works properly and the job security of the workers is ensured.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as nationalisation is concerned I am not in a position to say anything about it at present. As far as I think, nationalisation is not the solution to these problems. But serious consideration would be given to all aspects which may harm to the industry. However, I am not in a position to say anything at present on the issue of nationalisation.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am happy to listen to the Minister of Textiles who happens to be a good friend of mine. I appreciate that hon. Minister has really understood the phenomena that the jute industry is in deep crisis. This crisis is multi-dimensional and a multi-dimensional approach is also essential to rescue the industry from the crisis. The multi-pronged, well-thought-out and integrated programme is needed at the present moment for the survival of the industry. Such a programme must include speedy modernisation of jute mills without throwing out the workers from the jobs, reopening of already closed mills, compulsory purchase of raw jute by the JCI at a remunerative price; It must also include a step for banning the synthetic bags and cent per cent use of the jute bags by the Government Departments, namely, for foodgrains, sugar, cement, fertilizers and for strict enforcement of the jute packaging material under Packing Commodities Act, 1987. It must also include steps to expand the domestic and external markets.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has been able to—as he is new to the Ministry—apply his mind to all these aspects of the problem and take a suitable action so that the jute industry may be rescued from the ever-depending crisis. May I know further whether he proposes to have a conference with the trade union leaders and the Chief Ministers of the jute growing States where the problem is acute as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied all the points raised by the hon. Member. So far as the question of consultation with the workers for providing them more and more opportunities is concerned, it is part of our policy to consult the genuine trade unions in this regard. We are of the view that the more the participation of workers the better it will be in the interest of work. We are accomplishing this task. You all know that inner contradictions in the industry are causing multi-dimensional problems. These problems can be overcome with the co-operation and support of all the people. The hon. Member's cooperation in this regard is very essential, because he comes from the region where the problem is severe and he is very well acquainted with it. As regards the question of consulting the Chief Ministers of the concerned states where these industries are located, we will consult them to find out ways and means to remove the hurdles in the way of smooth functioning of the industry. We will try to eliminate the causes which are posing danger to these industries. We will solve the problems of jute growers. I am happy to say that farmers are getting fair prices. Out of the total 73 mills 13 were closed in the beginning, then their number increased to 24 and now it is only 9. So the condition of this industry is not pitiable at present. About the issue raised by the hon'ble Member to set up industries in other areas where jute is grown, we will make efforts to set up industries in those areas.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: There are

three points on which the jute industry in West Bengal and other places suffer. The first is the competition from the synthetic fibre, as you know, like HTPC. Secondly, the neighbouring country Bangladesh is competing with so far export as the world market prices are concerned. The third is modernization, because the machinery has become dilapidated. We have to consider all these points and also that 40 lakh workers and farmers are engaged, on record, in this industry—otherwise there are many more workers.

I come from West Bengal. In large areas, i.e. various areas of West Bengal, the main earning of the farmers is from jute production—a cash crop. So, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had made a package. The first package was in September 1986 for Rs. 150 crores, and the second one was for Rs. 100 crores for the Special Jute Development Fund. The point is that there was not only this package. There were six items which were decided upon and enforced. And that is why the Minister has stated that Jute Industry has started improving. Twenty four mills were closed in 1989; it has come down to nine all over the country. In West Bengal, mills closed down were 19; it has come down to six. Six items were directed by the previous Government, so that the employers and also the owners continue with the programmes. Some examples the first one is the import of identified machinery for modernization of the jute industry. Secondly, the specific industry were given a mandatory order that they must use jute as packaging material for their products.

Thirdly, the industry was made eligible for borrowing funds for modernisation at a concessional rate of interest of 11.5 per cent upto Rs. 6 crores. Are all these conditions still valid? Is he going to look into these conditions and see that the employer enforces this for the benefit of the 40 lakh farmers who are relying on this?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members has rightly said that I

am new to this Ministry. He is also right to say that financial aid to the tune of Rs. 250 crores has already been provided by the previous Government for the modernisation of the industry which has resulted in improving the health of the industry. I assure the hon'ble Member that we will take all possible steps for further improving the functioning of the industry.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of jute is related with the farmers and unemployment of workers. During the last few years thousands of workers of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, who were out of work used to get employment in Jute factories in Calcutta. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that improvements are being made in jute industry. My submission is that Rs. 32/-, which is the price of quintal of jute fetch only 1 Kg. of meat. Thus the chief crop of the farmers is sold at throw away prices in Bihar and Bengal. During the past, Congress has been responsible for the increase in number of unemployed people and they played foul with the farmers. Previously jute bogs were used for packing sugar which were later reused by the poor people to cover their bodies. But during the last few years Congress Party propagated the use of polythene; this has rendered the jute industry sick and given it a set back. In view of this I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether use of polythene would be checked in order to encourage the jute industry.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already submitted that the hon. Member has raised a very just issue that the use of polyester bags has proved very harmful for this industry. We have taken certain measures to check it and the process would continue. An Act in this regard already exists according to which FCI, Punjab Agro Industries and the states are required to purchase jute products for their packing requirements.

I fully agree with the hon. Member that the use of polyester bags has proved very harmful to that industry. The labourers who carry these bags and other workers engaged in this industry has suffered. The food

staffs packed in these bags become unhygienic also. That is why the Government have taken certain steps to discourage the use of polyester bags and the task would be accomplished earnestly by implementing the concerned law with strictness.

[English]

Erosion of Ghoramara Island by River Currents

*42. **SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 'Ghoramara Island, just at the junction of the Bay of Bengal and the river Hooghly, is gradually being eroded by the river currents;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to save the Island?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). It has been reported that the circuit embankment of the Ghoramara Island is affected by erosion. A protection scheme is under formulation by the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will take immediate necessary measures for the rehabilitation and compensation of the poor people of Ghoramara Island who have lost their dwelling houses, homestead land and cultivable land under this erosion? Already, two-thirds of this island has gone into the river Hooghly due to erosion and thousands of people have been made homeless and landless.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Let me submit that this entire liability is on the State Government. The State Government has reported that only 2000 persons are there. The population of this entire island is only 2000. What the hon. member submits is

noted; I think we will go through it and we will advise the State Government to take adequate action.

SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state what urgent steps the Government will take in future so that such type of erosions can be checked in time to avoid such devastation of the poor people?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: We are informed that the State Government has formulated one scheme and that scheme includes this Ghoramara Island also. As soon as my Ministry receives it, we will do the needful in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Rao.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the connection with Ghoramara Island?

SHRI SAMBASIVA RAO, KAVURI: I have got some island in my own State.

MR. SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

SHRI SAMBASIVA RAO KAVURI: There is an island near the sea coast in my District about which I had informed the hon. Minister earlier. The hon. Minister said that it was a State subject and that the Government of India had nothing to do with erosion in the sea. I want to get a clarification about this.

Secondly, I had referred to a similar matter about erosion of land in my district where land costing about a lakh of rupees per acre, which is giving very good yield, is also getting eroded. About 500 acres of land has already eroded. When I referred this matter to the Ministry, they sent a committee also there to find out the erosion and to suggest some measures. I had received the reply earlier from the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources. So, I wish to have a clarification from the hon. Minister whether he sticks to his stand that erosion of land into the sea is a matter for the State Government to deal with, or the Government

of India has got anything to do with it.

Are you satisfied now, Mr. Indrajit Gupta?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, let me submit that this Question is limited to the Ghoramara Island.

SHRI SAMBASIVA RAO, KAVURI: I have asked about the policy.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Let me finish. May I request the hon. Member to give me a separate notice for this? If a notice is issued, we will certainly get all the information regarding that. The hon. Member has mentioned about the sea coast of Andhra Pradesh. I will look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question No. 43. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Qn. 43. May I, through you, request the hon. Minister that he may reply to question No. 47 also because the subject of both the Questions is the same. It may be convenient for him to reply to both the Questions together.

MR. SPEAKER: They may be clubbed together.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): I think the hon. Member has to put the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Is Shri Surya Narayan Singh here? Yes, he is there. He can put the question.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Q. No. 47.

Implementation of Narmada valley Project

*43. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the wide-spread protest against the implementation of Narmada Valley Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). There have been some protests against the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Project and the Narmada Sagar Project, doubting their economic viability and expressing concern about the environmental aspects of the projects in general and particularly about the displacement of population and the submergence of the forest areas involved. These issues have already been gone into before approving the projects. In addition, two sub-groups of the Narmada Central Authority—one headed by the Union Secretary (Environment and Forests) one other by the Union Secretary (Welfare) have been entrusted with the task of ensuring the implementation of the appropriate measures in regard to the environmental safeguards including compensatory afforestation and satisfactory resettlement of the oustees.

Viability of Narmada Valley Project

*47. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has found that the Narmada Valley Project is not financially viable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The study sponsored by INTACH considers that the irrigation benefits, as planned, are not likely to be realised and the cost of the project, inclusive of catchment area treat-

ment, will be high and hence, the Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar projects are not viable.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my purpose in tabling this question was to obtain from the hon. Minister some official clarification on the floor of the House, because it is a new Government now, regarding the controversial aspect of Narmada River Project. That it has aroused a big controversy cannot be doubted. And that it has received sufficient press publicity and publicity in the other media also. This is a project which is the largest single River Valley Project taken up in our country and it is a composite project which comprises some 30 major dams, 135 medium dams and 3,000 minor dams, all within one project spanning over to Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Now, Sir, obviously this project is meant to bring certain benefits to the areas which are to be covered mainly with regard to irrigation facilities, generation of electricity and supply of drinking water. It is very important, no doubt about it. But there is other aspect, which now-a-days has become a top priority matter not only in our country but throughout the world, and that is the question of the environment, protecting the environment. The former Prime Minister had tried to give the impression that his Government was very much concerned with the question of protecting the environment and he had also suggested the launching of a global fund in order to see that the environment is not damaged. In the meantime, this project was approved and there has been a storm of protests from a large number of people, all of whom cannot be considered ignorant people; they include some very well known environmentalists such as Baba Amte, Mr. Sunderlal Bahuguna and so many other organisations which have been launching big agitation, hunger strikes and all that against this project. So, there are two aspects to it. One is that naturally the people who are living in the areas concerned are expecting that they will get some benefits by way of drinking water, irrigation and electricity. Here now two contradictory replies have been given. The reply to Q. No. 47 referring

to the study which has been carried out by this organisation known as INTACH says that the irrigation benefits, as planned, are not likely to be realised and the cost of the project, inclusive of catchment area treatment, will be high and hence, these two projects are not viable. This is one reply. On the other hand, the reply given by the hon. Minister to my Q. No. 43 says that all these aspects have been looked into and the project will be viable. I am a layman. I am neither an engineer nor an environmentalist. I want a clarification on the floor of the House. The Government says that environmental safeguards have been appropriately considered and compensation and rehabilitation of the people who are going to be displaced from here will also be adequately provided. That is one aspect of the question. But there is no doubt about it that the magnitude of this project is something which requires much more than just a superficial or a cursory look. 40332 hectares of valuable teak forests are going to be submerged out of a total of 90820 hectares of land. 300 very distinguished and prominent people had submitted a memorandum to the former Prime Minister in 1988 pointing out that these areas have within it so many varieties of forests, of flora and fauna which have not even been properly studied and investigated and, therefore, that no wild life will be able to exist in this area once this project has been carried out. So, this is one aspect with which some people are legitimately concerned. I know that this is a very big subject. It cannot be dealt with in Question Hour. It probably requires a separate discussion. I hope, you will permit a discussion some time later on so that we can go into the details of it. But I would like to have a classificatory reply from him at least officially, how the Government is proposing to go into these two contradictory aspects of this project and get to satisfy themselves with judgments given by two sub-committees headed by two officials which are mentioned here. That is all that they are promising us.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Let me clarify that in reply to Q. No. 47 it is the contention of the INTACH and the Govern-

ment has not agreed with that. Looking to the viability of the project, I would like to submit before the House that acceptable IRR is 9 per cent. According to the study conducted by the World Bank team, for Narmada Sagar Project it is 20 per cent while for Sardar Sarovar Project it is 13 per cent. In 1983, Tata Consultancy had also conducted the study and their finding for Narmada Sagar Project is 14.55 per cent while for Sardar Sarovar Project it is 18.3 per cent. INTACH has also recorded that for Narmada Sagar Project it is 11.9 per cent and for Sardar Sarovar it is 10.80...

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: The hon. Minister should first clarify the meaning of percentage in the reply being given by him...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I am fully prepared to satisfy the hon. Members. Let me finish first. Looking from the viability point of view, the project is fully viable. It is more than 8-9 per cent. The INTACH report is also more than 9 per cent. So, the Government is of the opinion that since it is more than nine per cent, it is viable.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, he is replying only to question 47, he has not replied to question 43 yet.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I have replied to both the questions combined together...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your question is being answered. Please sit down. I shall call you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I have

already replied about the viability. Now let me come to the wild-life. A study in this regard has already been allotted to the Maharaja Sayji Rao University of Baroda. We are awaiting a report from then. As soon as our Ministry will receive the report or recommendation from the university, we are prepared to take adequate action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I could not follow the reply to the various points which I have raised. However, it is not only a question of destruction of wild-life, about which he said that they are still awaiting the report of the study being made by that University of Baroda. So, he neither confirms nor denies what I said that there is going to be extensive destruction of wild-life. It may be, it may not be. The Government does not know yet. The question of destruction of forests is also there. By the way, I would like to know from him how many facilities and how many people of the tribal population of this area which is going to be extensively affected are to be displaced. I would also like to know whether he is aware of the rehabilitation and compensation rules which are in force at present. In the case of other projects also it is found that they do not fully benefit the people who are involved. So, I would like to know from him whether in view of the magnitude of the problem and the fact that so many tribal people are going to be affected also, they are going to give any new look to the Project and then make modifications if necessary, in order to safeguard all these problems or they are going ahead on the basis of the report of the previous Government.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, let me submit that the Government is very much firm in its decision not to review the project. The project is to go on. So far as rehabilitation is concerned, 1,29,000 persons are likely to be affected. 254 villages are also likely to be affected, out of which only 88 villages are to be shifted fully and others partially.

The hon. Member has raised another question regarding afforestation. I have al-

ready replied that a Sub-Group, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Environment and Forests is already there. So, the Secretary himself is looking into the matter and the afforestation programme is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Surya Narayan Singh.... He is not putting any supplementary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKARJI LAXMANJI VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the Narmada Project... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this cannot go on like this. Mr. Surya Narayan Singh's name is also listed here on the same subject. He should be given a chance to put question.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not willing to ask. I have already asked him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So, you have taken it over.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKARJI LAXMANJI VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker Sir, what hon. Shri Gupta has said is totally incorrect. In 1960, Pandit Nehru laid its foundation stone near Nowgong and thirty years have passed since then. The Janata Party came to power in 1977. A Tribunal was constituted which heard all the four States and the project was taken up accordingly. We are not prepared to listen to anything about the Narmada Project. As he said....**.....without listening to anyone, will the hon. Minister give an assurance in the House that the Narmada Project will be completed, without any changes?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have said that the Government is prepared to do everything to see that this project is completed at the earliest.

[*English*]

It has already been assured. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHEMOHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: Sir, Narmada River Project is no doubt a national project. But it is the life-line of Gujarat. After air, water is most important, then comes food. Sir, several villages in North Gujarat and Saurashtra, people are not getting drinking water. Even when there was no rain two years back, water was supplied to the people from tanks by Railways to Rajkot and other places in Gujarat. In North Gujarat and in Saurashtra irrigation is done by well water and tube-wells. Water is going down and down because there is no availability of sub-soil water. May I ask the Minister when he is going to complete this project? If it is not done in a few years' time, then several villages and most of Mehsana and Banaskantha districts will be converted into desert. May I know from the hon. Minister when he is going to complete this important national project? Those who have raised objections to all these projects are playing in the hands of capitalists. Why should it not be completed very early? May I request the hon. Minister to reply to my question?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The hon. Member, Mr. Chavda, is worried about this project. I appreciate his feelings. So far as Gujarat is concerned, it is always facing scarcity of drinking water and also water for irrigation purposes. I assure him to complete the Sardar Sarovar Dams First impoundment by the end of 1992. The entire project will take 22 years and by the end of the year 2010, the entire project will be over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by Shri Shyama

Charan Shukla, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, that the height of the Narmada Sagar Dam is to be reduced? This project is directly the concern of the Centre. Has he made this announcement after consulting the Central Government? This dam is very important for Madhya Pradesh. The total irrigated area in the country is 25% while in Madhya Pradesh the irrigated area is just 13%. Reduction in the height of the Narmada Sagar Dam will adversely affect the area of land to be irrigated. May I know if the Centre will reject the proposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government to reduce the height of the Narmada Sagar Dam? Will the Centre consider implementing this project in its original form and will steps be taken to see that the situation that has arisen out of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister's statement is not allowed to affect the project?

[*English*]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member, but I have already replied that there is no scope for altering the earlier decision of the Government. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has not submitted any memorandum to this Government till now. On the contrary, I should say before one year, that is, in October, 1988 the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Shri Arjun Singh had categorically replied to Shri Baba Amte that there is no scope for the same. Hence, I stick to my decision and assurance that this entire project will go on as it is.

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir, some of the Members have said that environment lists like Shri Baba Amte and Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna are "...." It is highly objectionable. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be said about a person who is not a member of the House (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Sir,

my question is regarding the rehabilitation of the tribal people. There are guidelines from the World Bank also for the rehabilitation and they should be rehabilitated at the place of their choice. But the Government has not given any forest land and that is the problem. So, I would like to ask the Minister how he is going to rehabilitate these oustees by giving forest land.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, let us assure the Member concerned that this relates to Maharashtra only and that too only 100 and odd families. Sir, this issue is under consideration of the Government and it will be settled soon.

Central Legislation for Agricultural Labour

*45. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long pending demand for enactment of a central legislation on agricultural workers;

(b) whether any legislation in this regard is under contemplation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am sure that since our *lok priya* Minister has come in the Department of Labour and since he knows that there is a long pending demand for a Central legislation for Agricultural Labour, in answer to the next question. I think, probably he will have to rethink about

the main Question. In any case, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that all the trade union organisations belonging to all trade-unions are of the opinion that there should be such a legislation. And also in the Labour Ministers Conference which was held in 1988, all the Labour Ministers from the non-Congress Governments have agreed but unfortunately some of the State Labour Ministers from the Congress-ruled States could not agree though the Congress-led INTUC agrees with the proposal for central legislation for agricultural labour.

Therefore, in view of the above fact, instead of giving a reply "it does not arise". whether the hon. Minister will consider it and come out with such a proposal in future?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the views expressed by hon. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. She, herself being a labour leader knows the limitations of Central Government's jurisdiction in these matters and discussions have been held in this regard from time to time. In 1978, a Central Standing Committee was constituted by the Labour Ministry. A sub-committee was formed to recommend a legislation for agricultural labourers. This sub-committee recommended that a legislation be enacted on the lines of the Agricultural Labour Act which is in force in Kerala. Then that proposal was sent to the State Governments as well as the Union territories. Later, in 1981, a conference of Labour Ministers was held. The matter was considered but no consensus emerged. After that, another conference was held in which it was decided that a committee would be formed comprising the Secretary of the Agriculture Ministry and Labour Ministers of all States. This committee also discussed the matter and again there was no consensus. In September, 1982, the Labour Ministry wrote to all State Governments to look into the matter and enact a legislation for agricultural labour. Thereafter, in September, 1986, a sub-committee was formed by the Consultative

Committee of Parliament. The report was submitted in 1987. This report was sent to the State Governments and a discussion was held on it on November 7, 1988 in a conference of State Labour Ministers. It was concluded that there was no defect in the existing legislation. The lacunae lie in the implementation process. The main problem is that farm labourers in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh get employment for a period of four months only and remain idle for the remaining eight months at the mercy of their masters. So the law is not being enforced. In 1987 the National Commission on Rural Labour was constituted to go into matters related with agricultural labour. All these aspects are under the consideration of the commission. I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member about the exploitation of agricultural labour. I shall ask the National Commission on Rural Labour, whose term is three years, to submit its report and then the Government will see what can be done.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has assured me that he would go into it, I withdraw my second supplementary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by hon. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has two aspects. One relates to the demand for a Central Legislation for agricultural labour. The hon. Minister says that difficulties are being faced as it is a State subject, and hence, other relevant laws will also be taken into account while considering this matter. If the hon. Minister feels that there are law at the State level that would be beneficial to agricultural labour, they should be consolidated and a comprehensive Central Legislation enacted, which should be enforced throughout the country. None of the laws meant for agricultural labour are being implemented by the states. So a Central Legislation is essential. I demand that the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Legislation in this regard. May I know if the Government intends to introduce a Central Legislation for agricultural labour?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The House is aware that this is a State subject and the Centre will take a step only if a general consensus is arrived at because the

wage-rates for labour differ from State to State. As regards the provision for punishment, section 22 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of Rs. 500/-. Laws are already there but their implementation is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government does not have any role to play in it.

[*English*]

SHRI S. BENJAMAN: There is no uniformity in laws. There is no proper implementation of the laws also. Therefore, a directive must be given by the Central Government to all the States to enact agricultural labour law and an effective implementation process also must be adopted. Laws will not get implemented by themselves. An effective implementation organisation must also be there. Discrimination is made between agricultural labour and industrial labour and there is no Government machinery to implement the laws which were made in the States also. Laws are inadequate and the laws that were made are not being implemented because there is no proper machinery. A process must be evolved by the Central Government to make laws for agricultural labour and to implement them on par with industrial labour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, so far as State Governments are concerned, our Ministry co-operates with them. I assure the hon. Member that I shall again write to the Chief Ministers of all the States not only about the minimum wages but also about the overall interest of the labourers and would impress upon them to strictly implement the laws relating to agricultural labour.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: During the last two years of the Congress rule, nearly 7 lakh agricultural labourers have migrated from North Bihar. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is taking any concrete steps to check the migration of agricultural labour and whether anything of this sort is being considered by the National Commission on Rural Labour?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The National Commission on Rural Labour will definitely look into these matters?

MR. SPEAKER: Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Irrigation Projects in Kerala pending Clearance**

*44. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects in Kerala pending clearance with Union Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing these projects; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Chimoni Irrigation Project.

(b) and (c). On appraisal by the central Water Commission, the project has been found acceptable techno-economically and has been recommended to the Planning Commission.

Jobs to Eligible Youth

*46. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give jobs to all eligible youth in the country;

(b) whether a constitutional guarantee is proposed to be given in this regard;

(c) whether the unemployed youth are to be provided with unemployment relief also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). It shall be the endeavour of the Government to provide work opportunities to all citizens to enable them to participate in the nation building process. In doing so greater stress will also be given to the expansion of productive employment opportunities in the economy.

Unfilled seats in Medical Colleges from Central Quota

*48. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether a large number of seats in various medical colleges to be filled from central quota are still lying vacant even though the required number of candidates have been selected through the All India Pre-Medical Examination;

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

(c) the steps being taken to fill early these seats from the selected candidates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMBAI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir. About 718 seats are reported vacant from various medical colleges under Central quota from All India Entrance Examination.

(b) The vacancies should not be filled because initially the colleges to whom students were allotted did not intimate the vacancies to the DGHS. Later when vacancies became known, the allotments could not take place because of writ petitions pending in the Supreme Court.

(c) The Honourable Supreme Court has given certain directions in its hearing on

the 20th December, 1989 indicating the procedure to be adopted to fill up these vacant seats. Action has since been initiated to carry out the directions of the Honourable Supreme Court for filling up these vacant medical seats.

Settlement of River water Dispute

*49. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific plans to settle the river water dispute amongst Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Tribunal or Commission to decide the issue; and

(d) if so, what will be its constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) There is no river water dispute amongst Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

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

Pension Scheme for working Journalists and Non-Journalist Employees of Newspapers

*50. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the pension scheme suggested by the Expert Group set up by Government to go into the question of providing a pension scheme for working journalists and non-journalist employees;

(b) when the recommendations of the Expert Group were received by Government;

(c) the time scheduled fixed for follow up action on the Report; and

(d) whether the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 has been amended accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The report of the Expert Group was received in May, 1989 and is under examination. The Group has recommended consideration of two pension scheme with varied benefits.

(d) Not yet, Sir.

Racket in Export of Children for Camel Race

*51. SHRISRIKANTHADATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Racket in export of children for camel race" appearing in "The Hindu" (Gurgaon Edition) dated 12 September, 1989;

(b) if so, the action taken against the racketeers;

(c) whether such incidents had come to notice earlier;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken against the racketeers involved in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information available 7 cases-2 in Delhi, 4 in Hyderabad and 1 in Bombay have been registered by the Police.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In one case relating to Delhi, the Police have already filed the charge sheet.

Implementation of Agreement with Doctors

*52. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement signed by

Government on 2 August, 1989 in respect of doctors including those of Senior Administrative Grade, has been implemented and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the action taken in regard to implementation of the various items included in the Memorandum of Settlement entered into with the doctors on the 21st August, 1989 (not 2nd August, 1989) in so far as doctors belonging to the Central Health Service are concerned is given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of item	Action taken/present stage of implementation
1.	Enhancement of Non-Practising Allowance	Orders issued on 2.11.1989
2.	Removal of riders on grant of Conveyance Allowance.	Orders issued on 2.11.1989
3.	Grant of enhanced Contingency Allowance to Post Graduate General Duty Medical Officers.	Orders issued on 22.12.1989
4.	Grant of Post Graduate Allowance to Chief Medical Officers.	Orders issued on 2.11.1989
5.	Betterment of Career opportunities of Service Doctors by way of promotion/ placement in higher scales of pay (including senior administrative grade posts also)	This requires amendment to the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, for which UPSC has been moved. UPSC have raised certain points, which are being examined.
6.	Setting up of High Power Committee to look into career improvement and cadre structuring.	Necessary order constituting the Committee is expected to be issued shortly.
7.	Reimbursement of Rs. 600/- per year for Special Medical Risk Insurance Cover.	The General Insurance Corporation, Bombay has been requested to draw up a suitable scheme for the benefit of the doctors.
8.	Grant of Headquarter Allowance	Posts in the headquarters satisfying the criteria for grant of the allowance are being identified.
9.	Absorption of Medical Demonstrators, placement of Dental Surgeons on par with Medical Officers, counting	Dental Surgeons have been given the scale of Rs. 2200-4000 as available to Medical Officers. Orders for counting senior residency service for

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of item</i>	<i>Action taken/present stage of implementation</i>
10.	<p>of residency service and problem of in service residency.</p> <p>Regularisation of ad-hoc appointees to medical posts in Group B.</p>	<p>perionary benefits subject to certain conditions are already in force. The question of absorption of Medical Demonstrators in the Central Health Service and the problem of in service residency are under examination.</p> <p>All existing ad-hoc appointees to medical posts in Group B have already been regularised in Group B. Regarding their regularisation in Group A, the decision of the Supreme Court in cases that are sub judice is awaited as the non-petitioners will have to be given the same treatment as decided by the court in the case of the petitioners.</p>

Disaster in ECL Mine in Raniganj

*53. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the disaster happened recently in Raniganj in the coalfield of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures proposed to be taken to prevent such types of accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). An accident occurred at 4.00 A.M. on November 13, 1989 in the Mahabir Colliery of M's. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. as a result of inrush of water from abandoned shaft connected to Upper seam which were water-logged, into a seam where development work was in progress. Out of 220 persons working in that seam, all but 71 could come out through a working shaft before water accumulated there and made it unusable. The trapped persons took shelter in the rise side of the workings and conveyed their position by telephone. A borehole was drilled from the surface and food and essential supplies were sent to them from the early morning of November 14. A larger diameter bore hole was drilled and 65 trapped persons were brought out in a capsule fabricated by the Company by the morning of November 16. Search parties were sent subsequently through the bore hole to locate the remaining 6 persons but were unsuccessful. Following the dewatering of the working shaft, the bodies of these persons were recovered, the body of the sixth person

being found on December 23, 1989.

2. Officials of the Directorate General of Mines Safety are conducting statutory inquiry into the accident. The Coal India Ltd. has also constituted a committee of experts to look into the circumstances of the accident and to suggest measures to prevent recurrence of such accidents.

Rojgar Yojana for Urban Poor

*54. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Rojgar Yojana for the urban poor like the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana for the rural poor is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and how do these compare with those of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The Nehru Rozgar Yojana which aims at providing employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed was launched by the Government of India in October, 1989.

The Nehru Rojgar Yojana has three components:

- (i) supporting the urban poor for setting up micro enterprises in all urban settlements;
- (ii) provision of wage employment through creation of socially useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies having (a) population below 20,000; and (b) population between 20,000 and 1 lakh;

- (iii) provision of employment through housing and shelter upgradation for settlements having a population between 1 lakh and 20 lakhs.

Within the ambit of urban poor, women beneficiaries and beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will constitute special target groups under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

During the year 1989-90 the Government of India has made a provision of Rs. 150 crores for the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. State Governments/local Bodies are expected to contribute Rs. 68 crores. This would enable institutional finance to the extent of Rs. 364 crores to be availed of from Scheduled banks and HUDCO. Besides, housing finance available from banks and HUDCO for economically weaker sections to the extent of Rs. 68 crores could also be tapped for the Programme.

2. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana aims at providing wage employment to the rural poor. Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana also there is a wage employment component for settlements below 1 lakh population. The sharing of expenditure between the Centre and State Governments under Nehru Rozgar Yojana is the same as under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana i.e. 80:20. In the case of settlements below 20 thousand population, the material labour ratio is 50:50 just as in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. However, in the case of settlements between 20,000 and 1 lakh population, the material labour ratio provided is 60:40. In both the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Nehru Rozgar Yojana the wages payable would be the prevailing minimum wage applicable to the area. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana there is a provision for wages to be paid partly in foodgrains. There is no such provision under Nehru Rozgar Yojana where wages are paid entirely in cash.

Scarcity of Yarn

*55. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the difficulties faced by handloom and powerloom weavers due to the scarcity of yarn and other reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): No reports of scarcity of yarn used by handloom and powerloom weavers have been received by Government, even though there have been occasional complaints in regard to availability of specified counts of doubled cotton yarn in specified pockets. This has been mainly due to mismatch of production and demand due to seasonal factors and power cuts. The prices of yarn which have been on the increase during the past over two years have started showing a softening trend during the past three months. Government is keeping a close watch over the availability and price situation of yarn. For this purpose, a Hank Yarn Price Monitoring Committee has been constituted on 27th July, 1989. Yarn depots have also been set up in different parts of the country through the National Handloom Development Corporation to supply hank yarn to handloom weavers at mill-gate prices.

Integrated Development of small and medium Towns in Orissa

*56. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the towns of Orissa so far covered/proposed to be covered under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) whether Government propose to revise the whole criteria to bring into its purview the integrated development of more

cities/Small and medium towns and spend more resources for this activity; and

(c) the details of grant given/proposed to be given to Cuttack City?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) 11 towns have been covered so far in Orissa State under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans. Towns covered in 6th Plan are: Puri, Sambalpur, Balasore, Rourkela, Jaypore and Dhenkanal. The towns covered in 7th Plan are: Keonjhar, Baripada, Bolangir, Paradeep and Koraput.

(b) The review and expansion of the scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns will have to be considered as part of the Eighth Plan exercise.

(c) Cuttack was not assisted under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plan. As on date there is no proposal pending with the Govt. of India for inclusion of this town under the Scheme.

[*Translation*]

Licences to Rural Co-operatives for Establishment of Food Processing Industries

*57. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for issuing licences to rural cooperatives on top priority basis for the establishment of agro-based food processing industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the licences issued, if any, to such organisations so far?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Certain items of food processing industries, namely canned fruit and vegetable products, protein and processed foods, vegetable based weaning foods, marine products and cattlefeed have been de-licensed subject to certain conditions. Among items which are licensable, preference is given to cooperatives while licensing units for the manufacture of milkfoods and malted foods.

2. During the years 1987 to 1989 (upto October), 16 Letters of Intent and 11 Industrial Licences were issued for setting up of food processing industries in the cooperative sector.

[*English*]

Review of National water Policy

*58. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to review the existing National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the salient points thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make some structural changes in the constitution/composition of Central Water Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Health care in Rural Areas

*59. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure incurred by Government on health care in rural areas is in proportion to the population in rural areas; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to correct this imbalance and to improve the health care facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROUTARY): (a) and (b). The expenditure on Health Care in rural areas is incurred largely by the State Governments from the State Sector Plan and Non-Plan budgets. The Central Government supplements this in the shape of Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Health Programme, Family Welfare Programme and schemes for rural areas. In the State Sector Plan budget earmarked funds for rural areas under the classification Minimum Needs Programme are provided. While in the Sixth Plan the share of MNP was 33% of total plan allocation of State Health Sector Programmes, it has gone upto 42% during the Seventh Plan. In addition to the Minimum Needs Programme the major portion of funds from the Central Sector in National Health Programmes (concerning Malaria, TB, Leprosy and Prevention of Blindness) and Family Welfare Programmes including Training of manpower is spent on the rural sector. The major portion of the money spent for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy by the State and Central Governments is also being spent for the rural areas.

The Government propose to give added thrust during the Eighth Plan to the development of rural areas including health and family welfare sector.

Recognition to Medical Colleges

*60. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the pre-requisites and the processor laid down for according recognition to a medical college;

(b) whether the MGR Medical College in Tamil Nadu has been accorded recognition by the Medical Council of India; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) At present, no permission from the Medical Council of India is required for establishment of a medical college. However, for recognition of the degrees granted by Universities to which a medical college is affiliated, the University has to apply to the Central Government to have the medical qualification recognised and the Central Government after consulting the Medical Council may be notification in the Official Gazette include the medical qualification in the First Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(b) and (c). Dr. MGR Medical University was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1987 and the various medical colleges previously affiliated to different Universities in Tamil Nadu are now affiliated to MGR Medical University. The matter regarding recognition of the medical qualifications awarded by this University is under consideration, awaiting the recommendations of the Medical Council of India.

**Complaint Against food Traders
Regarding Adulteration**

*61. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi entertains complaints from public against the food traders indulging in adulteration;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the years 1988 and 1989, year-wise,

(c) the details of traders who were found indulging in adulteration; and

(d) the action taken by the Department against such traders?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the year 1988, the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration received 221 complaints out of which authenticity could be established in 76 cases. Samples were drawn in all these 76 cases, out of which 30 samples were found adulterated and 3 were found misbranded.

In the year 1989 (upto 19th December, 1989) the Department received 205 complaints, out of which authenticity was established in 47 cases. Samples were lifted in all these 47 cases, out of which 7 samples were found adulterated and 2 were found misbranded.

Prosecutions have been launched by the Delhi Administration in all the aforesaid cases of adulteration and in one case of misbranding. Warnings have been issued in the remaining 4 cases of misbranding.

A statement outlining the details of traders and action taken against each is given below.

STATEMENT

ANNEXURE

Details of traders found indulging in adulteration on the basis of complaints received in PFA Department, Delhi Administration during the years 1988 and 1989 (upto 19.12.1989)

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Ramlok & Sons, Shop No. 12-13, Mirdard Road, Gandhi Market, New Delhi.	Atta/23.3.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 1.9.1988
2.	M/s. Ram Chand Trilok Nath, 61, Naya Bans, Khari Baoli, Delhi.	Kali Mirch Whole/21.3.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 30.6.88
3.	M/s. Yash Provision Store, Shop No. 16, Sanatan Dharam Mandir, Baijeet Nagar.	Lal Mirch Kutti/16.2.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 25.6.88
4.	M/s. Suresh Kumar Anil Kumar, Shop No. 1320/118, Talab Road, Tri Nagar.	Hard Boiled Sugar Confectionary/ 7.3.88	Misbranded	Warning issued on 4.5.88

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
5.	M/s. Ashoka Provision Store, M-5/A-3, Janta Flats, Dishad Gardens, Delhi.	Mustard Oil/ 20.4.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 2.8.88
6.	M/s. New Mahalaxmi Dall Mills, Lawrence Road, Delhi.	Dal Chana/ 2.5.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 18.8.88
7.	M/s. Navin General Store, WZ-14, Vashishat Park, Sagarpur, Delhi.	Dhania Powder/ 19.8.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 27.3.88
8.	M/s. Om Parkash Raj Kumar, Katra Ishwar Bhawan, Khari Baoli, Delhi.	Pista Whole. 22.6.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 27.10.88
9.	M/s. Shukla Dairy, Shop No. D-512, Tagore Garden Extension, Delhi.	Milk/22.9.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 3.2.1989
10.	Mr. Shyam Mehta, Van Nor DHL-7389, Patri Outside Exit Gate, AIIMS, New Delhi.	Plain Vada/ 2.6.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 7.2.89

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
11.	M/s. Vingo Ice Cream Factory C-84, Rajan Babu Road, Adarsh Nagar, Delhi.	Ice Cream/ 10.8.89 Two Samples	Misbranded Adulterated	Warning issued Prosecution launched on 8.3.89
12.	M/s. Khandelwal Standard Dairy, B-1443, Near Jalahi Chowk, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.	Milk/2.9.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 2.2.89
13.	M/s. Kashmir Chemists, 16, Netaji Subhash Marg, Daryaganj, Delhi.	Instant Spray Dried Milk Care/ 19.8.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched
14.	Arvind Kumar Yogesh Kumar Shop No. K-293, Gautam Vihar, Maujpur, Ghonda, Delhi.	Dhania Powder/ 5.9.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 15.2.89
15.	M/s. Sethi Store, 21/10, Chhoti Subzi Mandi, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	Haldi Powder/ 3.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 3.3.89
16.	Shri Kais Ahmed, Patri Opp. Shop No. 33, Shastri Market, Azadpur, Delhi.	Lal Mirch powder/ 30.9.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 4.3.89
17.	Shri Sis Ram, Masala Stall Maniwala Bagh, Shastri Market, Azadpur, Delhi.	Lal Mirch powder/ 30.9.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 15.3.89

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
18.	M/s. Mohan Bhojnalaya, 219, Village Bharola, Azadpur, Subzimandi, Delhi.	Red Chilli Kutti/ 26.8.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 10.3.89
19.	Hemant Kr. Aggarwal, Stall Opp. Shop. No. A-237, Azadpur, Subzi Mandi, Delhi.	Skimmed Milk Powder/ 26.8.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 2.2.89
20.	M/s. B. Nath Singh Karan Singh, 227-228, G.T. Road, Bakauli, Delhi.	Rice 3.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 8.3.89
21.	Gopal Singh Salt Dealer, B-1395, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.	Iodised Salt Edible/4.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 19.4.89
22.	M/s. Jain Provision Store Gali No. 5/1755, Kailash Nagar, Delhi.	Lal Mirch Powder/27.12.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 5.4.89

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
23.	M/s. Sona Sweets & Udipi, Restaurant, 27, Saraswati House, Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Paneer/7.12.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 15.9.89
24.	M/s. Guru Nanak Store, 1414, Sangtarashan Bazar, Paharganj, New Delhi.	Haldi Powder/ 17.11.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 5.4.89
25.	M/s. Guru Nanak Store, 1414, Sangatarashan Bazar, Paharganj, New Delhi.	Garm Masala/ 17.11.88	Misbranded	Prosecution launched on 27.3.89
26.	M/s. Arvind Kr. Yogesh Kumar, K-293, Gotam Vihar, Maujpur, Gonda.	Mirch Powder/ 5.9.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 5.4.89
27.	M/s. Standard Milk Dairy, F-8, Nag Mandir Road, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.	Cow's Milk/ 25.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 15.2.89
28.	M/s. Ramesh Bakery, A-9, Rashid Market, Parvana Road, Delhi-31.	Biscuits/ 8.12.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 5.4.89

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Krishan Lal Opp. Shop No. 237, New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi.	Green Peas/ 7.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 21.11.88
30.	Krishan Lal Opp. Shop No. 237, New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi.	Green Peas/ 7.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 21.11.88
31.	Neelu Opp. Shop No. 237, New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi.	Green Peas/ 7.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 21.11.88
32.	Neelu Opp. Shop No. 237, New Subzi Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi.	Green Peas/ 7.10.88	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 21.11.88
1.	M/s. Chaudhary Dairy WZ-470, Shiv Nagar, Gali No. 25, New Delhi-18.	Milk 30 3.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 24.5.89
		1989		

S. No.	Name and Address of Vendor	Item of samples Lifted and Date	Result	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
2.	M/s. South Indian Store Shop No. 2, North Avenue, New Delhi.	Iodised Salt/ 6.4.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 6.12.89
3.	M/s. Sangam Supari Co. 17/D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.	Mukhwās/ 27.4.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 16.9.89
4.	M/s. Fun Foods Pvt. Ltd. D-2/27, Shopping Centre, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.	Yogurt/ 5.7.89	Misbranded	Warning issued on 13.9.89
5.	M/s. Anand Sweet House Shop No. 5, DESU Colony, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	Laziz Namkeen/ 5.7.89	Misbranded	Warning issued.
6.	M/s. Prabhu Dayal Lakhī Ram Cold Drinks, 24/47, Chhaju Pura, 100, Futa Road, Shahdara, Delhi-32.	Sweetened Carbonated Water/14.8.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 1.11.89

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of Vendor</i>	<i>Item of samples Lifted and Date</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
7.	M/s. Raithora Dairy, D-11, Shastri Nagar, Delhi.	Cow's Milk/ 9.8.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 25.10.89
8.	M/s. Rama Store Tikri Border, Delhi	Sauwf Whole/ 10.1.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 19.4.89
9.	South Indian Dish N.D. Market, Pitampura.	Curd/16.8.89	Adulterated	Prosecution launched on 1.11.89

Scheme for helping farmers for starting food processing Industries

*62. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to help farmers to start food processing Industries in small sector at their places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of assistance available and proposed to be provided to them therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The incentives and facilities available to small scale industries are also available to the farmers. Such facilities/incentives include institutional finance, working capital at lower rates of interest, excise benefits, reservation of items for exclusive production by small scale industries, reservation of items for exclusive/partial purchase from small scale units, machinery on higher purchase, technical consultancy services, provision of infrastructural facilities etc.

[*Translation*]

Filling up of Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Delhi Hospitals

122. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3280 regarding filling up of vacancies reserved for SC/ST in Delhi hospitals and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in collecting the requisite information and when it is likely to be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are two sanctioned posts of SR. Photographer and one sanctioned post of Artist Photographer in the medical colleges and other hospitals under the Delhi Administration Against these posts, only one Senior Photographer is in position. One post of Sr. Photographer reserved for SC/ST is lying vacant in Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi. This vacancy could not be filled up as the matter was subjudice. The local Employment Exchange has since been requested by the Delhi Administration to sponsor suitable candidates for filling up this vacancy.

[*English*]

Shortage of water in Delhi

123. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Government have curtailed raw water supply to Delhi leading to acute shortage of water in parts of West and North-West Delhi;

(b) the total requirement of raw water in Delhi as compared to the existing supply; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to improve the supply?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)

Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that there was curtailment of raw water by Haryana Government for 450 MLD (100 MGD) Hyderpur Water Treatment Plant. During the period 4.12.89 to 12.12.89, when supply of water to some parts of West and North Delhi was affected.

(b) For operation of existing Water Treatment Plants in Delhi which have a production capacity of 1800 MLD (400 MGD), total requirement of raw water is about 2025 MLD (450 MGD).

(c) To meet the demand for drinking water in Delhi, production capacity is being augmented progressively during 1989-90 by fully commissioning the

- (i) 180 MLD (40 mgd) water treatment plant at Wazirabad scheduled to be completed during 1989-90.
- (ii) 5 ranney wells in Alipur with a total yield of 67.50 MLD (15 mgd).
- (iii) 54 MLD (12 mgd) plant at Okhla likely to be completed by the end of this financial year; and
- (iv) 50 tubewells to give a total yield of 22 MLD (4mgd)

In addition, the following long term measures are also being taken:

- (i) construction of second 450 MLD (100 mgd) water treatment plant at Hayderpur.
- (ii) construction of 180 MLD (40 mgd) water treatment plant at Nangloi.
- (iii) construction of 450 MLD (100 mgd) water treatment plant at Wazirabad.

(iv) procurement of 0.5 MAF of water from Kishau Dam on the Tons river Giri in HP on the construction of the dam.

(v) Procurement of 0.4 MAF of water from Renuka Dam on the river Giri in H.P. on the Construction of the dam.

Other measures to improve supply and equitable distribution of the present availability of water include strengthening of distribution network and conservation of water.

[*Translation*]

Deaths Due to non-availability of Angiograph Facilities in R.M.L. Hospital

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

(a) Whether several heart patients died in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi between February and April, 1989 due to non-availability of Baloon Angioplasty Cardiologist and Angiograph facilities;

(b) whether these patients were informed in advance that these facilities were not available in the Hospital; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to compensate the next of kin of these patients and if so, the nature of proposed compensation?

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

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

[English]

Minorities Commission

125. SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Propose to abolish the Minorities Commission; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements are proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ineffective Anti-Polio Treatment

126. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have been reported during the last three years where anti-polio treatment has proved ineffective and the child became a victim of polio; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance, including financial assistance made available to the victims in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir. No such complaint of vaccine failure due to ineffectiveness of anti-polio treatment has been reported during the last three years.

(b) Since no case of this type is available, the question of financial assistance does not arise.

Licence Issuing Authority in Delhi Under PFA Act/Rules, 1954

127. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence issuing authority has been appoint in the Delhi Municipal Corporation areas as require under rule 50(1) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act/ Rules, 1954;

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

(c) the authority entrusted with the task of prosecuting the traders for violation of the aforesaid rules?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1956, Medical Officers of Health of the Delhi Municipal Corporation are empowered to issue licences as required under Rule 50(1) of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(c) Under Section 20 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Director, Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration has been designated as an Officer empowered to grant consent for launching prosecutions in the Court. Prosecution can be launched by prevention of Food Adulteration Department, Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi after obtaining the written consent from the competent authority.

[Translation]

Export of Indian Workers

128. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian and Foreign companies exporting Indian workers to foreign countries;

(b) the number of workers exported by each of these companies during the last three years, the number out of them working there and the number of those who were sent back;

(c) whether these companies send the worker on the pretext of completing their own jobs but put them on jobs of other companies and extract huge amounts as commission; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against such companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) In accordance with the Provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983, one can recruit manpower from India for deployment abroad without obtaining requisite registration certificate from Protector General of Emigrants. For obtaining a licence the recruiting agent is required to furnish a bank guarantee of Rupees One Lakh to Five lakhs depending upon the number of workers to be deployed abroad. As on 30.11.1989 1450 recruiting agents have obtained registration certificate. Indian companies which are awarded contract abroad can deploy workers after obtaining requisite permit from Ministry of Labour under the Act. Such companies seek permit as and when occasion arises. Foreign companies, if they want to recruit workers, directly approach the Indian Missions abroad for issue of permits to enable them to carry on the work of recruitment in India.

(b) This information is not maintained.

(c) No such instance has come to our

notice.

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

[English]

Action taken on Report on Economy In Construction

129. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations contained in the Report on Economy in constructions made by the Planning Commission in 1968; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry on each recommendation so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The Planning Commission constituted a Panel of Experts under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Thakker, in 1965 to advise on guidelines for Economy in Construction costs. There was no formal report of the Panel. However, recognising that construction programmes cover various sectors of development such as housing, transport, industry irrigation power, agricultural education health etc. the panel desired all the Ministries and organisations involved in construction activities to address vigorously the task of economics in construction costs. A subsequent Committee constituted by the then Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development formulated various recommendations on the basis of issues discussed in the Panel and its various sub-groups. The recommendations cover the following major areas:

1. pre-planning.

2. Designs and other technological factors.

3. Construction Materials.

4. Business of constructing.

5. Administrative and Organisational factors.

6. Motivation, training and publicity.

(b) The details of various such actions and steps taken by the Government in the light of its planning strategy from time to time and in line with the above recommendations are indicated below:—

(1) The National Housing Policy (NHP) of 1988 commends construction of at least 10% of dwelling units by the housing and construction agencies incorporating cost-effective technology.

(2) The National Buildings Code (NBC) of India was formulated in 1970 and was revised in 1983-84.

(3) NBO has brought out the "All India standards schedule of rates and specifications which has been widely circulated for adoption by various construction departments and agencies.

(4) A special standard (IS:8888-78) to promote housing construction activity for the economically weaker sections was developed at the instance of the then Ministry of Works and Housing.

(5) In order to promote innovative building materials technologies and use of new construction techniques, following important steps have undertaken:—

— Various improvements in the

methods of production of conventional materials like bricks, cement and building materials from industrial and agricultural waste;

— Demonstration of the use of prefabricated methods and components in various construction projects;

— Deptt. of Science & Technology has brought out a report on construction equipment and this is being propagated;

— Public sector construction company in various fields act as pace setters in new techniques, design and cost control.

(6) HUDCO extends financial support in the form of loan and equity to building materials industries based on innovative technologies using agricultural and industrial wastes and NHB offers refinance for such proposals.

(7) A national network of building centres is being set up for the transfer of innovative and cost effective technologies and for the training of workmen and artisans in their application.

(8) For effecting reduction in construction costs and saving of energy in construction industry the CPWD has adopted various measures like value analysis in the planning of buildings and use of innovative construction techniques like under reamed piles, structural brick work design, quality control and technical and energy audit based on Quality Circle Approach.

Irrigation schemes of A.P. Awaiting Central Clearance

130. PROF. N.G. RANGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation development schemes, proposed by Andhra Pradesh Government since 1980 pending clearance from Union Government on account of inter-state disputes, financial disputes or difficulties, environmental objections and State versus Centre differences;

(b) the schemes which are likely to be settled and clear in the near future;

(c) whether it is proposed to convene conferences of the officials and Ministers of the Centre and the State states to sort out differences and expedite the clearance of such projects as can soon be undertaken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). Of the 3 major and 6 medium irrigation projects proposed by Andhra Pradesh, 1 major project namely, Jurala Project is duly techno-economically appraised and requires environment an forest clearance to be obtained by the State Government. The other two major projects, namely, Telugu Ganga and Vamsdhara Stage-II are techno-economically appraise and require resolution of inter-State issues. Inter-State meetings are proposed to be convened for consideration of these 2 projects. Vamsdhara Stage II Project requires environmental clearance also. The 6 medium irrigation projects have been examined and observations sent to the State Government for compliance.

Financial Assistance to Control Encephalitis

131. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has sought financial assistance to control encephalitis; and

(b) if so, the amount sought and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Workers of Closed Textile Mills

132. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOM-ABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills in the country, State-wise and the number of closed and sick mills out of them;

(b) the number of persons unemployed due to the closure of such mills in each State and alternate employment given to them;

(c) the number of persons who still remain unemployed; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to restart all the closed mills or to provide alternative employment to the unemployed workers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is given below. The subjects of providing alter-

native employment to the affected workers concerns the State Govts.

(d) Restarting of a closed mill depends on its viability being established. The Nodal Agency set up by the Govt. to evolve and implement rehabilitation packages for viable mills and the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction have been advised to take up cases of closed textile mills on priority.

However, there may be no alternative but to allow closure of non-viable in its provided the interest of workers are protected. The State Govts. have been advised to ensure early measures for rehabilitation of affected workers and payment of their outstanding dues. A sum of Rs. 7.83 crores has been disbursed under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme to 5389 workers of 7 closed textile mills.

STATEMENT

Cotton/manmade fibre textile mills as on 31.11.89

S. No.	State	Total No. of Mills	No. of closed Mills	No. of workers unemployed	No. of sick mills
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	5	2409	4
2.	Assam	4	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	6	1	621	3
4.	Gujarat	119	35	55830	52
5.	Haryana	16	2	5056	7
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	44	11	6773	10
8.	Kerala	29	2	1289	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27	2	2636	8

S. No.	State	Total No. of Mills	No. of closed Mills	No. of workers unemployed	No. of sick mills
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Maharashtra	122	17	36665	60
11.	Orissa	13	—	—	1
12.	Punjab	21	—	—	8
13.	Rajasthan	34	8	5554	14
14.	Tamil Nadu	459	29	15019	23
15.	Uttar Pradesh	52	9	19251	9
16.	West Bengal	41	7	13754	13
17.	Goa	1	—	—	1
18.	Himachal Pradesh	4	—	—	—
19.	Manipur	1	—	—	—

S. No.	State	Total No. of Mills	No. of closed Mills	No. of workers unemployed	No. of sick mills
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNION TERRITORY					
1.	Chandigath	—	—	—	2
2.	Delhi	4	1	5802	3
3.	Pondicherry	6	—	—	—
TOTAL		1068	129	170659	222

* No. of sick units includes a woollen & manmade wvg. units and is as per information compiled by RBI as at the end of December '87.

Deaths due to Encephalitis

133. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Encephalitis claimed a number of lives in the country during 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the cases and deaths, State-wise; and

(c) the precautionary measures being taken to check the spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b) During 1989, (according to reports received upto November, 1989), 1965 deaths have been reported due to Japanese Encephalitis as per details given below:-

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
Assam	1297*	448*	*7cases and 4 deaths of Arunachal Pradesh admitted in Assam Hospitals.
Andhra Pradesh	1	—	
Bihar	119	31	
Goa	7	—	
Karnataka	30	14	
Manipur	23	13	
Tamil Nadu	220	132	
U.P.	1560	030	
West Bengal	2271	806	(as per reports received upto November, 1989)
	5528	1964	

(c) The following measures are being undertaken to check the spread of the disease:—

- Based on epidemiological trends, advance warning are given to the States.
- Technical guidance and assistance are provided to States through correspondence and visits of NMEP officers.

— Insecticides and spray equipment/ fogging machines supplied under NMEP are utilised by the States for containment of outbreaks.

— N.I.V., Pune, N.I.C.N., Delhi, S.T.M., Calcutta and A.I.I. P.H., Calcutta have been involved for epidemiological investigations and viral confirmations.

— An action Plan for taking up J.E.

control activities in an organised manner in the 8th Plan is under formulation. The Plan will include:—

- (i) Sentinel surveillance
- (ii) Early diagnosis, proper management of patients and rehabilitation.
- (iii) Vector Control.
- (iv) Prophylaxis-Vaccination and use of mosquito proof-pig-pen etc.
- (v) Health Education.
- (vi) Training.
- (vii) Research.

— Cash Assistance worth Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided during 1988-89 to highly J.E. affected States for vector control and Health Education as Central Share on 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and States under NMEP.

— One minute video quickies on J.E. have been produced by the Dte. NMEP in regional languages for Health Education.

Assistance to Small Manufacturers of Handloom Fabrics

134. DR. THAMBI DURAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for giving assistance to small manufactures of handloom fabrics to enable them to directly export these products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)

and (b). Handloom fabrics are manufactured only in the decentralised sector and hence there is no proposal to distinguish between small and big manufacturers in the grant of export assistance.

Incentives to Deep Sea fishing Industries

135. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the incentives given to deep sea fishing industry;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give some more incentives to encourage deep sea trawler operations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). While various incentives are considered and given for the development of the deep sea fishing industry from time to time, presently the major incentives in this area include provision of 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels, provision of loan facility by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports, training of deep sea fishing operatives for manning fishing vessels, dissemination of information regarding the types and quantities of fish likely to be available through systematic and intensive surveys of fishery resources in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone, chartering of foreign fishing vessels, reduction in duty rates in respect of equipment for fish processing industry, etc.

Development of Srinagar and Jammu Under Core Area Development Plan

136. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under Core Area Development Plan, some funds had been sanctioned for the development of Srinagar and Jammu Cities ; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned for the development of both the cities separately ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Funds have been sanctioned only for the Srinagar Core Area Development Project:

(b) Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 55.70 crores, Rs 28/- crores are to be made available during 1989-90, of which Rs. 5/- crores would be from the approved plan of the State through adjustments and Rs. 23/- crores by way of additional Central assistance. The balance of Rs. 27.70 crores would be built into the State's plan 1990-91. The following works are sanctioned in the Srinagar Core area.-

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Roads and Circular System	20.00
(ii) Basic Services in the Core Area.	23.00
(iii) Community Facilities	5.00
(iv) Public safety system	4.10
(v) Public Distribution System	0.30
(vi) Improvement around shrines and tourist spots.	0.30
(vii) Re-location of shops and houses dislocated.	3.00
Total	55.70

Metro Railway in Delhi

137. **PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the proposed Metro Railway in Delhi;

(b) when the construction work of the Metro Railway is likely to start and the target fixed for its completion; and

(c) the total cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) have been entrusted by the Delhi Administration with the task of preparing a detailed Feasibility Report for a Meet Transit System for Delhi. The Report is due by May 1990.

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

Proposal to Increase Allocation for Health Schemes During Eighth Plan

138. **SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase allocation for health schemes and maternity services for rural areas during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY) : (a) and (b). The 8th Five Year Plan is still in the process of formulation and no firm and final decision has yet been taken regarding the allocations for various schemes/sectors during the 8th Five Year

Plan. However, the Working Groups and the Steering Committees constituted for the purpose of Health and Family Welfare have suggested increase in allocation for health schemes and maternity services for rural areas during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Clearance to Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

139. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Irrigation Project in West Bengal awaiting Central clearance; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for their early clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) 2 major project namely Subernarakha Barrage Project and Modernisation of Kangsabati Project.

(b) These projects have been technoeconomically appraised and recommended to the Planning Commission subjects to the State Government obtaining the environmental clearance.

Consumer Price Index

140. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Central Trade Union Organisations have complained that the price index does not reflect the increase in prices of various items properly;

(b) whether they have demanded several times for reconstitution of the price index;

(c) if so, the action taken so far; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to review the matter and the draw a time-bound programme for reconstitution of the price index?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Representations have been received from some Workers, Organisations pointing out the decline in the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers with base 1982=100, for the month of December, 1988 as compared to November, 1988, Representations have also been received from some Workers, Organisations demanding the withdrawal of the series with base 1982=100

(c) and (d). The series of Consumer Price Index with base 1960=100 was based on the results of the Family Living Survey conducted during 1958-59. With the passage of time, the Consumer Price Index based on this survey has become out of date. The new series with base 1982=100 which is based on the actual consumption expenditure pattern, as revealed by the Family Income & Expenditure Survey conducted during 1981-82, was introduced, effective from the month of October, 1988, after holding consultation at national and regional levels with the employers, employees and the State Governments. As such the question of review or reconstitution of the Consumer Price Index with base 1982=100 at this stage does not arise.

Permission to Sick Mills to Sell Surplus Land in Bombay

141. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any sick textile mills in Bombay have sought permission for selling their surplus land;

(b) if so, the names of the mills which have applied before 30 September, 1989 and the area involved mill-wise.

(c) the number of application disposed of so far;

(d) the reasons for not disposing of the remaining applications; and

(e) the action being taken for their expeditious disposals?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (e). The subject matter comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

Setting up of Spinning Mills/Synthetic Spinning Mills in Orissa

142. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received proposals for setting up spinning Mills/Synthetic Spinning Mills in Kalahandi/Phulbani/Bolangir Districts of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the letters of intent and loan assistance by the I.D.B.L. to such proposals are being held in abeyance;

(d) if so, the reasons, therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the policy in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Since 1986, four proposals for setting up spinning mills/Synthetic spinning mills in these districts of Orissa State were re-

ceived. Letters of Intent have been issued to them as shown in the Statement below:-

(c) and (d). In respect of Konark Cotton Growers' Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Kalahandi, a team of financial institutions visited the project site in June, 1989 and held discussions with officers of the Society. It was found that the Society had not yet finalised project details such as proposed product mix, plant and machinery etc. The Society also proposed to make the project export oriented by including the latest equipments. Therefore, on the suggestion of the team, the Society has received its projects proposals and has submitted them to the Consortium of financial institution led by IDBI in November 1989. The revised proposal is under the examination of IDBI.

Regarding the other three proposals the IDBI has not agreed for financing them because (i) many such units financed by IDBI have not been doing well and have become defaulters; (ii) only units having high degree of export orientation or introducing latest state of the art technology can be financed on a selective basis. The IDBI has also informed the Orissa Government accordingly.

(e) The licensing policy for the Textile Industry is kept under constant review and modifications are made from time to time depending upon the requirements of the situation.

STATEMENT

01. M/s. Konark Cotton Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Kesinga, Kalahandi District.

Letter of Intent No. LI :335 (1988) dated 30.6.1988.

02. Phulbani Cooperative Synthetic Spinning Mills Limited, Phulbani,

Phulbani District.

Letter of Intent No. LI: 749 (1986)
dated 30.9.1986.

03. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited, Boud, Phulbani District.

Letter of Intent No. LI: 584 (1986)
dated 10.07.1986.

04. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited, Bolangir.

Letter of Intent No. LI: 373 (1986)
dated 29.04.1986.

Registration of Naturopaths

143. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether like Doctors in Allopathy and other systems of medicine, Naturopaths are also registered;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up a separate Medical Council for Naturopaths; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The emphasis in Allopathy and other systems of medicine e.g., Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy is on the curative aspect through use of medicines and, therefore, registration of Physicians practising these systems is considered essential. Systems like Yoga and Naturopathy, however, avoid use of medicines, the emphasis being on cure through change of

like style. Registration in their case and the question of setting up of a separate Medical Council of Naturopaths, therefore, are not considered necessary.

Promotion of Naturopathy

144. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to set up a separate Directorate for promotion of Naturopathy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Welfare of Beedi Workers in Kerala

145. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from Kerala Government for the introduction of some new welfare measures for the beedi workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 have specifically been enacted to provide welfare facilities to the beedi workers all over the country. Medical, Housing Educational, Recreational and Family Welfare benefits

are provided under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund. Recently the State Government of Kerala has made a proposal for the construction of houses under the Housing Scheme for Economically weaker Sections of Workers Engaged in Beedi Industry. Since the proposal was not in accordance with the schemes under the fund the State Government has been requested to send a revised proposal.

Closure of N.T.C. Units

146. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close down any of the units under the National Textiles Corporation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND

MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) At present, there is no proposal to close down any of the textile mills under the National Textile Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Profit/Loss In Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills

147. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of profit/loss incurred by the Cananore Spinning and Weaving Mills during the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The position of profit/loss incurred by Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore and Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mahe is given below:-

Net Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cannanore	Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mahe
1988-89	(+) 3.89	(-) 26.37
1989-90 (April-October, 1989)	(+) 33.03	(+) 27.85

(Provisional)

Post-Matric Scholarships

148. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that the post-matric scholarship regulations for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in the matter of National Scholarship Scheme, National Loan Schol-

arship Scheme of Scholarships in approved residential secondary schools are properly implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to revise the maintenance allowance and income limits of parents with the rise in consumer price index; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). The National Scholarship Scheme, the National Loan Scholarship Scheme and the Scheme of Scholarships in approved residential Secondary Schools are dealt with by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education. The Scholarships under the National Scholarship Scheme and the National Loan Scholarship Scheme are awarded strictly on merit basis and there is no reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in relaxation of the norms of merit. However, under the Scheme of Scholarships in approved residential Secondary Schools, 15% and 7 1/2% of the total scholarships are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

(c) and (d). The income ceiling under these Schemes have been recently revised from Rs. 6,000/- per annum to Rs. 25,000/- per annum with effect from 1-4-1988.

[Translation]

**Employees of Photography Department
in Maulana Azad Medical College**

149. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9

August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3279 regarding employees of Photography Department in Maulana Azad Medical College and state.

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no the reasons for the inordinate delay and the time by which requisite information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The post of Senior Photographer has been clubbed with the following other categories of posts for 40 point roster reservation for SC/ST.

1. Radiographer/X-ray Machanic.
2. Physiotherapist
3. Artist
4. Social Worker
5. Artist Photographer
6. Telephone Monitor
7. Havaladar
8. Projectionist for Audit Visual Publicity
9. Housekeeper
10. Sanitary Inspector
11. Plumber
12. Electro Mechanic

- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. Mechanic Refrigerator | Therapist |
| 14. Laundry Techn. | 37. Asstt. Medical Officer (Homoeo) |
| 15. Dark Room Asstt. | 38. Driver (HMV) |
| 16. Occupational Therapist | 39. Asstt. Dietician |
| 17. Tutor (R) | 40. Refractionist |
| 18. Technical Asstt. (OT) | 41. Tech. Asstt. (Isotope) |
| 19. Asstt. Security Officer | 42. Electrician |
| 20. Dental Hygienist | (c) Does not arise. |
| 21. Dental Mechanic | [English] |
| 22. Post Mortum Asstt. | Plots to Non-Resident Indians in Delhi |
| 23. Tech. Asstt. (Elec) | 150. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 August, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3275 regarding plots to Non-Resident Indians in Delhi and state; |
| 24. Asstt. Librarian (Sr.) | (a) whether the required information has since been collected; |
| 25. Asstt. Librarian (Jr) | (b) if so, the details thereof; |
| 26. Chair Side Asstt. | (c) if not the reasons for delay; and |
| 27. Painter | (d) the time by which the requisite information is likely to be collected and laid on the Table? |
| 28. Black Smit cum Carpenter | THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. |
| 29. Driver | (b) Applications were invited from Non-Resident Indians in 1978. 346 persons deposited Rs. 10,000 each as earnest money in foreign exchange in accordance with the scheme announced by the Government of India. No plot has been allotted to any of the |
| 30. Cold Storage Attendant | |
| 31. Despatch Rider/Motor Cycle Messenger | |
| 32. Carpenter | |
| 33. Speech Therapist | |
| 34. Sr. Scientific Asstt. | |
| 35. Artist Modeller | |
| 36. Recreational/Occupational | |

applicants as the scheme was later withdrawn in public interest. All applicants were informed that the scheme had been withdrawn and that they could apply to the L & DO for refund of deposits. The amounts deposited have been refunded to such applicants who have made requests therefor.

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

Urban Slum Dwellers

151. SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'ILO, appeals to help Third World Poor' appearing in "The Patriot" of 5 December, 1989.

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any programme or scheme for amelioration of the condition of urban pavement and slum dwellers in Indian cities; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Basic amenities in urban slums are provided under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums. The State Governments' formulate and implement appropriate projects under the scheme in accordance with their needs and priorities. By the close of the 6th Plan, 16.10 million slum dwellers had been covered under this scheme. The Seventh Plan aim at coverage of 9 million slum dwellers at an estimated cost of Rs. 269.55 crores. Till October, 1989, 8.84 million slum dwellers have been covered under the Scheme.

(ii) A centrally sponsored scheme for pavement dwellers was introduced during 1988-89 under which central grants of Rs. 4000 per pavement dwelling household is being given for providing individual dwelling unit on land provided by the State Govt. Under this scheme, financial assistance is also given for construction of night shelters for the pavement dwellers as well as for providing sanitary facilities in the form of Pay and Use Toilets. During 1988-89, Rs.2.99 cores was sanctioned to the Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for implementation of these schemes in Hyderabad, Madras and Calcutta, City-wise details are as under:-

Name of City	Scheme Component	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Madras	Re-location	3147 households	125.60
	Night Shelters	400 persons	8.00
Hyderabad	Re-location	1053 households	42.12
	Night Shelters	960 persons	19.20
Calcutta	Re-location	850 households	34.00
	Pay & Use Toilet	Unspecified	70.00
Total			298.92

Hike in Water Tariffs in Delhi

152. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) whether water tariffs in Delhi are proposed to be increased:

(b) if so, the details in this regard,

(c) the reasons warranting such a hike: and

(d) the extent of loss incurred per annum on account of theft, wastage from public lines and non-payment of tariff dues which are written off? .

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above

(d) Losses due to leakages, wastage, theft and a variety of other factors and around 20 per cent of the total production of water in the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. Such losses in respect of New Delhi Municipal Committee are about

13-14 per cent of the total water received by them in bulk from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking. No dues have been written off on account of non-payment either by NDMC or the Delhi Water Supply and sewage Disposal Undertaking.

Development of Slums in Eighth Plan

153. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the slum population of different States and Union Territories according to the latest estimate:

(b) whether Government propose to pay more attention for the development of slums during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details of the specific schemes drawn up therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) A Statement is given below:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Specific schemes are contingent on the finalisation of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT*Identified Slum Population 1981 and Estimated Slum Population 1990**(persons in Lakhs)**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs</i>	<i>Slum population 1981 as identified by State/UT</i>	<i>Estimated slum Population * in 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.58	38.07
2	Assam	1.24	6.63

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	32.70	32.70
4.	Goa	0.24	1.09
5.	Gujarat	15.32	31.01
6.	Haryana	2.74	9.17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.76	0.92
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.27	6.27
9.	Karnataka	5.74	33.15
10.	Kerala	4.10	13.63
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10.75	33.75
12.	Maharashtra	43.15	62.51
13.	Manipur	0.17	1.92
14.	Meghalaya	0.66	0.80
15.	Mizoram	N A	0.76
16.	Orissa	2.82	10.60
17.	Punjab	11.67	13.79
18.	Rajasthan	10.25	23.14
19.	Sikkim	0.02	0.26
20.	Tamil Nadu	26.76	42.76
21.	Tripura	0.18	0.65
22.	Uttar Pradesh	25.80	65.31
23.	West Bengal	30.28	49.64
24.	A & N Island	—	0.19
25.	Chandigarh	—	1.53

1	2	3	4
26	Delhi	18.00	38.25
27.	Pondicherry	0.94	1.03
	Total	279.14	519.54

* Town & Country Planning Organisation.

Development of Small and Medium Towns in Karnataka

154. SHRI SPIKANTHA DATTANARA-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of small and medium towns in Karnataka identified for development during the Seventh Plan under the scheme of 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns'?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 7 towns namely; Chikkaballapur, Ramanagaram, Sirsi, Harihar, Sindhanur Kollegal and Gokak have been covered under the Scheme of Integrated development of Small and Medium Towns

Glazing of Verandahs in Government Quarters

155 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTANARA-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state .

(a) the number of allottees who have deposited 10 per cent of the estimated cost of glazing of front/back side verandahs in Government Quarters of South Delhi, particularly in different sectors of R K Puram

(b) whether the work has since been carried out,

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

(d) the steps taken to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) 343

(b) to (d). The work has been carried out in 309 quarters, and are scheduled to be completed in the remaining quarters by the end of March, 1990

Tread Mill Stress (TMT) and Echo-Cardiograph Equipment

156 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19th July, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 247 regarding life saving equipment in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and state:

(a) whether Tread Mills Stress and Echo-Cardiograph equipments of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are still not functioning;

(b) if so, the steps taken to put the above equipment into working order; and

(c) the time by which the said equip-

ments are expected to be made functional ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Spare parts for Echo-Cardiography have been imported. Echo-Cardiograph is expected to start by the end of this month.

A letter of credit has been established for the import of spare parts for Tread Mill. On receipt of its spare parts, the Tread Mill will be put into operation.

Implementation of Reports of Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees

157. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the recommendations of the Bachawat Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspapers Employees have not been implemented by some of the newspapers establishments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to see that these are implemented without delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The State Governments are the appropriate authority for enforcement of the recommendations of the Wage Boards for Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspapers Employees. The Central Government has recently asked all the State Government to set up an appropriate machinery for overseeing the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Boards for Working Journalist and Non-Journalists Newspaper

Employees.

[*Translation*]

Products Diversification by M/s Pepsico

158. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pepsico INC. has proposed to diversify its products in collaboration with some other Indian companies;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal to allow the company to diversify its products?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Pepsico Inc. have a 39.9% equity share holding in M/s. Pepsi Foods Pvt. Ltd. which is implementing a letter of Intent granted for the manufacture of potato/grain products, fruit/vegetable products and soft during concentrates. There is no other proposal received by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries from M/s. Pepsico Inc.

[*English*]

Job Security for Health Guides

159. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of Health Guides do not have job-security for years;

(b) whether it is proposed to regularise their service under the Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed information regarding the number of Health Guides not getting job security and honorarium under the Scheme all over India is being collected. About the regularisation of their services by the Government, action would be taken afterwards on examination of the dimension of the problem.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance for Development of Howrah City

160. SHRI HANNAM MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from West Bengal Government for the development of Howrah city;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government will provide

necessary funds for the development of Howrah city?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Ministry of Urban Development has received proposals from the Government of West Bengal for the development of bustees within the municipal limits of the Howrah Municipal Corporation details are given in the Statement I below. The proposals include improvement of the water supply, sanitation facilities developing roads, pathways, parks and gardens of the Corporation. The same have been formulated in the context of the recommendations made by the Ninth Finance Commission for giving a special grant-in-aid of Rs.50 crores to the Government of West Bengal for slum clearance and environmental improvement. The 9th Finance Commission had also recommended that there should be a matching contribution by the Govt.of West Bengal. The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs.4.16 crores.

The Howrah Municipal Corporation is already receiving assistance from the World Bank through the Calcutta Urban Development Project III (CUDP-III). The Project components which will benefit Howrah are given in Statement II below.

STATEMENT**9th Finance Commission Recommendations—Bustee Improvement Schemes of the Howrah Municipal Corporation**

S. No.	Ward Number	Name of Bustee	Estimate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	22	Musalmanpara	17,52,129.00
2.	45	Ghoshpara	12,19,562.00
3.	46	Halderpara	7,59,749.00
4.	46	Sheulipara	7,26,711.00
5.	46	Garpa	13,26,635.00
6.	46	Sardarpara and Kachipara	11,37,789.00
7.	46	Shekhpara	3,63,465.00
8.	46	Sultampur	43,26,889.00
9.	46	Majherpara	18,49,402.00
10.	46	Chanda Khan Para	7,17,047.00

S. No.	Ward Number	Name of Bustee	Estimate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
11.	47	Sundar Para	32,08,057.00
12.	48	Hakpukur and Arupara	34,84,991.00
13.	49	Manikpirtala	28,38,363.00
14.	50	Biradingi	43,82,301.00
15.	50	Kashipur	39,87,401.00
16.	50	Kona	18,90,940.00
17.	50	Kona (Paschimpara)	44,08,272.00
18.	50	Kona (Dakshinpara)	32,15,361.00
Total Rs.			4,15,91,764.00

Say Rs. 4.16 crores.

STATEMENT II**CALCUTTA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT III**

Howrah will be benefitted from the following components of the Calcutta Urban Development Project III (CUDP-III).

(i) MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MDP)

To be executed by 37 Municipalities including the Howrah Municipal Corporation, it seeks to deliver basic municipal services to the most deprived areas of the municipalities. The programme comprises investment at the ward level and includes busti upgradation, improvements in water supply, drainage, solid waste management and improvements of local roads and markets. The amount allocated for Howrah Municipal Corporation is Rs. 7 crores.

(2) CALCUTTA/HOWRAH (METRO-CORE) INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Both Calcutta Metropolitan Corporation and Howrah Metropolitan Corporation are benefitted by this component which is focussed on optimising the existing infrastructure. This include provision of house connections to the sewerage network and "Seed Capital" for Urban Renewal Schemes. The total cost is Rs. 67.59 crores.

(3) COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES

These programmes are centrally initiated and coordinated by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) and include Rs. 3.32 crores for the training and Technical Assistance Programme meant for training the personnel of Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, Howrah Improvement Trust, etc.

Closing of Government Presses and Stationery Office

161. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have dropped the proposal to close down Government of India Printing Presses and Stationery Office including the Government Press, Santragachi; and

(b) if so, whether those Presses and Stationery Office will be modernised with proper investment?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The issue relating to closure of Presses is under review. The Government of India Stationery Office was closed down on 16-10-1987. However an ex-parte stay order was passed by the Calcutta High Court against the closure on the basis of a writ filed against the closure. The matter remains sub judice.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Setting up of Food Processing Industries in West Bengal

162. SHRI HANNAM MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to set up food processing industries in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when these units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a)

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries have no proposal to set up any new food processing project in public sector in West Bengal.

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

Financial Assistance for Construction of Houses in Kerala

163. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of sanctioned by Union Government to Kerala during the years 1988 and 1989 for the construction of houses for the poorer sections of the society;

(b) the number of houses constructed so far under the various schemes;

(c) whether the targets have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The provision of funds to the State of Kerala for shelter facilities for poorer sections under the Minimum Needs Programme of State Plan and Indira Awas Yojana under the Central assistance for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as follows:-

Scheme	Allocation	
	During 1988-89	During 1989-90
	(in lakhs)	
1. Minimum Needs Programme (House site cum-construction Assistance) (State Plan Provision)	205.00	200.00
2. Indira Awas Yojana (Central Scheme)	470.00	315.00

(b) to (e). Physical targets and achievements in respect of these schemes for the

years 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in the following statement:—

Scheme	1988-89		1989-90	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	(as on 31.10.89)			
1. Minimum Needs Programme:				
(a) Provision of house-sites (families)	5000	5288	5000	2268
(b) Construction assistance (families)	27000	32105	21500	7196
2. Indira Awas Yojana (Dwelling Units)	5191	8554	3093	8870

De-Congestion of cities

164. PROF P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to de-congest the cities and town in the country which are facing the serious problem of congestion and pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have prepared any perspective plan to save other cities and towns which are going to face this problem in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b). Urban Development is essentially the responsibility of the State Government. Each State has its own priority and programme of action as far as decongesting of cities and pollution prevention and are concerned. The Central Government also provides assistance in critical cases. The Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is one such scheme aimed to check the migration of the rural population to major metropolitan centres and cities and also to diffuse the economic growth patterns so as to provide reasonable living standards in small and medium towns. The scheme has been in operation since December, 1979. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 235 towns of different states/Union Territories were covered and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 63.57 crores were released. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 111 towns have been covered and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 64.08 crores has been released upto 31.3.1989. The Central Government set up the National Capital Region Planning Board in 1985 with the responsibility of preparing the Regional Plan for the development of the National Capital Region,

to coordinate and monitor its implementation and evolve harmonised policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the region so as to avoid any haphazard development. The Board has prepared and notified the National Capital Region Plan 2001 aimed at a balanced and harmoniously developed Region.

(c) The Government of India is committed to the ideas of decongestion of cities and towns and also let the small and medium towns grow in a planned way.

The National Commission on Urbanisation which gave its report in August, 1988 has, inter-alia suggested various steps for keeping a check on congestion and pollution in various towns and cities. These suggestions have been kept in view while formulating the draft Working Group Report on Urban Development in the context of the preparation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Population Growth

165. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

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

(a) the total population of country and the rate of growth at present;

(b) whether Government propose to take any new initiatives and preparing a perspective plan to bring about zero rate of growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) The project population of the country based on Medium estimates of the Expert Committee on Population Projections is 806.8 million as on 1st March, 1989.

The Natural Growth Rate of Population is obtained as difference between birth and death rates as available from Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General, India. The latest provisional estimates of natural growth rate at national level for the year 1988 is 2.04%.

(b) and (c). To keep the population growth in the country within the manageable limits, we have a well-defined strategy which lay emphasis on improving quality of services, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations. Besides, reinforcement of training and retraining personnel at the grassroot level, establishing and strengthening linkages and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach are some of the initiatives being considered part of the Eighth Plan strategy.

Low cost Housing Technology

166. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the research and developmental efforts made in developing low cost housing technology have produced the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to propagate this technology?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b). Significant contributions of Research & Development in low cost housing technology have primarily been in the areas of planning, design, building foundations, build-

ing materials, energy conservation, functional and thermal efficiency and fire safety in buildings both for rural and urban housing situations.

(c) Governments both at the Centre and States have undertaken a number of measures to propagate the results of research on low cost building materials and technologies. Some of the notable steps in this connection are : (i) National Buildings Organisation is promoting the low cost materials and technologies through its Regional Housing Development Centres (ii) HUDCO is extending financial support to the building materials units producing innovative and low cost materials and components using agriculture and industrial wastes etc. (iii) The National Housing Policy has made several recommendations for giving fiscal incentives to the manufacturers of building materials based on use of agricultural and industrial wastes. Government has exempted fly ash bricks containing more than 50% fly ash from Central Excise duty for a period of two years. (iv) The network of building centres sponsored by central Government is expected to transfer low cost technology, to impart training to workman and to market the low cost building components (v) The National Housing Policy envisages that 10% of the housing units taken up for construction by every public agency incorporate the tested results of R & D.

Entry of Multinational Companies in Food Processing Sector

167. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider their policy regarding entry of multinational companies in the field of food processing industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No such decision has been taken.

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

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

168. SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised constructions like extension of existing buildings and encroachment on roads by the shop owners have taken place recently in different parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) Appropriate action such a sealing, demolition, removal etc. under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, Delhi Development Act, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable in the case of New Delhi Municipal Committee), and Public Promises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act is being taken to stop such activities.

Review of Textile Policy

169. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the present Textile policy to remove

the difficulties being faced by the handloom industry and other small textiles units; and

(b) if so, when the new policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain, Member, Planning Commission to review the progress of implementation of the June, 1985 Textile Policy and to assess its impact on different sectors of the textile economy. A review of the Textile Policy would be undertaken after receipt of the report of this Committee whose term is upto 31st December, 1989.

Package of Benefits Offered by Government to Doctors

170. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions of the package of benefits offered by Government to doctors in July, 1987 which have still not been implemented and the reasons therefor;

(b) when were the orders issued in respect of the benefits that have been implemented;

(c) whether these benefits cover the doctors of the Indian systems of Medicine also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) All provisions of the package of benefits, announced in July 1987, have been implemented but orders were not issued in respect of (1) promotion of certain

Senior Medical Officers with 12 years of regular service in Group 'A' including 2 years as Senior Medical Officers to the post of Chief Medical Officer (2) treatment of Non-Practising Allowance as part of pay for allotment of general pool accommodation and (3) provision of Supertime Grade Posts for General Duty Sub-cadre and (4) enhancement of age of retirement. While action on above items was in progress, the Joint, Action Council of service Doctors Organizations submitted a charter of demands in April, 1989. As a result of discussions with JACSDO, a Memorandum of Settlement has been signed with them on 21.8.1989 in full and final settlement of all the pending demands of the doctors. It has been decided that the Non-Practising allowance will not be treated as part of pay for the purpose of allotment of General Pool accommodation. As regards other three items, these are covered by the Memorandum of Settlement dated 21.8.1989.

(b) Necessary orders were in the years 1987, 1988 and 1989.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The doctors of Indian Systems of Medicine were not represented by the joint Action Council of Central Health Service and other Service Doctors Association.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

171. SHRI L.K.ADVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Wage Board for Sugar Industry in respect of minimum wages, D.A. rate, guaranteed minimum benefits, retention allowance and fringe benefits etc;

(b) the details of the recommendations accepted by Government ; and

(c) the reasons for rejection of the remaining recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). Recommendations made by the Wage Board for Sugar Industry are in the final stage of consideration and decision will be notified shortly.

Expert Group on Urban Poverty

172. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had constituted an Expert Group to analyse the nature, characteristics and dimensions of Urban Poverty and how to provide training and skill formation facilities and improved employment prospects for the Urban Poor;

(b) if so, when this Expert Group was formed and what was its composition;

(c) whether the Group has completed its examination; and

(d) if so, its findings and recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Group on Urban Poverty was constituted on 25th May, 1988. The composition of the group is as under:-

-
- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. Dr. Raja J. Chelliah, Member, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi. | — | Chairman |
| 2. Shri O.O. Hathur Director, National Institute of Urban Affairs, Delhi. | — | Member |
| 3. Shri M.N. Buch, Director (later substituted by Shri Fatehbir Bahadur, Director (Projects), National Centre of Human Settlements, Bhopal. | — | Member |
| 4. Dr Ashish Bose, Professor, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. | — | Member |
| 5. Dr. P.K. Muttagi, Professor & Head of Urban Studies Unit, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. | — | Member |
| 6. Dr. Amitabh Kundu, Director, Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 7. Dr. (Mrs) Indra Rajaraman, Professor of Economics and Social Sciences Areas, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. | — | Member |
| 8. Prof. Mohit Bhattacherya Adviser, Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies, Calcutta. | — | Member |
| 9. Shri V. Kandaswamy, Formerly Senior Adviser to the Executive Director, HABITAT. | — | Member |
| 10. Shri D.M. Sukthankar Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Delhi (later substituted by Dr. Meera Bapat) | — | Member |
| 11. Dr. (Mrs) R. Thamarajakshi, Adviser (Labour, Employment & Manpower) Planning Commission, Govt of India, New Delhi. (Later substituted by Ms. Sheela Patel, SPARC, Bombay) | — | Member |

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 12. Dr. Rakesh Mohan, Economic
Economic Adviser, Planning
Commission, Govt of India,
New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 13. Shri S.S. Suryanarayanan,
Joint Adviser (Labour & Employment),
Planning Commission, Govt of India,
New Delhi. | — | Member |
-

(c) No, Sir.

Services and other schemes launched for the benefit of the Urban Poor, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

(d) Does not arise.

Achievements of Schemes for Urban Poor

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): The State-wise and Scheme-wise achievements in respect of the scheme of Urban Basic Services and the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Schemes are furnished in Statement I and II below.

173. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the success achieved so far in respect of the scheme of Urban Basic

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Funds released	Rs. lakhs	Immuni- sation promo- tion for child- ren below 1 year	Immuni- sation promo- tion for Mid- wife pregnant women	Dais trai- ned	Children medically checked	Presch- ools opened	Literacy Centres opened	Women trained in in- come gener- ating activi- ties	Hand- pumps insta- lled	Stand posts const- ructed	Mas- ons tra- ined	Latr- ines cons- tructed	Smok- less Chu- las insta- lled	Ventilators
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Pondicherry	1.60	14379	3112	—	43529	4588	369	130	8	—	—	41	15	—	
2.	Delhi	12.70	3486	70	—	480	169	874	691	19	6	94	550	2090	—	
TOTAL		212.6075	110146	29746	83456	84945	8403	2400	22808	614	345	327	8969	18977	6250	

Note: Information still awaited from State Government regarding physical achievements

STATEMENT-II

Targets/Achievements of EIUSScheme During 7th Plan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Anticipated Expenditure (Rs in crores)</i>	<i>Physical Target in Nos. of slum dwellers</i>	<i>Physical coverage No. of slum dwellers benefitted (April '85 to Oct. '89)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.00	30.00	1000000	1782954
2.	Assam	4.00	1.52	133333	44160
3.	Bihar	5.00	5.00	166666	182533
4.	Goa	0.25	0.27	8333	9460
5.	Gujarat	6.50	3.81	216666	134730
6.	Haryana	5.00	5.00	166666	226106
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.02	33333	30024
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.50	2.50	83333	105767
9.	Karnataka	12.00	9.68	400000	273891

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Physical Target in Nos. of slum dwellers	Physical coverage No. of slum dwellers benefitted (April '85 to Oct. '89)
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	3.00	3.00	100000	87405
11.	Madhya Pradesh	18.00	18.00	600000	645711
12.	Maharashtra	52.00	43.30	1733333	1305212
13.	Manipur	0.25	0.49	8333	16811
14.	Meghalaya	1.00	0.89	33333	26552
15.	Mizoram	0.25	0.25	8333	12000
16.	Orissa	1.50	1.50	50000	64923
17.	Punjab	8.00	20.11	26666	633574
18.	Rajasthan	5.00	7.02	166666	182197
19.	Sikkim	0.15	0.28	5000	18251

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in crores)	Physical Target in Nos. of slum dwellers	Physical coverage No. of slum dwellers benefitted (April '85 to Oct. '89)
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Tamil Nadu	40.00	40.00	1333333	325576
21.	Tripura	2.00	0.70	66666	42900
22.	Uttar Pradesh	24.00	24.00	800000	874820
23.	West Bengal	32.00	32.00	1066666	575460
24.	A & N Island	0.15	0.15	—	2490
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	14180
26.	Delhi	15.00	30.57	500000	1155750
27.	Pondicherry	1.00	1.15	33333	55644
	Grand Total	269.55	282.21	8979992	8829078

Private Sector Participation in Housing

174. SHRISRIKANTHA DATTA MARA-SIMHARAJA WAIDYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote housing during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to involve private sector in the promotion of housing;

(c) whether it is also proposed to simplify the existing procedure of providing assistance to various groups of people in building their houses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Housing is a State Subject. However, in terms of the National Housing Policy, various steps have been taken, such as: (i) supplementing the plan provision by the supply of housing finance through the National Housing Bank, HUDCO and other financial institutions. (ii) increase the supply of developed land, (iii) specific schemes to benefit the shelterless in rural and urban areas. (iv) schemes for shelter upgradation and low cost sanitation. (v) augmenting supply of building materials and extension of technical know how and (vi) removal of constraints to housing activity.

A detailed housing plan for the Eight Plan is being finalised.

(b) The present approach is that while public agencies will play increasing role in the development and supply of serviced land, the actual construction of houses will be done through private, cooperative and household sectors. Financial assistance for

legitimate private sector housing activity is available from the HUDCO and the commercial banks besides other forms of support.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. With a view to providing easy access to institutional financial assistance to various groups of people, the following steps have already been taken:-

i) National Housing Bank set up in 1988 has already introduced saving linked Home Loan Account Scheme. It has also formulated refinancing scheme for commercial banks.

ii) Lending norms of commercial banks for housing have been liberalised by the RBI, including acceptance of alternate forms of security.

iii) The State agencies have been advised to simplify the building regulations and other clearances and assist the poor households in shelter construction.

iv) Cooperative activity in housing is encouraged for various income groups.

[*Translation*]

Iodised Salt

175. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the instances which have come to the notice of Government where iodised salt in market is found without prescribed quantity of iodine;

(b) the action taken against the erring parties; and

(c) the mechanism devised to ensure availability of the salt with requisite content of iodine?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) to (c). There have been instances where iodised salt samples drawn from the markets in various States and UTs were found not to contain the prescribed quantity of iodine. The States Governments and the U.Ts. Administrations take necessary action against the erring parties under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

The Salt Commissioner is providing guidance and training in operation and quality control to the iodised salt manufacturers. Rejection of claims of subsidy, issue of show cause notices, suspension of permission to manufacture iodised salt are some of the measures adopted by the Salt Commissioner to improve the quality of iodised salt. The present strategy is to increase the availability of iodised salt in the market to persuade the iodised salt manufacturers to use better packing for retaining the level of iodisation for longer periods. Random samples are drawn from the market by the Salt Commissioner for analysis to study the quality of iodised salt available to the consumers.

[*English*]

Programme for Slum Dwellers

176. **SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the long and short term measures Government propose to take to ameliorate the lot of slum dwellers in Delhi, particularly the ones who are evictees and are to be resettled?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Under the scheme of 'Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums' facilities such as

drinking water, street light, 'pay and use' toilets and baths, paved pathways in streets, drainage and garbage bins are being provided in the slums in Delhi.

Whether jhuggis are removed for the clearance of project sites under encroachment, developed 'site and service' plots are given to the evictees.

Residents of the Katras in the walled city are considered for rehousing on being evicted from such Katras.

Construction of Bunds by Pakistan

177. **DR. A.K. PATEL:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has constructed many bundhs on her side of the border in 1989;

(b) if so, how much Indian Territory is likely to be affected by flood waters in case of each of the Bundhs;

(c) the details of talks, if any held with Pakistan in this regard and Pakistan's response thereto; and

(d) the follow up action taken and the likely wayout, to meet the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No new bunds are reported to have been constructed in 1989.

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

Allotment of Free/Concessional Govt. Accommodation

178. **DR. A.K. PATEL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the houses, apartments and offices in Delhi allotted to individuals, freedom fighters, retired judges, ex-Ministers, social and other associations/organisations either free or on concessional rate; and

(b) since when they have been allotted and also the arrears in each case?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expenditure on Water and Electricity Services to Ministers

179. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Members of the Council of Ministers enjoy free water and electricity services without any limit;

(b) the amount paid for each of the last three years in respect of each service, Member-wise; and

(c) the monthly average of the above expenditure per member during each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes Sir.

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

Clearance to Irrigation Projects in Orissa

180. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 7th plan target of new irrigation projects and target of irrigation potential in respect of Orissa have been achieved;

(b) the details of such projects, targetted installed and energised;

(c) whether Union Government contemplate the revise the policy to clear more irrigation projects by making it a priority sector;

(d) whether Government have taken a decision on Akhuapada project to Baitrani River in Orissa; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Irrigation potential of 1,80,000 hectares was proposed to be created through 4 major, 23 medium and 2 modernisation projects in VII Plan. The anticipated achievement is about 87,000 hectares. It is also anticipated that additional potential of about 1,22,000 hectares will be created by wells.

(c) While Central clearance is not required for minor irrigation projects, the revised guidelines for formulation and clearance of major and medium irrigation and multipurpose projects have been finalised to cut the delays.

(d) No such proposal has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Powers to Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

181. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to arm the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with powers in the manner the powers are accorded to the Inquiry Commissions/Judicial/non-judicial Commissions so that he may check in a more effective manner the atrocities and discriminations against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). Article 338 of the Constitution empowers the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. The Commissioner is to report upon the working of those safeguards at prescribed intervals to the President, who shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. The question of bestowing powers of enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act on the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under review.

[*Translation*]

Completion of Irrigation Projects

182. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big and medium irrigation projects or multi-purpose projects on which construction work has been undertaken since the First Five Year Plan to date; and

(b) the number of projects out of them which have been completed, their total irrigation potential and the extent of its utilisation at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Since the inception of First five Year Plan 264 major and 1088 medium irrigation/multipurpose projects have been taken up for construction in the country. Out of them 65 major and 626 medium projects were completed upto the end of Sixth plan. Beside these, 37 major and 187 medium projects are expected to be completed by the end of VII Plan.

The irrigation potential created and brought under utilisation upto the end of VI Plan from the completed/on-going projects is 30.01 million hectares and 25.33 million hec. respectively. The anticipated additional potential created and brought under utilisation during VII Plan is 1.65 million hectares and 1.68 million hectares respectively.

[*English*]

Second Cadre Review of Group 'A' Engineers in CPWD

183. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a proposal for second cadre review of the Group 'A' Engineers in CPWD is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the aspects to be covered therein; and

(c) the strength of Chief Engineers and Executive Engineers during 1981 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Second cadre review of Central Engineering Service and Central Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Service Group

'A' of C.P.W.D. has been taken up. Details of the aspects to be covered in the Cadre review would be clear only after its consideration by all concerned, including the De-

partment of Personnel and Training.

(c) Sanctioned strength is indicated below:-

Year	Civil		Electrical	
	Chief Engineer	Executive Engineer	Chief Engineer	Executive Engineer
1981	17	355	2	97
1989	30'	406	4	131

Three Posts of Chief Engineers are common to Civil and Electrical disciplines.

Appointment of Heads of C.P.W.D. and D.D.A.

184. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. is headed by an Administrator and C.P.W.D. by an Engineer; and

(b) if so, the reasons of such difference is putting Departmental heads?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions in the CPWFD are principally of a technical nature, covering the design and construction of building works of the Central Government. The administrative functions in the CPWD are limited to management of its technical staff for which the DG (Works) is assisted by a Director. In addition, the Ministry of Urban Development is also responsible for the administration of the CPWD Officers and staff in certain categories. The DDA, however, is a multi-purpose planning and development authority whose functions cover *inter-alia* preparation of Master Plan and zonal Plans, land devel-

opment, infrastructure development, construction, planning enforcement etc. The senior management of DDA is multi-disciplinary in character. The Vice-Chairman is to act as a Coordinator and Leader of the team and has to be a person with adequate administrative experience.

Water Supply to Kutch and Saurashtra Areas from Sardar Sarovar Project

185. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to make available water to the Kutch and Saurashtra areas of Gujarat;

(b) whether the feasibility of supplying water to the areas from Sardar Sarovar Project has been examined; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Sardar Sarovar Project envisages supply of Narmada waters to these regions through Kutch and Saurashtra branch canals taking off from the Narmada main canal. In addition,

other water development projects benefiting these areas are also proposed to be expedited.

Child Labour Welfare

186. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are contemplating to enact a comprehensive legislation to stop/check the abuse of the existing legal provisions by the employers employing child labour;

(b) the estimated number of child labourers in the country and the number of orphans out of them; and

(c) the details of new welfare measure proposed to be taken by Government to give protection to such children?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) No, Sir. No fresh legislation is contemplated.

(b) The estimated number of child workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country in 1986, worked out on the basis of the National Sample Survey (38th round) and the population figures as projected by the Expert Committee on Population Projects, was 16.6 million. Figures relating to the number of orphans out of the total child workers are not maintained.

(c) A National Policy on Child Labour has been launched. This Policy, inter alia, provides for effective implementation of the legal provisions relating to child labour; focussing of general welfare and development programmes for the benefit of child labour and their families and taking up of projects in

areas of concentration of child labour to wean away children from work by providing welfare inputs like education, health care, vocational/skill training, nutritious meals, etc.

Tapping of Fresh Water Resources

187. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to undertake some new package plans to tap/trace fresh water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also contemplating to enact/formulate a uniform/irrigation code/Act vis-a-vis use of water resources for irrigation purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Working Groups constituted for formulation of VIII Plan have recommended a target for creation of additional irrigation potential of about 20 million hectares by tapping surface and ground water resources.

(c) While major and medium irrigation projects are techno-economically appraised at the Centre in a uniform manner, a draft model Bill for scientific exploitation of ground water has been circulated to the State Governments for enacting a suitable legislation.

Legislation for Family Planning

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

(a) whether Government have received a suggestion for enactment of a legislation to enforce family planning;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). The Family Welfare Programme in India is being promoted on a voluntary basis as a people's movement in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. For conveying the message of small family norm to the masses, motivational, educational and persuasive efforts are made without resort to any form of coercion. Suggestions have been received from certain quarters in the past for enactment of a legislation to enforce family planning. Even a private members bill to this effect was brought before the Lok Sabha. This Bill, inter-alia, provided that any child born after two children will forfeit his right of Indian citizenship, such couples will lose their job, right to vote and will get four years rigorous imprisonment. As enactment of a legislation to enforce family planning is not in line with our policy on family planning, we had opposed its introduction in that House.

Drug Abuse

189. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government against the menace of drug abuse in the country; and

(b) to what extent these have proved effective in wiping off this menace?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) For combating the drug abuse, the Government has adopted a comprehensive strategy for controlling both the supply and demand of drugs. The Ministry of Welfare has taken up demand control measures through programmes meant for building

awareness and educating people about the ill-effects of drug abuse and through a well rounded programme of motivation, counselling, treatment, follow-up and rehabilitation of drug addicts. So far the Ministry of Welfare has set up 89 Counselling Centres, 30 De-Addiction Centres and 5 After-Care Centres with the help of the voluntary agencies.

(b) The programmes for combating drug abuse are being implemented since 1985-86. It is too early to assess its effectiveness. However, greater awareness in the society has been generated and facilities for treatment and cure created. These measures are on the one hand strengthening the capacity within the society to withstand pressures through greater awareness and are also providing services all over the country for guidance, treatment and cure.

Shifting of Government Offices to Nagpur

190. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to shift more Central Government Offices from Delhi to Nagpur in view of congestion of Central Government offices in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these Central Government Officers will be shifted to Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra pending clearance

191. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects of Maharashtra State pending with Union Government for clearance;

(b) since when these projects are pending; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to clear the pending projects early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). The State Government submitted 26 major projects and 46 medium irrigation projects to the Centre for clearance. Of these, 29 were received during Sixth Plan period and 43 during Seventh Plan period. Appraisal of 31 projects has been completed and recommended by the Advisory Committee to the Planning Commission with certain observations. The remaining 41 projects have been returned to the State Government either due to non-compliance of observations for more than one year or due to major deficiencies in the project proposals.

Plan for Slum Dwellers in Madras City under Urban Basic Services Scheme

192. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to draw a constructive plan for the welfare of the slum dwellers in Madras City particularly in Central Madras to improve their living conditions under the Urban Basic Services Scheme with the assistance of UNICEF; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No Sir. Madras being a metropolitan city is not included in the Urban Basic Serv-

ices programme as it extends to towns having slum population upto 60,000 only.

Assistance for Birth Control Method Failure

193. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: whether there is any concrete scheme to financially assist those where there has been birth of a child even after adoption of family control method at the Government sponsored units?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): There is no scheme to give financial assistance to those acceptors where there has been a birth of child after adoption of family control method at a Government sponsored unit.

Canal Link with Jhunjhunu District Rajasthan

194. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to join Jhunjhunu district to Indira Gandhi Canal; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The irrigation benefits from the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project do not cover Jhunjhunu district.

Proposals to provide drinking water supply benefits to Jhunjhunu district from this project have not been formulated by the Government of Rajasthan.

Arrears of licence fee against Ex-Ministers and Former Governors

195. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Ex-Ministers of Union Government and former Governors who are in arrears of rent/licence fee as on data for the Union Government Accommodated occupied by them;

(b) the amount due in each case; and

(c) the action taken for recovery of the above dues and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). As given in the Statement below.

(c) All concerned have been requested to clear the dues immediately.

STATEMENT*Statement showing the arrears of licence fee as on 30. 11. 89 against Ex-ministers and former governors*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ex-Ministers</i>	<i>Accommodation occupied</i>	<i>Amount due</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. Baleshwar Ram	9, Ashoka Raod	46,989.62
2.	Late Sh. A.P. Sharma	17, Akbar Raod	95,810.00
3.	Sh. R. Mallikarjun	3, Circular Road	12,086.25
4.	Late Sh. T. Anjiah	10, Akbar Road	6,957.85
5.	Sh. Janeshwar Misra	15, Ashoka Road	5,038.88
6.	Late Sh. Dharam Vir	AB-2, Pandara Road	7,370.30
7.	Sh. Ashok Gahlot	1, Duplex Lane	2,527.11
8.	Sh. Ramanand Yadav	14, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road	6,527.25
		44, Western Court Hostel	*42.00
		46, Western Court Hostel	*58.00
			6,627.25
9.	Sh. Jagannath Kaushal	15, Tughlak Road	2,055.60
10.	Sh. S.M. Krishna	AB-95, Shahjahan Road	6,403.70

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-Ministers	Accommodation occupied	Amount due
1	2	3	4
11.	Sh. S.S. Sisodia	11, Talkotara Road	8,585.00
12.	Sh. Gulam Nabi Azad	1, Rajaji Marg	3,453.85
13.	Sh. A.B.A. Gani Khan Chaudhary	12, Akbar Road	16,782.15
14.	Sh. G.S. Dhillon	3, Thyagaraja Marg	988.00
15	Sh. Arjun Singh	5, Tughlak Road	2,66,926.00
		16, Vrthalbhai Patel	3,040.00
			2,69,966.00
16.	Sh. N.D. Tiwari	2, Jantar Mantar Road	40,044.00
		42, Western Court Hostel	484.00
		44, Western Court Hostel	82.00
			40,610.00
17.	Smt. Sushila Rohtagi	4, Krishna Menon Marg	22,293.35
18.	Sh. K.N. Singh	16, Ashoka Road	11,093.26

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-Ministers		Accommodation occupied		Amount due
	2	3	3	4	
19.	Sh. Yogendra Makwana	11, Race Course Road		1,11,737.00	
20.	Late Sh. Chandra Shekher Singh	15, Ashoka Road		21,285.70	
21.	Late Sh. Raj Narain	8, Race Course Road		13,052.57	
22.	Sh. M.R. Krishna	4, Kushak Road		1,700.00	
23.	Sh. B.P. Maurya	5, Duplex Road		42,483.00	
24.	Sh. Magan Bhai Barot	9, Thyagaraja Marg		16,637.40	
25.	Sh. R.C. Rath	8, Teen Murty Marg		8,488.55	
		54, Western Court Hostel		*23,838.00	
26.	Sh. N.R. Laskar	10, Raisina Road		32,326.55	
27.	Sh. Bhagwat Jha Azad	7, Ashoka Road		1,826.00	
28.	Sh. Pranab Mukherjee	2, Jantar Mantar Road		2,39,952.00	
29.	Sh. V.C. Shukla	1, Willington Crescent		5,798.00	
30.	Sh. Bhisma Narain Singh	F-415, Curzon Road Hostel		1,23,777.00	
				*5,236.00	

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-Ministers	Accommodation occupied	Amount due
1	2	3	4
		C-1/1, Pandara Park	12,015.00
			17,251.00
31.	Sh. P.V. Narasimharao	9, Moti Lal Nehru Marg	21,648.00
32.	Sh. Buta Singh	16, Ashoka Road	98,670.00
		17, Western Court Hostel	*57,475.00
		68, Western Court Hostel	*70,635.00
			2,26,780.00
33.	Sh. K.C. Pant	7, Thyagaraj Marg	9,041.00
		29, Western Court Hostel	*2,230.00
			11,271.00
34.	Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat	34, Prithvi Raj Road	45,449.00
35.	Sh. R.N. Mirdha	17, Safdarjung Road	6,403.00
36.	Smt. R.K. Bajpai	6, Ashoka Road	7,115.00
37.	Sh. Rajesh Pilot	3, Safdarjung Road	9,255.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ex-Ministers</i>	<i>Accommodation occupied</i>	<i>Amount due</i>
1	2	3	4
38.	Sh. Z.R. Ansari	9, Akbar Road 38, 42, 44, 52, 56 Western Court Hostel	70,134.00 *755.00
39.	Sh. Sukh Ram	12, Safdarjung Lane	70,889.00
40.	Sh. Shiv Raj Patil	4, Janpath	2,649.00
41.	Sh. P.R. Das Munshi	16, Janpath 101-C, V.P. House	6,671.00 8,826.00 *2,785.00
42.	Shri B.K. Gadhvi	5, Safdarjung Lane	11,611.00
43.	Sh. Eduardo Falerro	6, Janpath	10,905.10
44.	Sh. M. Arunachalam	10, Raisina Road	27,731.00
45.	Sh. Ajit Panja	17, Windsor Palace	7,708.30
46.	Smt. Saroj Khaparde	98-100 South Avenue	1,553.00 27,495.25

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-Ministers	Accommodation occupied	Amount due
1	2	3	4
47.	Sh. B.S. Engti	13, Talkatora Road 52, Western Court Hostel	6,636.00 *27.00
48.	Sh. Bhajan Lal	1, Race Course Road	47,483.00
49.	Smt. Krishna Sahi	7, Teen Murti Marg	18,086.00
50.	Sh. B. Shankranand	8, Tees January Marg	2,976.00
51.	Sh. Kalp Nath Rai	36, Aurangzeb Road F-313, Curzon Road Hostel	21,748.00 *3,770.00 25,518.00
52.	Sh. K.K. Tewary	10, Janpath	8,440.00
53.	Sh. Bindeshwari Dubey	1, Teen Murti Marg	36,783.00
54.	Sh. P. Chidambaram	30, Aurangzeb Road	5,654.00
55.	Sh. V.P. Sathe	2, Krishna Menon Marg	1,343.00
56.	Smt. Margret Alva	23, Safdarjung Road	2,132.00
57.	Sh. K. Natwar Singh	9, Safdarjung Road	113.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ex-Ministers</i>	<i>Accommodation occupied</i>	<i>Amount due</i>
1	2	3	4
58.	Sh. K.R. Narayanan	12, Safdarjung Road	105.00
59.	Sh. Dalbir Singh	23, Tughlak Road	3,444.00
60.	Sh. Girdhar Gomango	108-110, 113 & 219 V.P. House	8,378.00
61.	Sh. Brahm Dutt	16, Tughlak Road	24.00
62.	Smt. Sheila Dikshit	1, Circular Road	2,249.00
63.	Sh. S. Krishna Kumar	19, Teen Murti Marg	9,699.00
64.	Sh. C.M. Pangrahi	10, Dr. B.D. Marg	416.00
65.	Sh. R. Prabhu	C-1/7-8, Pandara Park	2,861.00
66.	Sh. L.P. Sahi	AB-2, Purana Qila Road	20,178.00
67.	Sh. Hari Kishan Shastri	4, Teen Murti Marg	50.00
		101-B, 509, V.P. Singh	*74.00
			124.00
68.	Sh. D.L. Baitha	20, Canning Lane	432.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ex-Ministers</i>	<i>Accommodation occupied</i>	<i>Amount due</i>
1	2	3	4
69.	Sh. Rafiq Alam	1, Canning Lane	5,808.00
70.	Sh. R.K. Malviya	30, Canning Lane	12,661.00
71.	Smt. Sumati Oraon	3, Harish Chandra Mathor Lane	232.00
72.	Sh. Jagdish Tytler	10, Krishna Menon Marg	17,192.00
73.	Sh. S.B. Chavan	4, Krishna Menon Marg	5,710.00
74.	Sh. M.S. Solanki	2-A, Moti Lal Nehru Marg	3,571.00
75.	Sh. Shyam Lal Yadav	23, Ashoka Road	3,438.00
76.	Sh. Mahavir Prasad	17, Teen Murti Marg	470.00
77.	Sh. C.K. Jaffer Sharief	17, Akbar Road	1,449.00
78.	Sh. Abdul Ghafoor	220, V.P. House	*4,739.00
79.	Sh. Sita Ram Kesari	408, V.P. House	*1,769.00
80.	Sh. M.M. Jacob	14, Western Court Hostel	*3,066.00
81.	Sh. Jagannath Pahadia	9, Krishna Menon Marg	5,492.76

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ex-Ministers</i>	<i>Accommodation occupied</i>	<i>Amount due</i>
1	2	3	4
82.	Sh. A.A. Rahim	7, Thughlak Lane	12,126.55
83.	Miss Kumudben Joshi	9, Teen Murti Lane	2,563.85
84.	Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha	AB-96, Shahjahan Road	76,779.00
85.	Sh. R.K. Jaichandra Singh	35, Western Court Hostel	*2,984.00
86.	Sh. P. A. Sangma	30, Canning Lane	17,432.00

*Gest charges

Enquiry into losses incurred by ISBT

196. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any enquiry
into the functioning of the Inter State Bus
Terminal, Delhi and the losses incurred by it;

(b) if so, the findings and recommenda-
tions of the enquiry; and

(c) the results of the follow-up action

taken on each recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The Finance Member, the Secretary, DDA and the General Manager, ISBT went into the functioning of the ISBT and made a number of recommendations for improvement of transport operations, passenger amenities, economy in expenditure, streamlining of administration and management and increase in revenues. The list of the recommendations and action taken thereon is indicated in the statement below.

STATEMENT**RECOMMENDATION**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. State Transport Authority must finalise the time table of the operation of buses from ISBT if the Enquiry Counter has to have a meeting to the Commuters.</p> | <p>1. Necessary action has to be taken by the State Transport Authority which has since been apprised of this recommendation. The State Transport Authority has already finalised time table pertaining to 21 boys out of a total 54 boys.</p> |
| <p>2. The Police authorities must strengthen the traffic Police squad at ISBT Police Post to tackle bus traffic congestions/jams.</p> | <p>The action has to be taken by the Dy. Commissioner of Police (Traffic) who has since been asked to strengthen Police post. The traffic has since been streamlined.</p> |
| <p>3. A free area of about 4000 sq. ft. available in front of shop No. 46, 47 and 48 be converted into waiting Hall as waiting Hall facilities are not available at ISBT.</p> | <p>Action for implementation of this recommendation has been initiated and preliminary architectural plans for waiting hall/retiring room facilities have been prepared. As an interim arrangement, 500 chairs have been provided at different locations at the ISBT for the convenience of passengers.</p> |
| <p>4. Since the involvement of the daily wagers are substantially higher than the regular sweepers and in view of the public utility services, ISBT has to provide, progressively larger percentage of the strength should be on daily wages so that efficiency can be maintained.</p> | <p>This recommendation has been implemented. As a result of the review of the strength of Safai Karamcharis, 60 Safai Karamcharis have been withdrawn from the ISBT. Heavy public use areas like departure block, arrival blocks etc. have been given on contract for sanitation and cleaning. Muster roll staff has been converted to work charge pattern.</p> |
| <p>5. Mechanised methods for cleaning/washing scrubbing be adopted and cleaning/sanitation work other than the portions</p> | <p>This recommendation has been implemented. Heavy duty floor scrubbing machine has been put in operation. Heavy public</p> |

- that can be maintained by such mechanical means should be entrusted to private contracting agency with specific provisions for penalty for fall in standard of sanitation which would go a long way in not only reducing the expenditure and add to the efficiency but may be a source of revenue to the ISBT as the contracting agency can permit use of toilets by public on nominal charges to be fixed at ISBT.
6. On the lines watch and ward has been entrusted to outside agency like Asian Games Village and I.G. Stadium, watch and ward to be assigned to specialised professional organisation with trained staff, which would result in containing the expenditure on the one hand and improve efficiency on the other.
7. To achieve reduction in water bills, for cleaning and sanitation purposes MCD should be approached, for providing un-filtered water and in case that is not feasible, sinking pumps to tap out under ground water from shallow depth at ISBT be considered.
8. To save energy bills, the possibility of replacing the tube lights with mercury/sodium vapour lamps particularly in case of open space halls be explored.
9. (a) No civil/electrical works should be undertaken by any division without the written consent of G.M., ISBT who would give his consent for the work with reference to need for the budget.
- use areas like departure block, arrival block have been given on contract basis. A separate contract for the maintenance of 40 toilets on "pay and use system" has also been given.
6. The detailed proposal is under consideration of the Authority.
7. Water meters have since been installed and unfiltered water is being used for cleaning and flushing purpose.
8. A report of Consultants which were engaged for advice has become available and is under examination.
9. (a) This recommendation has been implemented by creating and placing directly under the G.M., ISBT a full fledged Engineering Division known as 'Transport Centre Division'.

- (b) The leakage from the ceilings should be immediately rectified which would enable the ISBT to utilise the areas effected by the leakage for commercial purposes.
- (c) Leakages in the water pipelines within the shafts should be set right immediately to reduce water bills by repairing the lines within the shafts or by laying external pipe lines, as the case may be.
- (d) In the Departure/Arrival Blocks, only urinals should be maintained and the same may be re-modelled using wall tiles to reduce the maintenance or cost. The W.C. be removed from Departure/Arrival Blocks and located in two or three rows at convenient sides in the open.
- (e) Introduction of Sulab Shauchalaya be considered.
10. The present rate of stand fee at Rs. 4/- per trip be got revised to Rs. 8/- per trip with the approval of District Magistrate.
11. Taking into accounts space occupied by the buses and the benefit derived by the bus operators, night parking fee presently being levied at Rs. 5/- be increased to Rs. 20/-.
12. The parking fee presently being levied @ Rs. 3/- at Idle Truck Parking Centre Majnu Ka-Tilla be raised to Rs. 20/-.
13. The hoarding space available at the ISBT should be commercially exploited after tackling the objections raised by MCD.
- (b) Necessary rectification work has been undertaken. In some areas it has already been converted while in other areas, it is in progress.
- (c) Repair work of water line in one shaft has since been converted and in the other shaft it will be converted shortly.
- (d) Stainless steel urinal pans have been provided in two toilet blocks. The proposal to provide WC in the open has not been found feasible.
- (e) This recommendation has not been found feasible.
- The stand fee has been revised to Rs. 6 per trip from the earlier rate of Rs. 4 per trip.
- Idle parking during night hours has been completely banned in view of the law and order condition in Delhi and, therefore, this recommendation calls for no further action.
- The fee has since been increased to Rs. 8 and no further increase in this rate is now proposed.
- The recommendation has been accepted in principle and action for calling of tenders for the hoarding sites has already been initiated.

14. The space available on the side walls, around pillars and other space particularly in the Link Block where public would be circulating be utilised for display of products by commercial firms on the lines being done at Airports, Railway Stations, Cinema Houses etc.
14. A Consultant has since been engaged for working out a detailed proposal.
15. Booking windows in the Link Block are not being used for the booking purposes and this space should be commercially used for licencing out as ice-cream parlours etc. after making minor alternations.
15. As on date, no booking window is vacant as majority of these are occupied by State Transport Bodies, the Telecom Bureau and some other organisations. No positive response has been received from any commercial establishment as mentioned in this recommendation.
16. The open space measuring 7390 sq. ft. above the entry porch be put to use as a Coffee House Public Reastaurant.
16. Action for exploring the possibility on the lines recommended has been initiated.
17. The space in front of the Dhaba Block near Tonga stand be got vacated from the encroacher/squatters and along side the city well, a row of about 10 kiosks/fruit stalls be constructed.
17. The space in front of the Dhabas near the Tanga Stand have since been got vacated but the recommendation for the construction of fruit stalls/kiosk has not been consider practical apart from the fact that the city wall and the land appurtenant to it is under the control of the Archaeological Department of Government of India.
18. To check the menace of squatters on the large open space at the approach and exist of ISBT complex the possibility of obtrusting G.M./ISBT with the powers for challan and levy of penalty as are enjoyed by the Officers of M.C.D. and local police should be explored.
18. The proposal is under examination.

19. On the pattern of Stand Fee levied on buses operating on Inter State routes. City stand fee of Rs. 1/- per trip be levied on lump sum basis on D.T.C. and minibuses to be computed with reference to number of approved trips on per month basis.
19. The recommendation has been referred to the Delhi Transport Corporation and the M/o Surface Transport.
20. The global average recovery of licence for should not be lower than the average cost of maintenance of the complex which on date works out to Rs. 7.38 paise per sq.ft.
20. The present global average cost of maintenance at the ISBT is Rs. 13.97 per sq.ft. and the average recovery of the licence fee matches with the average cost of maintenance.
21. The base rates for recovery through licence should be provided for in such a way that the commercial areas that have potentiality for generating surplus does so at adequate level which surplus should be used as cross subsidy for the use of space for office purposes.
21. The commercial areas at the ISBT are now generating surplus.
22. Based on the above principles the global average rate of recovery to be achieved would be Rs. 7.38/- per sq.ft. to be achieved from shops at the rate of Rs. 24.18/- per sq.ft. Rs. 4.21 sq.ft. from rooms and Rs. 6.50/- per sq.ft. from office space.
22. Licence fee in respect of the commercial space is being recovered at the prevailing market rate. Licence fee of Rs. 4.21 per sq.ft. is being charged from private transporters and at Rs. 5.80 per sq.ft. per month from the offices of the Delhi Admn. located at the ISBT. As stated against 20 above, the average cost of maintenance of the I.S.B.T. matches with the global average cost of maintenance which at present is Rs. 13.97 per sq.ft. as against Rs. 7.38 per sq.ft. mentioned in the Report of the Committee.
23. The users of office space to be given a notice about prospective revision of licence fee so that they have adequate notice for considering/agreeing to the revision or look for alternative accommodation.
23. This recommendation is being followed up in that enhancement in licence fee is done only after giving adequate notice.

24. **The issue of revision to be taken up especially in case of Delhi Administration Offices in a consolidated manner with Lt. Governor, Delhi in view of the fact that major area is under their occupation.** 24. **The matter has been settled with the Delhi Administration.**
25. **Delay in the payments of licence fee should involve interest liability at a minimum rate of 18% per annum providing for penalty for abnormal delays.** 25. **This has already been implemented.**
26. **Reluctance on the part of the Government agencies taking allotment of rooms to sign formal licence deeds, to be taken up at a higher level. In the absence of the formal agreement, the minimum need would be exchanged of letters incorporating salient features of the contractual undertaking/relative responsibilities.** 26. **The concerned Departments of the Delhi Administration have since been agreed to execute the licence deeds.**
27. **Steps to be taken to withdraw the rooms presently under occupation of private transporters who are not operating on Inter State routes from ISBT.** 27. **Action has since been initiated for getting the rooms vacated.**
28. **Valuable commercial space on the 6th floor being utilised as Staff Quarters (8 in Nos.) should be got vacated and put to commercial use including open terrace space of about 25,000/- sq.ft. Ideally the space should be developed into Roof Top Restaurant.** 28. **The space has since been vacated. Further action for examining the feasibility of opening Roof Top Restaurants and Yatri Niwas has been initiated.**
-

Land to Political Parties in Delhi

197. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land/sites in Delhi
allotted so far to trusts/political parties and
their front organisations;

(b) the conditions governing such allot-
ment, lease, sale etc. including price of the
land licence fee and other charges; and

(c) the locations of the accommodation

allotted to political parties and their front
organisations in Delhi from the general pool
and conditions of licence fees/rental liabil-
ity?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVEL-
OPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a)
to (c). The particulars of land allotted to
political parties are given in statement I be-
low. The particulars of accommodation allot-
ted to political parties and their front organi-
sations from General Pool Accommodation
and in Vithal Bhai Patel House are given in
statements II & III below.

STATEMENT I*List of Political parties to whom land has been allotted*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Political Party	Location	Rates at which allotted	Amount of Ground Rent and licence fee per annum	Other conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee (I) 2, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110001.	Plot No.2 Rouse Avenue Institutional area Area - 1127 sq. yds. Allotted on 15.5.87	Rs. 1500/- per sq. mt. plus 2 1/2% Ground Rent	Premium - 14,14,405.30 G. Rent - 35,360.15	For construction of DPCC(I) Bhawan.
2.	Communist Party of India, Ajay Bhawan, Kotla Marg, New Delhi	Plot No.15 Rouse Avenue Area - 0.3 acres Allotted on 2.12.67	Rs. 2.75 lakhs per acre plus 2 1/2% Ground Rent	Premium - Rs. 82,500/- G. Rent - Rs. 2062.50	Office Building with Residence on Top floor
3.	Communist Party of India (M) 14, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001	Plot No. 27,28 & 29 Market Rd. Institutional area. Area-1197.33 sq. mts. Allotted on 22.11.83	Rs. 2625/- per sq. mt. as Security deposit plus 2 1/2% of Security deposit as annual Ground Rent	Security - 31,42,991.25 Annual Licence Fee - 78,574.80	For construction of Office building in the name of the Trustees of A.K. Gopalan Bhawan Trust.
4.	Jawahar Bhawan Trust. 3, Raisina Road New Delhi-110001.	Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road Institutional area Area-4736.1 sq.m yds Allotted on 8.9.75	Rs. 125/- per sq. yd. as premium plus 2 1/2% annual Ground Rent	Premium - 5,92,012.50 Annual G.R. - 14,800.35 Depreciated- 96,212.00 Bungalow No. 3, Raisina Road	For construction of its offices only.
				7,03,024.85	

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Political Party	Location	Rates at which allotted	Amount of Ground Rent and licence fee per annum	Other conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6
For 4583.32 sq. yds.					
ii) 4583.32 sq.yds. allotted on 21.12.76					
ii) Premium - 5,72,915.00 Annual G.R. -14,322.88 Depreciated Cost of -1,18,980.00 Bungalow No. 2 & 4, Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road					
7,06,217.88					

STATEMENT-II*Particulars of General Pool Residential Accommodation allotted to various political parties*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Political Parties</i>	<i>Particulars of Accommodation</i>	<i>Rate of L/Fee</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Congress (I) Party Parliament	S.IV/209 R.K. Puram	@ 60.00	
2.	- do -	S.IV/181 R.K. Puram	@ 60.00	
3.	- do -	S.IV/892 R.K. Puram	@ 60.00	
4.	- do -	401 & 402 Albert Marg	@ 328.00	
5.	- do -	J-556, Mandir Marg	@ 148.00	
6.	- do -	896, BKS Marg	@ 148.00	
7.	- do -	80-H/S. IV, DIZ Area	@ 148.00	
8.	- do -	74-B/S IV, DIZ Area	@ 131.00	
9.	- do -	81-B/S IV, DIZ Area	@ 131.00	
10.	- do -	781- L.B. Nagar	@ 121.00	
11.	A.I.C.C.(I) (Sh. J.N. Mishra)	12 Park Lane	@ 237.00	
12.	A.I.C.C. (I)	3, Raisina Road	@ 4362.00	
13.	A.I.C.C.	5, Raisina Road	@ 9101.00	
14.	D.P.C.C. (I)	2, Talkatora Road	@ 2532.00	

S.No.	Name of the Political Parties	Particulars of Accommodation	Rate of L/Fee	Remarks
15.	Bhartiya Janta Party	11, Ashoka Road	@ 10433.00	
16.	Janta Party (Sh. Chander Shekar)	3, South Avenue	@ 3916.00	
17.	Lok Dal (A)	15, Windsor Place	@ 2361.00*	
18.	Lok Dal (B)	3, Pt. Pant Marg, spl. L/F	@ 739.00	
19.	I.N.T.U.C.	1-B Maulana Azad Mkt. Road	@ 4081.00	
20.	Mahila Congress (I) of A.I.C.C. (I)	1, Talkatora Road	@ 2068.00	

STATEMENT-III*Names of Political Parties who have been provided accommodation at Vithalbai Patel House, Delhi*

S.No.	Name	Particulars Accommodation	Rate of rent per month	Remarks
1.	Lok Dal	1, Vithalbai Patel House	Rs. 67.20 (As applicable to M.Ps without rebate)	—
2.	- do -	2, V.P. House	67.20 (- do -)	—
3.	- do -	S/Qrs. No. 65 V.P. House	18.00 (- do -)	—
4.	C.P.I. (M)	8, V.P. House	68.20 (- do -)	—
5.	C.P.I. (M)	14, V.P. House	113.28 (- do -)	—
6.	B.J.P.	24, V.P. House	67.20 (- do -)	—
7.	B.J.P.	523, V.P. House	70.70 (- do -)	—
8.	B.J.P.	S/Qrs. No. 56 V.P. House	18.00 (- do -)	—
9.	Janta Party	115, V.P. House	70.70 (- do -)	—
10.	- do -	416, V.P. House	69.70 (- do -)	—
11.	- do -	418, V.P. House	69.70 (- do -)	—
12.	C.P.I.	119, V.P. House	69.70 (- do -)	—
13.	C.P.I.	201-A, V.P. House	67.20 (- do -)	—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Particulars Accommodation</i>	<i>Rate of rent per month</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
14.	C.P.I.	309, V.P. House	70.70 (- do -)	—
15.	D.M.K.	212, V.P. House	69.70 (- do -)	
16.	Damocratic Socialist Party	310, V.P. House	633.90 (-do-	allotment has been cancelled w.e.f. 22.3.88 as this party does not exist.
17.	A.I.A.D.M.K. Party	513, V.P. House	1067.00 (- do)	allotment has been cancelled w.e.f. 15.3.88.

Safety Review of Big Dams

198. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Safety Review of Big Dams had recommended in July, 1986 that 'Safety Review' be conducted by States in respect of dams which are more than 15 metres high or store 50,000 acre-feet or more of water, once in ten years;

(b) the number of such dams, State-wise and how many of them have been reviewed for safety by the State Government concerned;

(c) the number of dams, State-wise for which 'Safety Review' has not been done, though it is overdue; and

(d) the steps Union Government pro-

pose to take in this regard keeping in view the danger to public life and property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement giving the Statewise number of such dams is given below.

The State Governments have been advised to carry out such safety review by independent inter-disciplinary panel of experts. As a first step, 12 States, having significant number of dams have set up dam safety cells. States have also referred 23 problems associated with the safety of dams to the Dam Safety Organisation of the Central Water Commission. On these cases, appropriate advice has been given in the States. However, independent panel of experts are yet to be constituted by the States for the safety review.

STATEMENT*Statewise Distribution of Large Dams*

Height 15 M or Storage more than 60 Million Cubic Meters

Information received upto July '89

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84
2.	Assam	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Bihar	78
5.	Gujarat	244
6.	Goa	5

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	9
10.	Karnataka	89
11.	Kerala	49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	323
13.	Maharashtra	950
14.	Manipur	4
15.	Meghalaya	6
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	94
19.	Punjab	2
20.	Rajasthan	55
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	91
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	75
25.	West Bengal	11
	Total	2179

Post-Sterilisation Deaths

199. SHRI JANADHANA POOJARY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post-sterilisation
deaths in the country; during 1988 and 1989
and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the preventive measures being taken
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE. (SHRI NILAMANI
ROUTRAY): (a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of post-sterilisation deaths recorded in the country</i>
1987-88	398
1988-89	283

The reasons for post-sterilisation deaths are:

1. Septicaemia, Paritonitis and Paralytic Illious.
2. Surgical Shock.
3. Anaphyletic/Neurogenic Shock.
4. Cardiac Embolism.
5. Tetanus Infection.
6. Meningitis and Encephalitis.
7. Injury to the Bowel and Arteries.
8. Cardio-Respiratory Arrest.
9. Hyper-Pyrexia.

(b) A number of preventive measures have been undertaken to reduce the level of post-sterilisation deaths. These are as follows:-

1. Training of doctors, LHVs and ANMs in sterilisation, MTP techniques, IUD insertion and oral pill administration.
2. Improvement of infrastructure for family welfare services at all levels.
3. Supply of standard laparoscopes and falope rings to minimise complications and failures.

4. Establishment of facilities at IIT & ICMR for testing the quality of IUD devices/falope rings etc.
5. Involvement of IMA, and training of members of IMA in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques and other family welfare services.
6. Constitution of Standing Committee on Technical Matters and Expert Committee on Technical Matters for advice to improve the quality of family welfare services.
7. Constitution of State and District level Expert Committee to investigate into all cases of death and complications due to sterilisation/MTP Operations/IUDs.
8. Establishment of Centres of Excellence for laying down quality assurance and standards for male and female sterilisation and training of doctors working at service centre.
9. Meeting with Directors of Health Services and Family Welfare, State Family Welfare Officers and Senior Gynaecologist/Surgeons to bring about quality improvements in family welfare services.
10. Surveillance and monitoring system for sterilisation related morbidity and mortality to

strengthen the sterilisation service.

11. Establishment of Central Laparoscopic Training Centres to train doctors in Laparoscopic sterilisation techniques in the form of teams consisting of a doctor, operation theatre Sister/nurses and operation theatre attendant/technician.

Deaths due to Kala-Azar State-wise

200. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kala Azar' has claimed a number of lives in the country during the last one year and if so, the details of the cases and deaths, State-wise; and

(b) the precautionary measure being taken to check the spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) According to the reports received upto November, 1989, Kala-Azar claimed 221 lives during 1989 as per details given below:-

	<i>Cases (Prov.)</i>	<i>Deaths (Prov.)</i>
Assam	3	—
Bihar	13251	211
Maharashtra	4	-
West Bengal	2409	10
	15667	221

(b) The following measures are being undertaken to check the spread of the disease:-

- systematic case detection and treatment of all patients with drugs like Sodium Antimony Gluconate, Pentamidine etc.
- Insecticidal spraying in highly affected areas.
- Improvement of general sanitation in and around the houses to eliminate breeding ground of sandfly.
- Health education for disease

prevention.

- Provision of adequate quantities of anti Kala-azar drugs.

During 1989-90, Central Government procured and supplied 20,000 ampules of Pentamidine iothionate to Bihar.

A Crash Plan for implementation during November-December, 1989 was prepared for implementation in Bihar and for this purpose Rs. 1.00 crores as Cash Assistance has been released to State Government.

Use of Preservatives and Colours in Food

201. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many preservatives and colouring matters which are added during food processing are toxic in nature;

(b) if so, the list of those preservatives and colouring matters which have been found to be toxic and have been banned;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to obtain prior clearance before usage of these preservatives and colouring matters?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules 1955 prescribe the list of permitted preservatives and colours to be used in specific food items upto a specified limit. Use of these permitted preservatives and colours upto the prescribed limit is safe from health point of view.

Use of any other chemical as preservative and colouring matter other than those permitted under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, is prohibited. Moreover, on the basis of advice of experts, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has decided to ban three synthetic colours out of eleven synthetic colours permitted at present, namely "Amaranth", Fast Red 'E' and Green 'S'.

Collaboration with Cuba to Manufacture Medicine for Leucoderma

202. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plant to manufacture medicine for treating Leucoderma is proposed to be set up in collaboration with Cuba;

(b) if so, whether scientists at R&D laboratories such as CDRI, Lucknow had in the past worked on the same cure and found this to be unsatisfactory; and

(c) if so, whether Government have carried out any controlled clinical trials to test the efficacy of this 'Cure' before going in for foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However a protocol signed with Cuba, inter alia, envisaged collaborations in the field of traditional Medicines/Medicinal plants (the area of collaboration being Leucoderma). The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine is the Indian Agency identified for the purpose.

Amendment to Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

203. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970 provides for abolition but not for regularisation or absorption of the contract labour and this situation renders many unemployed; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, is meant to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for

matters connected therewith.

(b) At present, no amendment of this Act is under consideration.

More Funds for Teesta Barrage Project

204. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WATER, RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has approached Union Government for allocation of more funds for the speedy and early implementation of the Teesta Barrage Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister has been replied advising him to send a formal proposal to the Planning Commission.

Closed Jute Mills

205. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jute Mills closed till date and employees and workers rendered jobless as a result thereof; and

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to re-open the closed and locked out jute mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The number of Jute Mills presently closed is 9, affecting a total of 21680 workers.

The reopening of closed and locked out

mills is the subject of the concerned State Government. However the Central Government have initiated a number of measures for the modernisation and diversification of the Jute Industry. These steps have been initiated to review demand in the domestic market and for exports. Some of the measures are as follows:

1. Establishment of the Jute Modernisation Fund for the modernisation and rehabilitation of jute mills.
2. Establishment of the Jute Special Development Fund for improving jute agriculture, research and development for diversification, schemes for the benefit of workers improvement of infrastructural facilities like construction of godowns etc.
3. Enactment of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodities) Act 1987 for compulsory packing of certain commodities in jute packaging materials.
4. Exemption from Customs Duty on certain specified items of jute machinery/accessories for modernisation.
5. Enhanced cash Compensatory Support for export of jute goods.
6. Introduction of External Market Assistance Scheme for the export of jute diversified products.
7. Introduction of an Internal Market Assistance Scheme for the introduction of jute diversified products in the internal market.
8. A major thrust to diversify into

the manufacture of Jute Handlooms and Handicrafts, Jute Decoratives, Non-wovens, industrial laminates, jute rigid and semi-rigid packaging geo-jute etc. has also been initiated.

Industrial Relations in the Country

206. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuing deterioration of industrial relations all over the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any comparative study has been undertaken regarding the role of Labour and employers in the deterioration of industrial relations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for improvement of industrial relations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). A statement showing the number of strikes and lockouts and the number of mandays lost due to there is given below. It will be seen that while the number of strikes and lockouts has been declining, the loss of mandays has generally been over 30 millions in a year since the mid 1980's. Lockouts have also generally accounted for a larger share of loss of mandays than strikes in recent years.

(e) The Central and the State Governments maintain a close watch on the industrial relation situation. The Industrial Relations Machineries at the Centre and the States take steps to reduce industrial conflicts and minimise work stoppage through preventive mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

STATEMENT*Number of strikes and Lockouts and mandays lost due to them during 1980-89*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of</i>				<i>Mandays lost (in Million)</i>		
	<i>Strikes</i>	<i>Lockouts</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Strikes</i>	<i>Lockouts</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	
1980	2,501	355	2,856	12.02	9.91	21.92	
1981	2,245	344	2,589	21.21	15.37	36.58	
1982	2,029	454	2,483	52.11	22.50	74.61	
1983	1,993	495	2,488	24.92	21.94	46.86	
1984	1,689	405	2,094	39.96	16.07	56.03	
1985	1,355	400	1,755	11.9	17.75	29.24	
1986	1,458	434	1,892	18.82	13.92	32.75	
1987	1,348	451	1,799	14.03	21.33	35.36	
1988	1,304	441	1,745	12.53	21.42	33.95	
1989 (P) (Jan to Sept.)	750	270	1,020	5.60	9.58	15.18	

(P)=Provisional

Source=Labour Bureau, Shimla.

**Prime Minister's Grant for Housing
Problems of Bombay**

207. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full amount of Rs. 100 crores Prime Minister's Grant for Housing problems of Bombay has been paid to Maharashtra Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor:

(c) how much amount has been paid till date; and

(d) the time by which the full amount will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been disbursed so far to the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) The Rs. 100 crores Grant Programme for Bombay has three components:—

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| (i) | Slum Upgradation Programme | Rs. 22 crores |
| (ii) | Dharavi Development | Rs. 37 crores |
| (iii) | Urban Renewal and Reconstruction | Rs. 41 crores |

The first 2 components were approved by the Central Govt. in March, 1989. The scheme of Urban Renewal and Reconstruction could not be approved for want of certain clarifications. The Government of Maharashtra has subsequently sent a revised proposal.

(c) As in "a" above.

(d) This will depend on the actual progress made by the Govt. of Maharashtra in the implementation of the programme and their furnishing necessary utilization certificates.

**Specialised Hospitals and Research
Centres for Treatment of Heart and
Cancer Patients**

208. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing number of heart and cancer patients, Government propose to set up more specialised Hospitals and Research Centres for treatment of heart and cancer diseases in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the economically weaker sections will be provided treatment free of cost in these hospitals and research centres?

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

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

**Local Purchase of Homoeopathic
Medicine**

209. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.G.H.S. Dispensaries/ Units in Delhi are empowered to make local purchase of medicines not available in their stores; and

(b) if so, the details of medicines locally purchased during the last two years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in AIDS Cases

210. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS cases reported in each state during the last six months; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to warn the public at large about this dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) 12 AIDS cases, comprising of 11 Indians and 1 Foreigner have been reported during the last six months as per the details given below:—

	<i>No. of cases</i>	
Delhi	1	Indians
Maharashtra	3	Indians
Tamil Nadu	6	Indians
Pondicherry	1	Indians
Karnataka	1	Foreigner

(b) Health Education activities have been identified. Health Education/Publicity Materials have been developed for dissemination of information to the general public and to high risk groups.

Illegal Manpower export

211. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protector General of Emigration has recently nabbed in Trivandrum and Madras, some unscrupulous agents indulging in illegal manpower export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On receiving the information about illegal recruitment, the Protectors of Emigrants at Trivandrum and Madras carried out search at the places concerned with the help of local police. Incriminating documents were seized in the course of the search. One person was arrested and he has been remanded to judicial custody for 12 days.

Agreement between Pepsi Cola and Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation

212. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state that whether there is any proposal to review the agreement entered into between Pepsi Cola and the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation for setting up of food processing industries in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): No decision in this regard has been taken at present.

Mass Rapid Transit System in Delhi

213. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the infrastructural requirements to cope with

the growing traffic in Delhi;

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

(c) whether a mass rapid transit system is considered necessary to meet the requirements?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Several Committees in the past have gone into the issue relating to the growing traffic in Delhi, and the infrastructural requirements. The Perspective Plan for Delhi-2001 prepared by the Delhi Development Authority has also made an assessment of transport demand. To meet this demand a multi-modal integrated mass transport network would be required. In order to prepare a detailed Feasibility Report for a Mass Transit System for Delhi, Delhi Administration has engaged M/s. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES). This report would take into account recommendations of previous Committees and the Assessment of transport demand made in the Perspective Plan for Delhi-2001 and suggest appropriate measures to cope up with the growing traffic in Delhi. The report is due by May 1990

Export of Cotton

214. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and types of cotton exported during 1989-90, so far;

(b) whether Government propose to export more cotton during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to

(c). The Government had earlier released a quota of:

2 lakh bales — Extra Long Staple cotton

1 lakh bales — Long Staple cotton

1 lakh bales — Bengal Deshi

25,000 bales — Soft Waste

15,000 bales — Yellow pickings

10,000 bales — Assam Comilla

1 lakh Kgs. — Hard Waste

for export during the 1989-90 cotton season. The Government have recently allowed the institutions to export Long Staple (28 mm and above) cotton against the ELS quota and released an additional quantity of 2 lakh bales of Long Staple for export by them. The quotas of Soft Waste and yellow pickings have also been enhanced to 50,000 bales and 25,000 bales respectively.

Release of further quota for export of cotton would depend on the availability of exportable surplus and the domestic and international prices thereof.

Cauvery Waters and Telugu Ganga

215. SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the questions of Cauvery Waters and Telugu Ganga were discussed by him recently with the State Governments concerned; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Gurupadaswamy
Committee Report on Child Labour**

216. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WEL-
FARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Centre of Concern for Child Labour' submitted a memorandum on the occasion of the International Human Rights Day demanding speedy implementation of the report of " the Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour";

(b) if so, what are the main recommendation of the Committee; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) A memorandum to this effect is reported to have been submitted.

(b) and (c). A statement indicating the recommendations and the Government's reaction thereto is given below.

STATEMENT*Gurupadaswamy Committee on Child Labour**Summary of the Recommendations and Government's Reaction thereto*

<i>Recommendation of the Committee on Child Labour</i>	<i>Decision of the Government</i>
1	2
<p>5.1 The Committee would wish to underline that all future action in respect of child labour would depend very much on how intensively occupations in which children are employed are studied and remedial action determined thereafter. Accordingly, it recommends more studies to be sponsored in this regard to gather information and data about working children and their working conditions. This task should be spearheaded by the Ministry of Labour which should have an appropriate Cell to sponsor such studies in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare, and other concerned Ministries and to coordinate further action (paras 1.21 1.22 & 2.7)</p>	Accepted
<p>5.2 The Committee recognises that a multiple policy approach is necessary in dealing with the problems of working children. They have to be seen distinctly in the categories of wage earning employment; as paid family workers; as apprentices. A specific category has its own peculiar problems which need to be attended comprehensively (para 2.16).</p>	Accepted
<p>5.3 The Committee recommends constitution of Advisory Boards both at the Central and at State levels to keep a constant surveillance on the problems of working children. These Boards should have representatives of Government as well as those voluntary organisations and trade unions. The Boards should have the powers and resources to undertake investigative studies and surveys to locate the specific areas where regulation of child labour is called for. It should</p>	Accepted with the modifications that the Advisory Boards should only function in an advisory capacity and the executive responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the Boards would rest with the Government concerned.

*Recommendation of the Committee on Child Labour**Decision of the Government*

1

2

also review periodically the results of the implementation of the existing legislation and a report on the working of the Advisory Boards should be placed on the Table of House for Parliament or Assembly, as the case may be (para 3.163).

5.4 The Committee is of the view that the minimum age should be prescribed for the children for entering any employment. It accordingly recommends that minimum age for entry into any employment should be 15 years and that the existing laws which prescribe an age lower than this should be suitably amended. Correspondingly, the age for adolescent should be specified as between 15 and 18 years (paras 3.156 and 3.157).

The Government was of the opinion that the time was not ripe for accepting this the recommendation.

5.5 The Committee is strongly of the view that there is a paramount need for an urgent action on the part of the Government to bring into a proper focus the laws relating to employment of children. To avoid any ambiguity in respect of the basic objectives, the Committee recommends that the existing laws relating to prohibition and regulation of employment of children should be consolidated into a single comprehensive one. The new legislation should adopt uniform definitions of the expressions of 'Child' and 'Adolescent' and prescribe the 'hours of work', conditions of work', etc. The new law should also have flexibility of extending gradually the provisions contained therein to other occupations, such as machanised agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fisheries etc., (para 4.149).

Accepted, subject to the remarks against para 5.4.

5.6 The Committee recommends that concerted steps be taken within five years to achieve the objective of providing minimum educational qualification, say eighth standard or equivalent for entry into any regulated employment (paras 3.154 and 4)

The Government felt that although the objectives of providing education for all the children was desirable; it might not be practicable to achieve this objective within

<i>Recommendation of the Committee on Child Labour</i>	<i>Decision of the Government</i>
1	2
<p>5.7 The Committee strongly urges that serious attention be given towards strengthening the existing machinery for enforcement of legislation relating to employment of children and that due recognition should also be given in this regard to the role of voluntary agencies and trade unions (para 3.159).</p>	<p>five years and that it might not also be desirable to prescribe such qualifications for all employments. The Govt. therefore, decided to accept the recommendations with modifications. The modified recommendation as accepted by the Government reads as follows: "Steps be taken to achieve the objective of providing minimum educational qualification say eighth standard or equivalent."</p> <p>Accepted</p>
<p>5.8 The Committee recommends to the Government to initiate dialogue with the trade unions at an early date so that some institutional framework could be evolved for ensuring collective bargaining in respect of the needs of working children (para 3.160).</p>	<p>Accepted</p>
<p>5.9 The Committee recommends that the penalty provided in the existing laws for violation of provisions relating to child labour should be made more deterrent. The punishment for the first offence should be imprisonment which may extend to one year or fine extending to Rs. 2,000/- or both. In the case of second continuing offence, the penalty should be only imprisonment and that, too, upto two years (para 3.161).</p>	<p>Accepted</p>

*Recommendation of the Committee on Child Labour**Decision of the Government*

1

2

- 5.10 The Committee recommends to the Planning Commission to work out the feasibility of taking away all children below the age of 15 years from the labour market in order to find employment for the unemployed able bodied persons, between the age group of 15 and 59 in the country, and to work out a cost benefit analysis of this proposition (para 4.1). Accepted
- 5.11 While accelerated efforts are necessary in national planning to improve the earnings of adult workers, the Committee feels that stricter enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act needs to be ensured. In this regard greater participation should be sought of the entire administrative machinery (para 4.4). Accepted
- 5.12 The Committee feels that a more meaningful and effective educational policy is called for to take into account the following:- Accepted
- (a) change of curriculum and integration of educational requirements with local crafts;
 - (b) greater involvement of voluntary agencies; and
 - (c) changes and adjustments in the schedule of vacations and holidays to coincide with environmental requirements (paras 4.5 and 4.6).
- 5.13 The Committee would also underline more comprehensive statutory provisions for providing educational facilities for child workers and to include education as part of labour welfare measures to be adopted by employers. It recommends arrangements for non-formal education in areas where there is concentration of working children (paras 4.8 and 4.9). The Government felt that it is not feasible to make any statutory provisions in labour providing educational facilities for child workers, but that the employers should be otherwise encouraged to include education to such works as a part of labour welfare measure.

Recommendation of the Committee on Child Labour

1

Decision of the Government

2

5.14 The Committee recommends that in rural areas, creches, child-care centres should be established at the school premises, or at the community centres, so as to encourage girls who have to take care of young siblings in the family to attend schools. This arrangement would also be of great help to working parents (para 4.7)

The Government accepted the recommendation for suitable arrangements being made for non-formal education in areas where there is concentration of working children.

The Government agreed with the general spirit behind this recommendation. It however, felt that the actual modalities for developing such facilities should be considered in greater detail by the Ministry of Social Welfare in consultation with all other Ministries and agencies.

5.15 The Committee underlines the need for periodical medical check-ups to be linked with national health schemes in respect of child workers (para 4.10).

The representative of Ministry of Health inform that there was no nation health scheme as such but medical facilities were provided to the citizens as per the programme decided by the Central and State Governments. The Government felt that the recommendations underlined as area of neglect and that it was necessary to undertake implementation of specific health schemes both preventive and curative particularly in areas in which there is large concentration of child workers.

<i>Recommendation of the Committee on Child Labour</i>	<i>Decision of the Government</i>
1	2
<p>5.16 The Committee feels that constant attention needs to be paid to keep the working environment hygienically free especially in places where children are employed (para 4.11)</p>	Accepted
<p>5.17 Supplementary nutrition is to be provided to working children by the employers who could be given suitable subsidy for this programme. The possibility of imposing a cess or alternatively, to allow concessions in taxes, etc. to employers who undertake to implement the schemes as envisaged above, and other welfare schemes needs to be considered seriously (paras 4.12 and 4.9).</p>	<p>The Government underlined that suitable encouragement should be given to employers to implement such programmes.</p>
<p>5.18 Greater emphasis is needed on housing schemes and provisions of basic amenities in areas in which large number of children are working (para 4.13)</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted and the clarification that the housing schemes would be for parents particularly in areas where there were large number of child workers so that the parents should have a healthy environment for their living.</p>
<p>5.19 More library and reading facilities linked with special teaching classes for working children need to be established in selective areas (para 4.14)</p>	Accepted
<p>5.20 Arrangements for recreational and cultural activities should be provided in areas in which there are large number of working children (para 4.15)</p>	Accepted
<p>5.21 The Committee recommends effective enforcement of the Apprentices Act and the setting up of separate vocational guidance clinics and employment bureaus for children (para 4.17)</p>	<p>The Government did not support the idea of separate employment exchanges for children. It however accepted that the enforcement of the Apprentices Act should be</p>

<i>Recommendation of the Committee on-Child Labour</i>	<i>Decision of the Government</i>
1	2
<p>5.22 The Committee also underlines the need for a more systematic effort for identification of hazardous occupations and for detecting occupational diseases and their treatment. There are several areas both in the organised sector and unorganised sectors where children are exposed to serious hazardous, but no efforts have so far been made to regulate their employment (paras 3.162 and 4.20)</p>	<p>made more effective and vocational guidance facilities should be made available for children of the age of 14 and above.</p> <p>The Government accepted the recommendation in principle.</p>
<p>5.23 The Committee recommends a more purposeful effort on the part of the media to create greater social consciousness in respect of evils of child labour (para 4 21)</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted in principle.</p>

**EPF and ESI Outstanding Against
Hindustan Samachar**

217. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding against 'the Hindustan Samachar', New Delhi, on account of Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) the action taken for recovery of the amount during the last three years; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

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

Shortage of Homoeopathic Drugs

218. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of Homoeopathic medicines such as Diacard, Mother Tinctures, Dilutions, Bio-chemics and ointments etc. in the CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) if so, since when these medicines are not available in the dispensaries;

(c) the steps Government propose to meet the requirements of the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). Most of the Homoeopathic medicines are available in CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries/units function-

ing under CGHS, Delhi. Though compound Diacard is not available for the last three months yet all the four components of this item are available in CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries/units. There are 115 Mother Tinctures, 824 Dilutions, 40 Bio-chemists & 16 ointments, majority of which are available. Supply of some of the non-available items has already been received which will be released immediately on receipt of Analytical test reports from Laboratories. Orders for supply of remaining items have also been placed with the registered firms.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please take seats. If you do not take your seats, I would not listen to you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have not allowed you to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing you. You please do take your seat. Mr. Chidambaram to speak now.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Mr. Speaker, Sir one MLA was kidnapped two days ago in Andhra Pradesh. Yesterday, another MLA belonging to the Congress (I) has been kidnapped. Another MLA has been attacked by the People's War Group. In Punjab a ransom note for Rs. 20 lakhs has been received... (*Interruptions*) In Berhal also, one young boy was kidnapped ten days ago. Last night, an eminent Physician in Amritsar, Dr. Ved Gupta has been kidnapped.

The spate of kidnapping in this country is the direct result of the bad handling of Dr. Rubiya Sayeed's episode .. (*Interruptions*) This House must have opportunity to discuss those things ... (*Interruptions*) I have given a notice It is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER Please take your seat

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, the Journalists and the employees of the Indian Express are on an indefinite strike Today, they are courting arrest demanding implementation of Bachawat Award They are being supported by other journalists of other dailies I do not know why an amicable settlement is not being arrived at I have given a notice also for a discussion I urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter and settle this dispute (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY Has the Minister taken note of it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab has been assumed serious proportion Terrorism in the State is taking new turn, buses are being attacked daily and the students living in the hospitals are being threatened to vacate the hostels.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, migration of people from Punjab has again started and restoring confidence among the people as well as the police personnel is the need of the hour. Stringent measures should be taken by the Government to check migration and demoralisation of the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAL LAL KHURANA (South

Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Punjab.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal ji, please listen to me. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra has already submitted the point.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, colleges have been closed in Punjab. . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER This point has already been made by Shri Vijay Kumarji You please take your seat (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Mr. Speaker, Sir, Punjab is under the President rule (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You may make your point during the discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr Speaker, Sir, National Front Government is making sincere efforts to reduce the prices of sugar but it is regretted that some persons sitting in the Ministry of Food are conniving with the traders and resorting to malpractices. On the last Friday at 11.00 O' clock, it was stated that a quota of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar would be released for the ensuing month of January. Sir, when a financial correspondent asked the spokesmen of the Ministry as to how much sugar would be released in the open market for the month of January, he was informed by the Ministry that no decision had been taken so far. However, some of the traders could manage to have prior information that 5 lakh tonnes of sugar comprising 4 1/2 lakh tonnes of indigenous sugar and 50,000 tonnes of imported sugar would be released in the open market in January. Due to prior leakage of this information, the market price of sugar increased by Rs. 25 per quintal in one day. I would like to request the hon. Minister that

the person responsible for leakage of this information to the traders...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say. Now conclude.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Having purchased sugar at very exorbitant price...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the steamer service, which used to be run by the Eastern Railway between Sahib Ganj and Manihari Ghat during the last one hundred years, was discontinued two-three years back and about four hundred persons were drowned in a steamer mishap run by a private contractor. Through you, I would like to request the Ministry of Railways to restart this railway steamer service immediately to facilitate the movement of people

[English]

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): May I draw the attention of the Government to the kidnapping of Shri Vithal Reddy in Andhra Pradesh? I know this is a State subject; but I want to say that today this has become a phenomenon. This is a precedent that has been created after Dr. Rubaiya's kidnapping. We would like a discussion on this issue.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): The present Government has made a commitment in their manifesto that loans upto Rs. 10,000/- of small, marginal and landless cultivators and artisans as on 2nd October 1989 will be written off. Now in Karnataka there is a serious situation and the MLAs

belonging to the Janata Dal gave a *Dhama* in the assembly to demand the writing off of loans. What is the stand of the Central Government? Are they going to write off the loans? We want a categorical reply from the Treasury Benches.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been an outstanding demand of the people for construction of a dam in district Saharsa in Bihar since independence. Birpur barrage has outlived its life. I would like to request the Government to undertake construction of the said dam immediately. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways to the railway accident that occurred on Madhupur section on last Thursday in which 5 boggies fell into the river and more than two hundred people were reported to have died. The Government should pay attention to it and a compensation of rupees one lakh should be paid to the kith and kin of each victim of the said accident.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, the Prime Minister stated in his first speech that his Government would help the Jhuggi dwellers, but their Jhuggies are being demolished in Delhi. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the D.D.A. Their children are forced to spend their nights under the open sky in this biting cold. On one the hand, he is saying that assistance would be provided to the poor people and on the other their houses are being demolished. I would like to know whether the poor have a right to a shelter of their own...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Previously when Telegu Desam Party was in power in Andhra Pradesh, a number of political prisoners were killed in fake police encounters. In Punjab during the tenure of Riberio, many Punjabis were killed in fake of police encounters and even today incidents of kidnapping and killing have not stopped. We are demanding from the Government that the solution to the problems may be find out and atmosphere may be improved through political solution...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is facing severe drought this year. Acute drinking water problem is likely to arise in coming months in south-east Rajasthan. I returned from my constituency day before yesterday. I found that water level had gone down 250 to 300 feet. The Government of Rajasthan is not doing anything to solve the problem. I would like to request the central Government that a study team should be sent there and tubewells should be provided.

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman Nicobar Island): During the first week of November a severe cyclone hit the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and so far, the Central Government did not come to the rescue of the people for their economic rehabilitation. I had given a notice to you for a calling attention and I request you to kindly accept that so that I can get a reply from the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Engineering and Medical colleges in Punjab are closed since 10th De-

ember. The students have come to Delhi from there.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been said.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an hon. Member has said that a movement is to be launched by Baba Amte and Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna on Narmada Valley Project issue. I would like to say that the statement of the hon. Member should be expunged.

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Chapra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister of Bihar, Dr. Mishra is running the administration of the state according to his whims and fancies and transferring the officials in arbitrary manner, whereas nothing is being done to provide shelter and clothes to the poor people, who are suffering from the present severe cold wave which took thousand of lives. Congress (I) Govt. is doing nothing in Bihar. I would like to submit that either this Government be dismissed or directions be given to take measures to provide assistance to the poor.

SHRI A.K. PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as many as 2000 persons were detained under terrorist act in Gujarat. They are still languishing in jails. I would like to request the Government to release them.

[*English*]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): Sir, after the formation of this new Government, kidnapping has become a

common affair. Last week, I raised the issue of kidnapping of customs officials off Tanjore Coast by LTTE on 9th December. They were kept under custody for 13 days and now they were released. I would like to know at whose instance they were released, what is the ransom paid for them, whether the Chief Minister has also taken any initiative to release them and whether the External Affairs Ministry has taken any initiative. This—I want know. I want the External Affairs Minister to make a statement in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is due to the indecisive policy of the National Front Government that a situation has been created in Punjab which has led the present Governor of that state to make a statement that Punjab is facing a very dangerous and difficult situation. I feel that the situation in Punjab will get out of control if steps are not taken immediately to defuse the tension in that State. There should be a discussion on the Punjab situation, here is this House. All this has resulted because of the weak policy of the National Front Government.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Ahmedabad-Botad local train, which had been running for the past 25 years was cancelled some days back. consequently farmers, students and Government employees living in about 100 villages on the route of the train have been facing difficulties because they had the benefit of this train for their inward and outward journey to Ahmedabad which is the place of their employment and work. With the cancellation of this train. The development of these villages too will be hampered. Besides, the petty wage earners have also been put to hardship. Hence I would like to request the Government to restart this local train.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE

(Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two months back, in Maharashtra, particularly in Nasik district, the price of onion was Rs. 328/- per quintal, but a few days back it has come down to Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/- per quintal. It has caused deep discontent among the farmers. The Central Government should intervene in this matter. Some such system should be developed through which onion could be exported.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 17th August, there were communal riots in Sasaram. Now after the elections, workers of the Janata Dal and other innocent people are being nabbed. Particularly in Sasaram, only innocent persons are being sent to jail. Only those who have money and can bribe the police are released where as others who are not in a position to bribe them are kept in jail. The excesses of the local police have assumed horrible dimensions. I request the Central Government to exert pressure on the Bihar Government.

SHRI TARIF SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the new Government came to power, many people in Delhi have complained about disconnecting their water supply and false cases being registered against them regarding their electricity connections. This is the handiwork of the Congress (I) sympathisers in the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and they are doing this just to tarnish the image of the new Government.

SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, poor farmers in northern India are suffering heavy losses. Just today I came back after a visit to my constituency. Due to hailstorm in several district of my area, crops have been severely damaged.... (*Interruptions*)

12.17 hrs

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Lucknow for 1988-89 and review on the working of and Annual Report of Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—40/89]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 [Placed in Library See No. LT—41/89].

(3) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—42/89]

Employees' Family Pension (Second amendment) Scheme, 1989; The Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1989; The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1989; Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1989; and Annual Report of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for the year 1988-89 and Annual Accounts of the Employees State Insurance Corporation for the year 1988-89 with Audit Report thereon.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Employees Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 608 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1989 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 [Placed in Library See No. LT—43/89]

(2) A copy each of the Following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 61-A of the Mines Act, 1952:-

- (i) The Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No.G.S.R.707(E) in Gazette on India dated the 21st July,1989.
- (ii) The Metalliferous (Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 818 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1989 [Place in Library See No. LT—44/89]

(3) A copy of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 750 in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 [Placed in Library See No. LT—45/89].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—46/89].

Annual Report, Audited Accounts and Review on the working of Cancer Institute, Madras for 1988-89; and Annual Report and review on the working of International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for 1988-89, etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1988-89.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year, 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—47/89]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the Year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—48/89]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—49/89]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Regional centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society, Cuttack, for the year 1987-88.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—50/89].

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—51/89].

Notifications under Bureau Indian Standards Act, 1986, and Annual Report and Review on the working Bureau of Indian Standards for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Amendment Regulations, 1989 Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1015 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1989.

- (ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Advisory Committees) Amendment Regulations 1989, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT—52/89]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O.376 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1989 constituting an Executive Committee of the Bureau for a period of two years on the from the date of publication of the Notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 [Placed in Library See No. LT—53/89]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 751 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 251 (E) dated the 31st March, 1989 issued under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library See No. LT—54/89]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Indian Standards for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-

ment on the working of the Bureau of Indian Standards for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See No. LT—55/89].

Annual Accounts of the Punjab Housing Development Board for 1985-86 and a statement showing for delay in laying it; and Annual Accounts Audit Report of National Capital Region Planning for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMURASOLIMARAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab Housing Development Board, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Punjab Housing Development Board Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—56/89]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. [Placed in Library See No. LT—57/89].
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited; New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—58/89]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—59/89].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—60/89]

Statement re: review on the working of and Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANOBHAI KOTADIYA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956: -

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Service (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—61/89]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, for the year 1987-88 and (b) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—62/89].

Notifications under the All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G. K. MENON): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2)

of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 418 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1989.

(ii) The Indian Administratives Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1989.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1989.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 421 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1989.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1989.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1989.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 491 in Gazette of the India dated the 22nd July, 1989.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notifi-

- ation No. G.S.R. 492 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1989.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 516 in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1989.
- (x) The Indian Administrative Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 580 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1989.
- (xi) The Indian Forest Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 581 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1989.
- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1989.
- (xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 680 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1989.
- (xiv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 681 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1989.
- (xv) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 682 in Gazette of India, dated the 16th September, 1989.
- (xvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 732 in Gazette of India, dated the 7th October, 1989.
- (xvii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 804 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1989.
- (xviii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 805 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1989.
- (xix) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 806 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1989.
- (xx) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 807 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1989.
- (xxi) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1988, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1989.
- (xxii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation and Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 832 in Gazette of India

dated the 11th November, 1989.

- (xxiii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 833 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1989.
- (xxiv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 867 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1989.
- (xxv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 869 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1989.
- (xxvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 870 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1989.
- (xxxvii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 967 (E) in Gazette of India Dated the 7th November, 1989.
- (xxxviii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1043 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1989.
- (xxix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eleventh Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1044 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT—63/89]

(2) A copy of Notification No. 6 (9)-

EO/89 (ACC) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1989 making certain amendments to Resolution No. 27 (21) EO/86 (ACC) dated the 3rd March, 1987, relating to comprehensive review of the Public Enterprises Selection Board. [Placed in Library See No. LT—64/89]

- (3) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 704 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1989 under article 320 (5) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT—65/89]

12.19 1/2 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

" In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1989, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1989."

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (AMENDING) BILL, 1989 As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I lay on the Table the Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill 1989 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE: PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN AIRLINES

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the immediate problem that confronted the new Government on taking over was to restore normalcy in domestic air services which were curtailed/disrupted to a large extent due to a month long strike by the Aircraft Maintenance Engineers of Indian Airlines. I am happy to inform the hon. Members that representatives of the All India Aircraft Engineers' Association, after discussions agreed to withdraw their strike unconditionally, as a result of which conditions today are near normal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Do not tell a lie.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I understand they must be more aware of what is happening there. So, I will take whatever advice they give.

There was the need to improve quality of Indian Airlines' services to passengers in a number of areas. It was decided that this would be done in phases, the first of which would be to ensure that dissemination of flights information to passengers was both accurate and prompt, and that certain immediate steps are taken to improve the quality of facilitation services. With these objects in view, the following measures have been taken:

- (i) HFSSB sets provide Indian Airlines' stations with an independent system of communication for the purpose of flight information. They are presently available at 20 stations. It has been decided to provide additional HFSSB sets to 19 other stations to link capital cities, places of tourist interest, places of commercial importance and inaccessible regions. The

process of procurement of this equipment has started, and the sets should be installed in around four months.

- (ii) Safdarjung Airport will be provided with an auto-answering machine which will give pre-recorded information both in Hindi as well as in English.
- (iii) In addition to the auto-answering services at Palam and Safdarjung Airport, I have asked Indian Airlines to have adequate telephone connections to ensure that the public is able to obtain specific information by telephone from operators. 20 additional telephone lines have already been sanctioned.
- (iv) Tele-text services are presently being provided between 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Doordarshan is working out how to make this service available from 4.00 a.m. to midnight.

For improving the quality of facilitation services, it has been decided to re-organise and strengthen the customer service units at major airports. To reduce queues in city booking offices, Indian Airlines has been advised to provide additional cash counters.

For stranded passengers, in case of flights delayed by one hour or more, arrangements are being made by Indian Airlines for serving tea, coffee, snacks, etc. at the airport restaurant. In case of longer delays of around 3 hours or more, arrangements are being made for transportation of passengers, escorted by Indian Airlines officials, to the airport hotels for service of refreshments, meals, etc. to the extent possible. Indian Airlines have also made arrangements with selected hotels to prominently display information regarding delayed flights. To make arrangements for longer delays mentioned above in all cities would take time, so it is proposed that these ar-

[Sh. Arif Mohammad Khan]

rangements would be made in Delhi within this week, and in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by the end of December, this year. Thereafter efforts will be made to provide similar facilities at all places having hotels near airports.

Officers have been designated by Indian Airlines to supervise different locations for providing assistance like refunds, text vouchers, hotel accommodation, retrieval of baggage, transmission of messages. etc

To have an independent feedback regarding the quality of services being provided by Indian Airlines, the Consumer Council has been requested to send representatives to make surprise inspections and report on the working of various services and facilities at Palam airport to Indian Airlines as well as the Ministry. This will begin as a pilot scheme in Delhi and, if successful, will be extended to other cities in the country

These steps it is hoped, will result in visible improvement in the quality of service to passengers in the very near future

12.24 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

First Report

SHRI BRAHM DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) I beg to move.

That this House do agree with the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th December, 1989 "

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th December, 1989 "

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I was on a point of order. I came close to you even.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: During the course of discussion, one hon. Member referred to Baba Amte and Pandit Sunder Lal Bahuguna as '.....' If it is there on record, I would request you to expunge it.

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER: As I have already told the hon Member, any reference to Baba Amte or any other person who is not a Member of this House will not go on record.

[English]

Now, the House will take up Matter under Rule 377

12.26 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE-377

- (i) **Need to rehabilitate Tribal Families in Maharashtra displaced due to Sardar Sarover Inter-State Project.**

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur). Sir, Sardar Sarovar Interstate Project between Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh has created problems for 1655 tribal families in Maharashtra. Around 1393 families desire to settle and 2583.42 hectares of land is required for resettlement. Maharashtra Government proposed this land in Taloda Taluka of Dhulia district. Compensatory afforestation is proposed in 19,000 hectares of land

In the interest of social and ethnic cul-

ture, the tribals want Government land from Akkalkuwa, Akrani, Shahada and Taloda Tehsils of Dhule district as per guidelines of World Bank. They do not want acquired lands for the fear of harassment by the erstwhile owners.

Forest Conservation Act is coming in the way of their rehabilitation. The State Government of Maharashtra has appealed to the Government of India to consider their original proposal for resettlement of Tribal Project affected persons, i.e., for 2583.42 hectares of forest land.

I request Government of India to consider the request made by the Government of Maharashtra in the interest of rehabilitation of these tribals of this project.

(ii) Need to introduce Vayudoot service from Cannanore in Kerala

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Cannanore in North Kerala is a historically important town with many potential tourist attractions. It is fast becoming a commercially busy centre. Thousands of persons in and around Cannanore are working abroad especially in the Gulf countries. All this necessitates better travel facilities.

As of now, the people of Kasargod, Cannanore and Wyanad have to depend on the Calicut and Mangalore Airports. If Vayudoot service is introduced in Cannanore, it would be a great help to facilitate speedy travel.

Cannanore has several maidans or grounds to boast of and it will thus not be difficult to prepare for the landing of Vayudoot aircraft here.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to consider the proposal to set up a Vayudoot station at Cannanore at the earliest.

(iii) Need for early settlement of Cauvery Water dispute

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur): Sir, the delay in finding out a solution to the long pending dispute over the sharing of Cauvery waters among the State of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry causes numberable and irreparable loss to the ryots in the Cauvery Delta, particularly in Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu. Agriculture in the district is continuously affected during the last 15 years. Unless a speedy settlement is reached, Thanjavur district which was once known, as the granary of the South will be ruined for ever. Problem is acute this year also. The paddy crops standing in about 4,44,936 hectares of land in Thanjavur district need water for six weeks for its full growth. The water now available in the Mettur Dam will be sufficient for only two weeks. In these circumstances, for the standing crops, water is required for irrigation for another four weeks thereafter. This could be met only by the supply of 20 TMC water from Karnataka. I, therefore, request the Government of India to persuade the Government of Karnataka to release at least 20 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu to save the standing crops and to refer the dispute to the tribunal for an early settlement.

(iv) Need to set up a Sugar Mill at Phulpur in Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to a very important issue. In 1980 in the presence of the then Prime Minister, the then Agriculture Minister had announced that a sugar mill would be set up at Phulpur in Uttar Pradesh. I have repeatedly raised this point in Parliament and also sent letters to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In reply, I was told that the matter would be considered only after a proposal was received from the Uttar Pradesh Government. Then Uttar Pradesh Government sent a proposal to the

[Sh. Ram Pujan Patel]

Central Government. But Central Government has not been able to take a decision in regard to setting up the sugar mill on the plea that there are certain technical difficulties in this regard. Again on 28th November, 1988 the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, while addressing a public meeting in Phulpur on the occasion of Nehru centenary celebrations had assured that the sugar mill would be set up at Phulpur very soon. However, we have not seen any concrete step being taken in this direction. Keeping in mind the interests of the country and its farmers, the farmers of that area had also held a mass demonstration at Phulpur tehsil. On 2nd October, 1989, i.e. on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, farmers of the area observed one day fast and hunger strike in front of the Tehsil. I too had participated in this fast. The farmers also resolved to continue their agitation till the sugar mill was set up. Hon. Prime Minister is fully seized of the assurances given in this regard because at one time, he represented this constituency. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to take steps to get a sugar mill set up as soon as possible in view of the interests of the farmers.

- (v) **Need to take steps for the development of hilly region of Uttar Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI C.M. NEGI (Garhwal): Sir, discontentment is increasing among the people of the eight hill district of Uttar Pradesh due to the slow pace of development during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Though the outlay for Seventh Plan for the hill districts was to the tune of Rs. 1075 crores, inclusive of Central assistance, but developmental work remained at standstill throughout the Plan period and whatever schemes were implemented, also lacked in quality due to lack of close monitoring on the part of the Government. This discontentment has ultimately resulted in the growing demand for a separate hill state. I therefore, urge upon the

Government that a meeting of the elected representatives from the area be convened by the hon. Prime Minister to listen to the view points of the hill people and take necessary action to mitigate the growing discontentment.

- (vi) **Need to ensure proper rehabilitation of persons whose lands are acquired for development of National Park in Kulu, Himachal Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government has decided to set up the Great Himalayan National Park at Rohla in Kulu district of Himachal Pradesh which will result in displacement of people of 4 villages i.e. Kunder, Majhan, Sakri and Marror. Before shifting the people of these villages, it should be ensured that they are rehabilitated at one place so that they may get the benefit of welfare measures of the Government such as land development programmes, irrigation, education, health, road facilities etc.

These people learn their living from collection of various herbs and rearing of goats and sheep. Besides these people, others also have the right to graze their cattle in these forests which will be denied to them with the setting up of this park. Therefore, it is essential that these people are given the right to graze their cattle in other forests and those who are being deprived of their livelihood should be given priority in employment in the proposed national park keeping in view their educational qualifications. For this purpose the formula of providing employment to at least one person in each family should be followed. There are a few places of worship in these villages which should be duly protected. At the same time the people should not be deprived of entry to these places. The provisions of park should be made only after taking all the aforementioned measures and necessary directions should be issued to the State Government immediately in this regard.

(vii) Need to take over the J.K. Cotton and Spinning Mills, Kanpur

[English]

SHRIMATI. SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Sir, the J.K. Cotton and Spinning Mills, Kanpur declared a lock-out on 15th May, 1989. The lock-out was declared illegal by the Government of Uttar Pradesh but the J.K. management has refused to reopen the mills and has tried to impose impossible conditions like large-scale retrenchment of the workers. The mills have borrowed over Rs. 35 crores from public financial institutions to modernise the mills and the mills are amongst the ten best in the country.

I would appeal to the Government of India to intervene and take over the mills alongwith other assets of the J K. organisations as was done in the case of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. earlier

(viii) Need to protect villages from tigers Sunderban area

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recently conducted Tiger Census Operation in the sprawling 2585 sq. km. Sunderban Tiger Reserve, aimed at better conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger, must have shown a higher number of tigers and reaffirmed that Sunderbans has the largest single population of tigers in India.

There is, however, a gloomy side of this growth of tiger population in this Tiger Reserve. These Tigers escape from the Reserve and prowl in the nearby villages taking a heavy toll of poor and innocent villagers, most of whom lack any resources to sustain their families in the event of their cruel end at the hands of these marauding beastly animals. Sir, I come from Sunderbans area and it is with a heavy heart that I have to mention, that recently quite a good number of poor villagers had fallen prey to these wandering tigers and a number of them were killed or seriously injured. I would suggest that some steps should be taken by the Project Tiger authorities in the Sunderbans to check such

raids by the tigers in the adjacent villages, provide immediate medical aid to those mauled by them and a fund created to help the families of these killed by them. The villages of Dayapur, Amarpur, Lahirpur, Jamespur and Anapur under Choshaba Police Station in the Sunderbans have recently been worst affected by these ferocious beasts.

(ix) Need to ensure payment at revised rates to the sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur). Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh have not been preparing the sugarcane slips on the basis of revised sugarcane prices which have been recently raised by the present State Government. Even those mills, which have started making payment for the sugarcane, are making payment at the old rates. This is shaking the confidence of crores of farmers in the Government. Hence Government should take effective steps immediately in this regard.

12.38 hrs

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The next item to be taken up for discussion is the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Twelve and a half hours have been allotted to it. Time has been allocated to different parties accordingly. However, I would like to say that while making their submissions the hon. Members should keep the time/limit in mind.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK (Aligarh): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

" That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

[Sh. Satya Pal Malik]

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are highly grateful to the President for the Address which has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th December, 1989."

Sir, the President has in his address placed before the Parliament the broad outlines of the policies of the new Government. These policies were also a part of our manifesto and they were broadly discussed all over the country. Only one month has passed since the formation of this Government but the Government has proved its majority on the floor of the House and regarding the atmosphere prevailing in the whole country, I can say it without any hesitation that the people have been feeling it that this Government comprises the people of noble intentions. Before taking up any matter relating to the programmes of the new Government I think that it is necessary to refer to the debate which took place two or three days ago. Because until we come to know to why the people have voted us to power, we shall not be able to fulfill their wishes. If the people in power do not appreciate the reasons as to why the people have voted in their favour after a period of 5 years, its consequences can be disastrous. During the course of the Debate, I would like to raise those issues, those challenges also which we have inherited from our past. I would like the August House to recall the position which was prevailing 5 years ago. Hon. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had become a martyr. It had shocked all the people of this country. Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister and thereafter the elections were declared. In fact at that time, no discussions were held on any major policy matters or programmes to be undertaken in the country, no issues were raised and even the candidates did not make their public appearances and the people also did not make any effort to know about their bio-data. The people were least bothered about the credentials of the candidate whether he was a film star

from Bombay or a man from Sultanpur who had come to contest elections in Ghaziabad or he was somebody else from Ghaziabad to contest the elections in Maharashtra and so on. But it remains a fact that the Congress won 410 seats. It was such a massive mandate as the Congress Party that once comprised of the persons who had faced heavy tortures at the hands of Britishers in Andamans had not received even during the very first elections in the Country when it was voted to power. I do not agree that it was a sympathy vote. Instead, the people were feeling at the moment that the country was passing through a period of crisis and since you were new to politics and you had started wearing kurta-pyjama only recently...I am saying so in all my humbleness ...

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur) : As to who wears kurta pyjama should not be the point of discussion.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK : I am not going to be impolite on my part. Please listen to me. I have accepted your suggestion. The whole country did not have any objection against a person to his being elected as a Prime Minister of the country who had the image of a clean, honest and new man in politics. But with the passage of time, the challenges facing the country whether in Punjab or in Kashmir and the communal situation, with a number of economic problems and the way in which they were handled, brought disillusionment to the people. The Prime Minister's office is the last hope for seeking justice. The Prime Minister's thinking sets a trend in politics of the country. His activities set the direction which the politics of the country is going to take and also the character of the people. But I regret to say that the confidence of the people of this country has gradually eroded. As regards, the recent elections, even if you are not interested in understanding the real meaning of the mandate of the people, they have given against you. I think that it is my duty to tell you about it. Infact the people were feeling betrayed. But you are raising the point of the number of seats you have won in the recent elections and you say that you

had won the last elections with 410 seats but today you have not been able to cross even the 220 mark. Moreover, today you have also failed to get the support of other parties. We never told the people that Janata Dal should be given majority support and we never made any such demands. We simply said that the Congress should be removed and the Opposition should get the majority support. And the people of this country did not betray us because the confidence of the people of this country stood shaken on several matters...*(Interruptions)* ..Please do listen to what I have to say. I was saying that just now it was stated here that after the declaration of the election results they had handed over the reins of power with dignity. But it is not an act of greatness if in a democracy the ruling party loses the elections and comes out to hand over the reins of power to the other party. Rather it is obligatory on its part to hand over power to the party which has been victorious. So the question of their greatness or dignity does not arise here. On the other hand in the case of those who were unwilling to hand over power, you may see what has happened in other countries. Even if we accept what Shri Antulay has stated that the Congress was in a position to form the Government, it can be interpreted that Shri Rajiv Gandhi would have done the same thing what Shri Bhajan Lal had done a few years ago in Haryana. But you must accept the verdict of the people. Moreover, it is your duty to do so and question of any greatness does not arise here. But we have no objections to your claims that you have displayed dignity in your conduct. The Hon. Prime Minister while stepping down from his office, had delivered a speech. It was a very good speech regardless of who-soever might have written it. It generated instant sympathy among the sensible people, the senior citizens and women and they felt that you would like to start afresh and in a new way. But I have been observing since last few days that even today the friends of the ex-Prime Minister are not willing to let him see the factual position. Their efforts have been to analyse the election results only within their own party to come to the truth. However, it is their job to know the

truth. That is not our job. I am referring to it because these are basic requirements for the functioning of a democracy. You are making your Chief Ministers resign because you party has lost the elections but Chief Ministers were not the major issues in these elections. Hence it is necessary to identify the real issues. If I start recounting them, you will raise objections and that is why I will not like to go into it because a mere win is enough for a wise man. Anyway the Government has already been formed. As regards the percentage, of votes, it is immaterial as the democracy has revived in the country. However, if we see it from the angle of percentage of seats, the people who had secured less than 50 percent of seats had been ravaging this country for the last 40 years. Hence, there is no need to go into it and it is not a point of discussion. Sir, to discuss the difference in the voting patterns of the North and the South in the country would be a waste of time. The local factors played a major role in the elections results. There was a vote for change against the party which was in power in the State but the most important issue in in the country as a whole was that the number one person of the country who is the final hope for seeking justice and who sets a trend in politics had lost his credibility and the confidence of the people in him had shaken. Even corrupt and anti-social elements who had to undergo punishment for 4 or 5 years for their misdeeds would comment immediately after their release that dispute the corruption prevailing at the highest level, how did the Government have a moral power to take action against them. The only message conveyed through the recent elections is that the people had attempted to remove corruption at the highest level. We shall think over it and I do not intend to moralise it. I do not mean to say that we are all clean people. We may also commit mistakes, but I can say it with full confidence and on the basis of complete information that all the people of this country and all those parties that have been extending their support to the Government, consider the leader of the present Government a blotless person who has good intentions and this thing should have

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a positive effect on the country and it is having it. Sir, various issues concerning economic problem, social problem, political problem and problems with regard to Punjab and Kashmir will all be solved. However, a lot of hue & cry is being made for the last 15 days that Shri V.P. Singh did not mention Gandhiji in his speech. Sir, you had been associated with socialist movement and Dr. Lohia often used to say that it was not Godse who killed Gandhiji but it were the people who worshipped Gandhiji and placed him on a high pedestal were the real assassinator of Gandhiji. Deification of Gandhi and displaying his photographs at public places is not Gandhism. There can be no greater tribute to Gandhiji than the decision taken by the Janata Dal that 50 per cent of the plan outlay will be utilised for rural development. There is no need to mention his name. The economic policy of Gandhiji has been implemented by our party and therein lies the welfare of the entire nation. What has really happened? I am not referring to any particular individual but the farmers were congratulated by the Government year after year for bumper crop. Were any efforts made to know about their purchasing power? Today, except Nepal, prices of fertilizers in India are the highest in the world. The prices of agriculture inputs have registered a tremendous increase during the last 5 years but the prices of their produce have decreased. Their purchasing power has gone down. As regards poor people, it is better to say the least. I was myself a member of the Congress party. I used to feel happy seeing the then hon. Prime Minister visiting the people living in Jhuggies and Jhonpadies. Ultimately, I realised that it had no significance more than a picnic jaunt. During elections he himself admitted that only Rs. 15-20 out of Rs. 100 used to reach the beneficiaries. Why did such a situation arise? Such a situation arises because of our thinking which cast a dent on our schemes and way of functioning.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru who received education in foreign countries was a man of very refined taste. He had seen the luxurious

life in this family with close quarters, even then he preferred a third-rate ambassador car manufactured by Birlas for his personal use. It was not that he could not get a Mercedes but because he knew that if he enjoyed the luxury of an imported car, the people of his country too would follow his example and yearned for Mercedes. Sir, it was very painful for me to see the former Prime Minister travelling in a sleek Mercedes. It was not significant from the point of view that it involved huge Government expenditure because there were so many other items which involved huge expenditure. It has a symbolic significance. When he had to visit Andhra Pradesh, in one aeroplane his car was despatched and the other carried him. As a result, a philosophy of eat, drink and be merry developed in the country in the last 5 years. You also take tea, I also take tea and a truck-driver also takes tea. What I am saying that these are very small things but they have wider ramifications. Just see an advertisement of a tea company which is telecast on T.V. - a handsome boy and a beautiful girl of an affluent family get down from a helicopter and tea is served to them in a lawn, then it is said what a good quality tea it is. Through such advertisements, what messages he wanted to convey? So is the case of Campa Cola. If you go to a small artisan shop, even he will offer you Campa-cola but in its advertisement, boys and girls surfing in Maldives and relishing cola are shown. The psyche of the people living in villages is not known to him, nor can he understand it. What kind of culture does he want to project before the public? He talks of organising festivals for the development of our culture. I have read a story in a magazine and though it is not based on a fact, yet I am telling this so that he could know it and take benefit from it. A poor boy is sitting in front of his hut by the side of burning logs. In order to satisfy his hunger, he went inside his hut in search of food. He searched one after another pot but he could find neither any wheat nor any rice in pots. In utter frustration, he brought the pots outside his huts. By the time fire had extinguished. In anger, he starts drawing something with a piece of charcoal on pot. He is an illiterate man and

he does not know anything of art. Therefore he drew an elephant of the size of a sparrow and a sparrow of the size of an elephant. In the meantime, an officer was passing by the side of his hut in his jeep. When the officer asked him what he was doing, the boy replied in his dialect that he was doing 'chilampol', it meant that he was doing good for nothing. Upon this, the officer said that he was very good artist and he should accompany him to participate in festival in Delhi where he would earn at least Rs. 300 per day. So they were doing this, Sir, and the result was that the relation of the farmer, labourer, youth and the poor with this party which is claimed to be 100 years old and a of Gandhiji party, was cut off. At one time we used to feel proud of being a member of this party which has been ruined by him and now he does not even want to know as to what has gone wrong.

The National Front Government with the help of its all parties has chalked out a programme under which 50 per cent of the plan outlay will be spent for development of villages. The Government will implement the price equalisation formula in order to give reasonable prices to the farmers. We have decided that loans upto Rs. 10 thousand will be waived. It will be our endeavour and as the Hon. P.M. said in his first speech that we had not forgotten the dust of rural areas, nor did we want to forget it as we were committed to our rural voters and we would live upto the expectations of the poor electorates who have elected us.

As regards corruption, there is nothing personal in it. I have great regard for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Perhaps I respect him more than many of his party men and showing respect to anybody is a part of our culture. We should have respect for other, particularly in a democracy in which we have greater responsibility. When respect is done away with, there is an end to democracy. I do not say at all that he is guilty. But when the Bofors issue was first raised in the country after the disclosure by the Swedish radio that an amount of Rs. 64 crores had been paid as commission, he said that it was wrong and

no kickbacks had been paid in the deal and there was no middleman in the deal and the Prime Minister of Sweden directly talked to him. After a week, it came to light that there was a middleman involved and even his name was disclosed. It is again debated and he said that it was not kickback but it was winding up charges. In this connection I would like to narrate an incident which occurred with Shri V. P. Singh on his visit to Allahabad at the death of his mother. I also got convinced with the statement of winding up charges given by the Prime Minister in the highest forum of the country but the illiterate barber of Shri V.P. Singh was not at all convinced with the theory of winding up charges. He said in his local dialect which has been popularised by Amitabh Bachhan in the whole country through his films "Bhaiya ee sasur dalal bada jabardust raha, je hatwe ke 64 krore le liya, ee sasur rah gaya hota to kya karta. Later it was found that this amount was not Rs. 64 crores but Rs. 210 crores. Then it was said something which I do not want to repeat here. After Shri Arun Singh's speech we thought that matter would rest then. Thereafter C.A.G.'s report came. As regards the institution of C.A.G. whatever has been said by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Ambedkar is worth reading. However, his report was not accepted. On the contrary, C.A.G. was declared incompetent. Then the retired General of the Army made a statement. A committee on the gun deal was also set up. I do know if Shri Mahavir Prasad, who too was a member of that committee, is present here or not. He is a very good friend of mine and has worked as our Speaker. Shri Jaswant Singh's statement was understandable but people who were not even remotely concerned with the weapon system, were issuing quality certificate to the gun. Consequently, the C.A.G. raised objection on 4 points. Had he publicly admitted his mistake at that time, the whole country would have taken it otherwise. But he could not say so because he knew the reality of that matter. The result was that the honesty of the country's top most person was questioned. Now new Government has been set up. We agree that people who share the feelings of arrogance and revenge can never be successful

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in politics. If he could not remove us by committing excesses on us, we too can not remove them by doing so. We will never do so. But there will be no hesitation in dealing with the question of national importance, in telling the people that this was the reality. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister that the first step was taken yesterday. Finger has been raised against the number one person of the country. They used to say that we could not become an alternative to Congress. How can we become an alternative to them when they hold even the contracts of liquor with them? But this gun deal so much pricked the conscience of the people that cannot be described in words. The change of a Government is not a big thing in a democracy. The question is this that a big mishappening has occurred in our country's politics and we should try to understand it and come out of this.

Now let me come to sugar. A common man has not seen the Bofors gun but he intensely feels the impact of the scarcity of sugar. No ruling party can be so insensitive to such an issue. Hardly three months were left to the elections and sugar was being exported at a little over Rs. 300 per quintal. Immediately thereafter it was found that there was acute scarcity of sugar in the country. Then it became inevitable to import sugar. The price of sugar shot up from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per kilogram. The S.T.C. imports sugar. When they are asked to provide sugar, they express their inability. The reason for such an attitude on the part of the S.T.C. is best known to them. Thereafter tenders were invited and cancelled subsequently. Will Shri Kalpanath Rai try to ascertain the identity of the person, the names of whose wife and mother figure in the Jyotsna Holdings and who has been the most frequent visitor to the former Prime Minister's residence during the last five years. That person is a partner of and holds shares in Jyotsna Holdings. Now the sugar issue has come up. I had a feeling that sugar was sweet and nice to look at but the supply position of sugar has been made so complicated that the mill owners

are being paid for reducing the quota of levy sugar. Money is being spent on its import and maintenance of stock, and commission is being paid for its import and export. Within a period of six months maximum quantity of sugar has been imported and large sums of money squandered in the process and the people had to bear its impact. Due to this type of corruption, the people lost faith in the Government. You may go to any office. People used to ask as to why they should not take bribe. They sought to know when there is no check on the authorities sitting in Delhi from such a practice, what is the need of entering into an argument with them. The struggle which we started with the previous Government will continue here also. We want to instill confidence in the people that the Janata Dal under the leadership of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh will spare no effort in rooting out corruption. A solid evidence of one of such steps is that we are making all including the Prime Minister answerable to the Lok Pal.

Some hon. Members have been demanding for the last two to three days that the Government should clarify their stand on Punjab. When the hon. Prime Minister was making his statement, Shri Rajiv Gandhi got up. His first two sentences appealed me a lot and it appeared to me that his intentions are good and he has made a sensible statement. Later, he sought to know from the Government as to what steps it would take against the terrorists. Thus he posed a question to the ruling party.

13.00 hrs.

In this connection I would like to recall last year's Presidential Address, for which the motion of thanks was moved by Shri Gadgil and seconded by Shri R.L. Bhatia, who was hon. Member from Punjab, a General Secretary of their party and adviser on matters relating to Punjab. He says:"-

[English]

"It is most regretting that the situation in Punjab has not yet improved for the

last eight years. Terrorists have been killing people in Punjab and we have not succeeded in improving the situation there by any means."

[*Translation*]

It is not my version. This is what Shri R.L. Bhatia had said.

I remember when he set out on his election campaign he used to put an "angvas-tram" on his shoulder and a "tilak" on his forehead. He used to say that Anandpur Saheb Resolution is a document of disintegration of the country. This was the theme of his speeches. People thought that the worst might happen and this man would take required remedial measures. He has again raised the issue of Anandpur Saheb Resolution whereas we want to solve the problem by taking a fresh initiative. When he signed the accord with Sant Longowal, the Anandpur Saheb Resolution was very much there. He set up the Sarkaria Commission for this purpose, but made it look like blind men's elephant who see it as they feel it.

After assuming office, our Government has said more than once that there can be no compromise in regard to the borders, territory and integrity of the country under the threats of arms and violence. But he signed the Accord in such a hurry that not only in India but in the entire world he was viewed as an expert on signing accords. Impression gained ground that if there was a problem in any part of the world, help from Delhi could be sought for a solution. There was a person called Fazlu in Kanpur, I am afraid, I may be wrong. But when Fazlu was released from jail, he committed 4 to 5 more murders. The boys stuck posters that Punjab is horror stricken by the name of Fazlu and the Centre should initiate a dialogue with him. He was signing agreements with all and sundry. What is the use of his raising the issue of terrorism when it has been going on there for the last 8 years? I would like to submit to him again that it is not an issue for playing a political gimmick. Honestly speaking, this problem was created in Punjab just for political gain.

Our brethren in Punjab believe in the philosophy of Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru. Please try to understand these problems a little deeply. The Government can fight a battle against the terrorists, the forces of disintegration, Pakistani interference, but there can be no solution to this problem unless you get to the real problem and work towards its solution with a good intention. I can say without any fear that the people in Punjab had a feeling that an honourable accord was not possible with the previous Government. Since the history of his party has been to trivialise the Punjab problem to play tricks and indulge in deception, the moment he was voted to power, he started saying that the Anandpur Saheb Resolution was a document of country's disintegration. It is good to sign accords, but he played tricks in it. He signed the accord with Sant Longowal just to democralise Shri Badal. I fully remember the events that took place two years ago. There has been no precedent of any particular person being applauded in the Presidential Address. But the President's Address mentioned that Shri Baranala fought against the communal forces in the country and he should be commended for that. Elections were due in Haryana in two month's time when Shri Devi Lal gave a call to the people against the then Government and this caused embarrassment for them. Presidential Address reflects Government's policies at least for the next one year and there should not be any deviation from those policies. Barely two months after praising that person, he dismissed his Government on the charge that his Ministers had links with terrorists. He was changing his tricks every second day and there was an atmosphere of suspicion everywhere. Under such circumstances, there could be no accord, no solution to any problem and there could be no way out for the solution.

I would not like to go into further details in this regard. The Punjab problem should be viewed from two angles. One is the traditional relations between the Hindus and Muslims and Hindus and Sikhs and the other is the political aspect involved. But it should be ensured that the people in the State do

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not get a feeling in their minds that the Government at the Centre is no competent, that it is working against the interests of any community, that it is playing tricks, that it is giving some sort of guarantee that the Akalis would not be allowed to come to power. Then some way out could be found. No Government can make compromise with the self respect: pride, borders and basic principles of the nation. If it does, the people will dislodge it.

Our Prime Minister went to Amritsar. I know that when he used to be the Prime Minister, he had also gone to Amritsar. We do understand that he still occupies an important position in the country. Today he is the leader of the Congress Party. When our Prime Minister went to Amritsar, he asked his security men to keep apart. This instilled confidence in the people. It is essential to create such an atmosphere with a view to instilling confidence in the people, whether they are the majority community or the minority community. When he invited us for discussion on Punjab problem, we participated in the meetings without any pre-condition. But now he has not done a good thing by putting conditions. I request him with folded hands not to seek advice from those of his colleagues who dealt with this issue in a callous manner. He has made this issue all the more complicated. Now he should give up this attitude. He should view this problem as a problem of the whole country. If somebody committed a mistake for once the entire community does not turn a traitor and for that matter all the Sikhs, all the Muslims and all the Hindus cannot be called traitors. He was to deal with the terrorists. His Government has not been a good Government. But I would not like go into these details. The only thing that I would like to appeal to him is that he should make sincere efforts to solve this problem. This problem is not of ours only but of the whole country. As such, I request him to kindly give up scoring points out of trickery and knackiness involved in this deal.

The C.P.I. and the C.P.M. have ex-

tended their support to us. I am all praise for them and would say that they have made sacrifices. Several of their innocent party colleagues were killed and are still being killed. Besides, the B.J.P. have also extended their support to us. A number of their prominent leaders are still there and have been facing the odds even at the cost of their lives. I request him not to follow the very path he has been following for the last 5 years and the situation may not allowed to be deteriorated further.

13.08 hrs.

[DR. TAMBI DURA] *in the Chair*

The communal problem is a very serious problem. Most of the people belonging to our generation born in or around 1947. It may be two years before or after 1947. It has been our misfortune that we could not see Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah. The new generation is viewing the situation with a modern out look. Riots used to take place earlier also. Riots took place in Karachi and Lahore. Riots took place in Gujarat between caste Hindus and Harijans, between Hindus and Muslims. It is bad. During the period of freedom struggle, greatmen used to be the leader of the parties. They used to be reputed personalities in their respective fields. They were the Dr. Saheb, the Vakil Saheb, the Khan Saheb and the Choudhary Saheb. But now it is totally the reverse. Today, a person who comes from Delhi as a leader happens to be the most condemned person of the society. He does not command any respect. Once, I happened to meet the District Magistrate of Meerut. When I gave my card to him, he said that he already knew 35 General Secretaries of the Congress (I) who came to see him. Today the society is devoid of such personalities who command respect of the people. Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was one of such personalities who commanded much respect of the society. He is no more with us. I am making this submission as general and not keeping any particular individual in mind. It is due to this that the situation has been deteriorating day by day. The situation which prevailed prior to 1964 is

not now. Prior to 1984, there used to be rifts between the Hindus and the Muslims. After fighting against each other for sometime, they became tired and began to realise that enough was enough. Sir, there are instances when two brothers fight against each other for sometime and later a stage comes when they get tired, weep for their follies and hug each other. They take a vow to live together and assure each other to forget the past. Such a situation was about to be developed. But during the last 5 years, a new barrier was created between the Hindus and the Muslims. I can say with least hesitation that such a situation was created deliberately. This caused immense damages. I got elected from Aligarh. I am also prepared to say that I was born in a Hindu family. Several persons asked me as to why the elections were being held in November when they were scheduled for December. What was the strategy in holding as early poll? What I feel in this regard is that the date of 9th November fell in between the electioneering period and they thought that the country would stand divided by the time elections would be held. Sometimes he uses the card of Punjab and sometimes of Kashmir at his convenience. This time he wanted to use the card of 9th November. They expected that the country would stand divided on 9th November in two factions and they would win the elections by taking one action to their side. I was in Aligarh at that time. I witnessed the reactions among the youths of age group of 17 to 22 years studying in Aligarh Muslim University. They did not resort to any kind of violence, rather expressed their anger through posters and wall writings. I met several of them. I say honestly, because telling a lie from this sacred forum is not only an offence but it is immoral also. Though I was not in agreement with the contents of many of their posters written in anger and I frankly said them that they had done wrong, yet I feel that I will do an injustice to them if I do not ventilate their sentiments, grievances and sense of insecurity which have gripped them. These youths who come from various parts of the country, right from Kashmir to Cape Cameroun and Gujarat to Assam for pursuing their studies here have lost their faith in us

and our democratic institutions. They have developed a feeling that this is not their country where they could get justice. We will have to find a way out for this. Guns and swords are no answer to this. Shri Bhawani Prasad Mishra has written a poem whose one line reads, "Adesh hai, yah hamara desh hai". You cannot force anybody to accept this country as his. We have to see as to what an ugly turn they have given to this communal issue. They ran the Government with the advice of all the fundamentalist, conservative and communal forces in the country during the last 5 years. Conservative persons who were against all social reforms became the spokesmen of Muslims and they were invited for talks by him. The same method he applied for the Hindus and the Sikhs. He did not make any efforts to fight these forces. Had he made any efforts, the Hindus and Muslims did not fight against each other. But his Government did not do any justice even. As a result, the Hindus in Punjab, the Sikhs in Delhi and the Muslims in Meerut lost faith in him and a crisis of confidence in him developed throughout the country.

I would like to urge him none to lie low. It is a fact that nobody can divide the country today. No one can divide the country geographically but he created charm among the hearts of the people. With least hesitation, I can say that the cleavage he has created in the heart of the people is very dangerous. Let all of us come together and make efforts to bridge this cleavage. They have created a grave situation. I do not find a single problem which could not be solved through dialogue. Even U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. are solving their problems through dialogue. Most of the problems in the world, however, big they might be, are being solved through mutual negotiation. The Babri Masjid and Ram Janambhoomi issue was about to be resolved before the elections. The people did not elect Mr. Buta Singh. How can I explain him the position outside. It is due to his grace that the problem could not be resolved. I would like to submit that the people belonging to both the communities be invited to negotiating table and hold talks with them to

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solve the problem. At the same time, I request you to deal with fundamentalist forces, whichever community they may belong, with an iron hand. We will wage war against them unitedly. I am totally against what we mean by secularism in India. In order to achieve secularism here we have to criticise our respective communities and brand them as conservative. This leads our society towards fundamentalism. At the same time, we want to maintain secularism in the country. It is not possible to maintain secularism like this. I request you to seek the co-operation of the people for reestablishing the values of our freedom struggle.

Mr. Handoo delivered an impressive speech on Kashmir issue. I am not have good knowledge of English. I speak in the national language.

I know the danger involved in speaking in Hindi because Hindi speeches are given less coverage in newspapers. But my knowledge of English is poor, but he spoke well in English. I know that he has been a good orator. While dealing with the Kashmir issue, he has pointed out that until and unless the question of terrorist is taken up, the Kashmir issue cannot be resolved. Yesterday a debate on this issue was held in the other House at their instance. Unfortunately, one of the daughters of Mr. Mufti was abducted. She could have been the daughter of anyone else. It was our misfortune that within 15 days of installation of our Government one of our daughters was abducted by the terrorists. Are we responsible for the events taking place in Kashmir? Sir, have you ever heard

of such a debate anywhere in the world? Please try to understand the events that are taking place in Kashmir. They kept the country in dark about happenings in Kashmir. I pay my salutes to Mr. Mufti. I know what he said when negotiations were being held with the State Government, he said that not to talk of his one daughter, if all of his daughters are sacrificed, even then he would not compromise with the basic things. She should be anybody's daughter. This has been our stand. They should not forget that when an officer's son was kidnapped in Punjab three months ago, they had to release three undertrials in exchange of him. Was it not so that they solved everything in consultation with the terrorists. The countries like the U.S.A., France and Lebanon hold negotiations for years together for a only one common citizen. It is not we who held the negotiations, but it is the State Cabinet which held the negotiations.

Even before the meeting of the Ministry of Home Affairs, at about 7.30, you had already taken a decision to release them. We did not ask you to take that step. It is a different matter. I would like to tell you about the issue of Kashmir. If I trace the entire history of last 40 years, it would be mere a repetition and something useless. Hence, I would like to go into the details of developments which have taken place in this regard since 1988. As regards the terrorists activities in that state, the kidnapping of the daughter of Shri Mufti Mohd. Sayeed is not an isolated event. It is not that terrorist activities started in Kashmir from that very day but such incidents of terrorism had started there just after the general elections in 1988. I have got with me complete chronological details of it:-

1988

April 11-15

Strike. Explosion in Ojheri

Ordinance Depot in Pakistan.

June 9-17

Agitation against increase in electricity tariff

August 15:

Black day observed

August 17-21	After the death of General Jia-UI-Haque, violent incidents took place on a large scale.
October 27:	It is a well known fact that it was on this day after independence when at the call of Sheikh Abdullah and initiative other veteran freedom fighters of Indian army was sent to Kashmir and we were able to retain it with us. On 27th Oct., 68 a protest day was observed against the action of Indian army in 1947.
1989	
January 26:	Black day Observed
February 11:	Death Anniversary of Shri Maqbool Saheb was observed.
February 13-17:	Protest against the book of Sulman Rashide
April 3-9:	Protest against the arrests of Kashmir youths
May 11-14:	Quit Kashmir movement
August 15:	Black day Observed
August 17:	First death anniversary of General Jia-UI-Haque observed
September 18:	Death anniversary of Aziyaz Ahmed Dar(Prof.. J.K.L.F. Activist) observed.
September 29 October 3:	Strike against the arrest of P.L. Leader Shabir Shah on 28th September
October 27:	Strike observed again as a mark of protest against the occupation of Kashmir by the Indian Army on this day.
November 22-24:	Strikes, Poll-Boycott. You know the percentage of polling.
December 13-19	On December 13, there were disturbances following the release of five J.K.L.F. activists.

These incidents did not take place on one day only. I would like to know whether the Former Prime Minister and the Former Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh went there to have an overall assessment of the situation in Kashmir and if so, the details of the

talks they had with the Chief Minister of Kashmir? Congress is there is the Government. However, such incidents have taken place in Kashmir. What action was taken in this regard by your Government. Whereas it is only five days ago that we formed the

[Sh. Satya Pal Malik]

Government and unfortunately, Dr. Rubaiya was our daughter. That is why such things are being said here in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha against us. I am very much distressed to know those things Shri M.J. Akbar is not present here. It is not the way to solve the problems. First you should think and then speak. I would again like to suggest to ponder over this issue honestly and act accordingly. In past, you have inflicted a lot of miseries in this country but now you should help us. If we commit any mistake, we are very much here to accept any punishment. You ask us to face it. Unless and until you are here, do stand with the Government in this fight. Moreover, the people of this country are supreme. However, illiterate, and poor they may be and we may call them foolish and ignorant but they know the crux of the national issues and when they can throw your party out power, they can treat us very well in the same manner. We have great faith in them. We are accountable to them.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. However, I would like to submit three-four points. It is our commitment that we will take steps to restore dignity of our judiciary which has hitherto degenerated and has been neglected.

Our Government is bound to maintain the impartial character of our judiciary and give it autonomy.

I did not want to say but I myself and all the people of India are very much distressed over it. I myself and Shri Ram Dhan had filed a writ petition against anti-defection Bill on which Hon'ble Chief Justice of India and three other members of the Bench had desired the petition to come up for hearing at the earliest but even after a period of about three years, it has not come up for hearing. In the meanwhile my term as a member of Rajya Sabha has also been over. Even Lalit Thapar has been arrested in the case of some bungling of crores of rupees and the judge of Supreme Court has released him since then on bail because in such cases

they release the offenders on bail. Even when they are to take up such cases at the midnight hours they do it. If it is a case pertaining to the Reliance, all the things are settled within minutes. However, it should not be taken as my aspersions on the judiciary but the common man of our country feels that our law is working in two different ways. How is it so. An ordinary man is taken into custody and put behind the bars for 15 days just for non-payment of his tax arrears of only Rs. 200. He is never given an opportunity of hearing. Whereas the people like Lalit Thapar are released the same right. However, our Government have promised to its countrymen that they will do away with the present hold of the executive on the judiciary. Also the tribunals of judges will be appointed to deal with the cases of appointment, promotion and transfer of judges. All these will be independent tribunals. We want to give our people a fair and impartial judiciary in our country.

I have already submitted about our C. & A.G. What sort of treatment was meted out to him Even the position regarding Radio and Doordarshan needs no elaboration. However, our Government have promised to provide autonomy to these institutions. A bill to that effect is going to be introduced. Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai may please listen to me carefully. I am saying this thing with full confidence that I consider Shri Rajiv Gandhi a very decent and noble person. To substantiate it, I am narrating here just a very small incident. Once I went to him to give him some piece of paper. When I was taking out that paper from my pocket, my pen also slipped with it. Before I would pick up my pen, he picked it up and gave it to me. I have always told about this incident to the people. I consider him a very decent and well mannered person. But that much is not enough to conduct the affairs of a country. Something wrong has been done some where unknowingly. Dr. Rajendra Bajpai, I am saying this thing with due respect that an ignorant person who is arrogant also, cannot learn anything. Had you asked an expert to draw a project with might take your popularity so low as it has actually been during these years,

you would have never found such a man on the crust of this earth. I am really very much surprised to see it. I cannot say how did it so happen? I have not been able to understand to this date as to what it has happened. I am speaking here with full conviction but I do not know where has been the mistake. The people of India are very sensitive but they keep their feelings upto themselves. Till today, they have not fully narrated the tale of their woes.

However, I would like to tell you a very small thing. You have learnt a lesson from it but we should also learn a lesson from it that Government can not make the misuse of electronic media. I remember and recall the time when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was voted to power, the women of high society were very much impressed by him and used to swear by his name and old people used to say that one should not criticise him and if any one ever criticised, they used to lose their temper and said that he had been elected for the first time and why should they criticise him. Even the persons like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai did not speak against him for once and a half year. The members of opposition used to keep silent as Shri Rajiv Gandhi was a new comer in politics. But I think we do not have that much of time, we have to show the results within six months. Sir, thus it may be concluded that it is television that has tarnished your image because it is only the people of high society who can relish your English which you can speak so finely. That alone is not country. It was thrown to dogs. The media never tried to project the true picture of India. It was said that the people are not familiar with the diverse range of languages, folk tales, customs and traditions of this country. I am not referring to anyone in particular. But the media was not able to properly communicate. Without quoting anybody, I would like to submit that unless they know whether Yadavs and Ahirs are one or different from each other like the green chillies and red chillies, they can hardly run the country. People want television to project India's social and cultural diversity. Instead of trying to know what the Indian populace wanted, television was thrust upon

them. People were bored of it. Youngmen—who are generally against Government—Elders, middleclass and even children were against it. The television confused issues. I am not indulging in politics but I would like to say that television should not be used as a medium to convey political messages. 4-6 people of your party were sent for the debate on Bofors. The debate ended up maligning the reputation of persons like Lt. Gen. Mayadas and Jaswant Singh. In the last 15 years, the media has been used to pollute the mind of the public. Television has damaged the psyche of the viewing public by increasing their commitment towards consumerism. All the advertisements... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I am on a point of Order,

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: For one-and-a half hours, we have been listening to his speech Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Sir, the subject that has been taken up for discussion today relates to the policies and objectives of the Government. We are here to listen to anything that has a bearing on this. But his speech has no relevance to the item under discussion. We have not heard any point on the future policy of the Government. History is being recalled here....*(Interruptions)*....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please take your seat now....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only I have to give the ruling, not you. First I have to listen, then I have to give my ruling.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I will formulate in English. In this House, only relevant matters can be discussed and the relevant matter with respect to this Address is the policy of the Government of India for the future. We cannot recall the history here. So, my point of order is that what is not relevant cannot be discussed here... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. You carry on, Mr. Malik.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I am on my legs to raise a point of order but the hon. Members are not allowing me to raise my point of order when we are hearing the speech very patiently. It is very unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Please take your seat now. There is no point of order in this. Anyhow, I will request the hon. Members that when they are speaking on this subject, they should try to speak only on this subject. I am saying this only in a general way....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRISATYAPAL MALIK: I am explaining the policy of my party... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, we shall not only grant autonomy to T.V. and radio but also ensure that the medium is not misused. This is a policy matter. We have a commitment towards Panchayati institutions. We will fulfil our commitment within the federal structure of the country. And we will do it in a much better way than the Opposition did in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka. The Postal Bill has been discussed in both the Houses and there is no need to repeat the controversy here. We will withdraw this Bill. We will try to repeal the 59th Amendment which deprived the people of the right to life. The practice of using intelligence agencies against political opponents will also be stopped. I would like to say something about the youth and labour

in this country. We shall work for the welfare of farm labourers and particularly factory workers and provide them equal opportunities of participation. Land reform will be implemented afresh and matters where there has been injustice will be taken up. The most serious problem among youth is unemployment. There are a handful of people in the country who enjoy all sorts of privileges. You all are aware of the situation in your constituencies. I know the unemployment situation in my constituency. Compare the youth of our country with the youth of countries like Russia or Korea. The students in these countries have a healthy and happy countenance while our youth are a tired and beaten lot due to the pressures of unemployment. They are migrating from the villages to cities. In co-operation with other political parties, we will set a firm economic policy and declare the right to work as a fundamental right. This will provide more employment opportunities. The basic foreign policy of our country was formulated by great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru during the struggle for independence. We will stick to that policy. We will have to strengthen our relations with countries like Russia which have traditionally been our friends. If I say something, you will be angry. SAARC is an association of six nations. We will not sacrifice our national interests at any cost. What is the stand of our neighbouring country, Nepal? Now our foreign policy will not be framed by bureaucrats sitting in South Block but the Government, I thank the entire House, particularly the leader of opposition, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for patiently listening to me. You can differ with me but please excuse me if I am wrong. Try to face the reality. Let it not be taken for granted that this Government will run for four months only. We have our commitments to fulfil. The public has voted for us and we have the support of the C.P.I., C.P.I. (M) and the B.J.P. Our Government will run for the full term of five years. It is true that on policy matters we will seek the support of these parties. Their support is necessary on national issues also. This is the National Front Government only in name as this is a Government that belongs to all. We shall not

work with a revengeful attitude towards anyone. I assure you that this Government will work in co-operation with everyone. With these words, I move the Motion of Thanks on the Presidential Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samarendra Kundu.

[English]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Satyapal Malik. I am sorry that I am speaking in a language which does not belong to me and also to the Members of this House. There is no choice sometimes and I have to speak in a foreign language. I must thank my friend, Mr. Satyapal Malik, who made a good exposition of the present Government's policy thrust particularly under the situation what we are exactly to do when we are in the Government and well, I hope, the Congress Party in the Opposition will bear with him, with me also. That the time has come to think slightly above oneself and the whole lot of political parties. To me and to my party, the country's interest has been uppermost. The country is great, not a political party, nor an individual. Now, keeping this in view, keeping this focus, if we care to analyse the results of the last elections, we must come to an irresistible conclusion that people generally were fed up, they were angry, they were almost on a point of explosion and they had given this massive mandate for a change. Like me you must have gone to the villages and there you must have witnessed particularly that the younger generation who had acquired the voting rights had given this mandate of change. I do not know that perhaps the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is here, thought that by giving the voting right to those who have reached 18 years of age would give massive support to his party. But I must salute the young men whose love for the nation and their patriotism made them to do the reverse. Time has therefore a moment has come that we should

try to look a little bit at ourselves, have self introspection and if we do not do that, the posterity will blame us. Therefore, if you kindly go through the President's Address which was presented here, it is, to me and I hope it must be also to you, a Charter of hope, faith and strength because what has been said in the President's Address is that for the first time, after 43 years of role of the Congress Party—if you exclude 2 1/2 years of Janata Rule, say 41 or 41 1/2 years of Congress rule—the basic needs have been given thrust. The values which make us civilised and for which the Father of the Nation gave us this Constitution, this freedom, we can go round the world and say that we are proud of our Constitution and our democracy. Systematically these values are muzzled in these 40 and odd years. We speak about the villages morning and even and as my friend has very correctly said you are really very much worried that Gandhi's name was not mentioned by P.M. in his broadcast to the nation. Gandhi said that the soul of India rest in about 5.5 million villages. These villages were completely choked up and sucked. Cities were developed denuding the interest of the villages. I do not want to cast any aspersions. I do not know what happened to Congress party the political movement, the leadership which had grown up. Now we find they came from an elitist class who have no concern, no sympathy and no knowledge of the problems of this country. I am not making any aspersions. In this President's Address we have tried to project the thrust a meaningful change. There is a positive direction for change in the Address.

The last election was a big but a quiet peaceful movement for change of power and a renaissance. We are in a period of a new renaissance. So, do not try to scratch and do not try to pull everything that has been attempted to build anew. I was really disappointed when I listened to Mr. Antulay's speech, the other day. The Opposition, the Congress-I Part has got a good majority, no doubt. They wanted to be charitable, they wanted to be generous and they wanted to be kind at us. Not only that; he said that their

[Sh. Samarendra Kundu]

constructive cooperation is almost the same like the critical support offered by BJP. Morning and Evening they go on criticising BJP and they go on decrying it as a communal party, but they want to take some advantage of the word 'critical support and become friends. It is indeed strange. I would like to plead with the Leader of the Opposition, "if you really want to give constructive cooperation, give it open-heartedly and if you give us your constructive cooperation I can assure you that you will get a constructive and meaningful response."

What is the greatest problem before us now? The greatest problem is how do we combat communalism and poverty and how do we save this country which is threatened to be divided into two. The great problem is how do we face them and counter the many small revolts and civil wars in the country. How can the National Front manage it single-handedly? No, it is impossible. I do not want to use harsh words. So, think over and do not behave in a manner which will give the impression that perhaps you have not actually identified the present problem correctly and you have not reconciled yourselves to your new position. You give the impression that every moment you are feeling frustrated about not being in power and you are crying morning and even because power has slipped out of your hands.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): We are not.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am happy if you are not. I will be happy to be proved wrong. But some of your people did not want that you meet the President and tell him that you do not want to form the Government. Well, I am happy if that is proved wrong. But I have positive information that some of you wanted to form the Government, as can be found out from Antulay's speech. At least, you must appreciate that we have put an end to Aya Rams and Gaya Rams.

SHRI KALPANATH RAI (Ghosi): Shri Rajiv Gandhi has done it. You should thank him.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am coming back to the House after a period of 10 years. I was here in the House after the Emergency and MISA rule. Before that I was in the Fourth Lok Sabha. The former Primer Minister was not there. At the time we came from a period of MISA rule. We were detained in the jails. It was really horrifying to note the way the country was ruled at that time. Some of us thought perhaps we might not see the light of the day, beyond the prison walls. When we came out we tried to restore democracy within 2 1/2 years and we did our best in this regard.

Now just before I came here in this House, about 2 months back, I found black patches of cloud threaten to cover, bide our democratic rule our public democratic institutions.

Those patches of cloud are hovering around in the nation's sky trying to destroy, threatening to destroy our national integrity. I come from the MISA age to the 59th Amendment era of the Constitution. Mr. Chairman, what is the indication? The Congress Government wanted to solve the Punjab problem by bringing in the 59th Amendment. You tried it but you have failed. You must admit it was your failure. You wanted to take away the right to life in the 59th amendment in certain areas of the country by clamping emergency. When we had deleted the word 'internal disturbance in relevant article of the Constitution which had given power to the Government to enforce emergency, you again brought it back. The situation was very much disturbing.

You have misused the Official Secrets Act. In the Narmada Valley project, I was told that five or six villages were to be submerged. But they were not openly mentioned they were not declared, the names were not published in the Press because, I was told, the Official Secrets Act was in-

voked. The official Secrets Act and the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Act have been used to throttle the neck of free flow of information. The information which is the source of strength for democracy its neck has been muzzled and throttled.

I would not go further but I would like to refer in passing to the Thakker Commission Report. In this House, a part of the Thakkar Commission report was not placed and for that, you wanted to use the Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Act and the rules framed thereunder. Now, I would like to slightly depart from the topic.

I was present when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi came to my State, to my Constituency, in 1984 December or 1985 January when we were running Assembly elections in Orissa. I was really socked when he then Prime Minister accused the opposition Leader having a hand in murdering Indira Gandhi named some of the Opposition Leaders having a hand in Opposition killing Indira Gandhi. I was horrified. It was said by the then Prime Minister. "Opposition people are not patriots. They are anti-nationals." This went on and on and then and the workers below in the villages went on pointing out X, Y or Z and say "He has killed Indira Gandhi." It was horrible. Some Congress-I members wrote in newspapers pointing out the names of the persons who were far far away from Delhi at the time of unfortunate incident that these people had committed the crime. I thought, expected that the then Prime Minister would be mature enough and that he would condemn such observations in and outside ruthlessly say that these were all nonsense. But, on the contrary, he went on accusing all the Opposition members as anti-national and as not patriots. What I do now? He added fuel to the fire. They are in the Opposition. I cannot abuse them in the language which was used against us. I certainly cannot say to them, "All of you are anti-national and not patriots: end all that.

I was shocked when I read the Inde-

pendence Day speech made by Rajiv Gandhi from Red Fort I did not see TV. I read the speech made on a tritious day on August 15 from the ramparts of Red Fort. In that speech, the former Prime Minister, now the Leader of the Opposition, pointed out an accusing finger (*Interruptions*) at the some of the Opposition hon. Members of Parliament saying that.....**..... I cannot imagine using such platforms to abuse fellow colleagues. The Intelligence Department was at their beck and call. He could have used them whenever he liked for finding the truth even prosecuted. He could have brought the matter to their notice. But he went on abusing and abusing. And thereby what has been done? Thereby he has eroded the credibility of the public leaders. Thereby he has raised doubts in the minds of people whether these people can manage democracy.

Coming to the Thakker Commission report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Did you say that our leader had at any time made an accusation that "....." Can I understand you correctly? Did you say so? Will you please repeat that?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Yes I said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to contradict and say you specify that. To our knowledge, our leader never said this and this will be a very false accusation to go on record. The Leader is also here. Either this should be corroborated or must be expunged from the record. You say, whether he said that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALOO PRASAD (Cihapra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Leader of Opposition is present here. Let him give an explanation.

SHRI VASAN SATHE: Let us first grasp whatever he is saying.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are very sorry that Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated. We had a condolence meeting. We are very sorry that a leader of her eminence was killed. But what does the inquiry reveal? Why they did not place the whole report in the Parliament. I just read a few lines from the Report of the Thakkar Commission regarding Mr. Dhawan. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kundu, please restrict your speech to this debate

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Sir, the hon. Member has accused me of "...." *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Gandhi, you have to ask him to yield. He has not yielded *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I am on a point of order. I would like to have a clarification. I would request the hon. Member to yield... *(Interruptions)* I would like to request the hon. Member to clarify because he has said just now that I have ... I do not recall making any such statement. I would request the Member to clarify when I made that statement and where I made that statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member reply. He is going to reply. Please order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that I just want to place before you a few lines of the Thakkar Commission report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said something. Do you want to contradict?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking him whether he wants to answer to that point or not.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, he must either apologise or withdraw his statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please order. Take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM (Salem): Sir, you have to expunge it. He has to withdraw his statement.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddapah): He will have to clarify it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please take your seats.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Nobody has contradicted. He has not contradicted what had appeared in the newspaper. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything on this?

SHRI SHAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that I did not in the House. I read in the paper that the then Leader of the House said that "...." *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 352. Rule 352 (vii) says:

"A Member while speaking shall not utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words."

To say that the Leader of Opposition, when he was the Prime Minister, said it is objectionable. A traitor is a terrorist. To say that... is seditious. Therefore, to say that the Leader

of the House at that time had said that....i.e. a Member of Parliament is seditious... is seditious and defamatory. Now to say that this is what our Leader had said is directly *per se* defamatory.

The hon. Member must justify what he said.

14.00 hrs.

I thought the hon. Member must justify what he said and satisfy you; otherwise for making this defamatory remark he must apologise, withdraw that and this remark must be expunged. This cannot be allowed to form part of the record.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: As I said, we are very sorry that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated. But we are equally shocked that the Thakkar Commission report itself said that the needle of suspicion rests on Mr. R.K. Dhawan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the point. The Leader of the Opposition wants to know from you on which occasion he said that "....." or anything like that. Are you contradicting him?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Chairman Sir, I said here that I have not seen TV. I have read it in the newspapers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he has already denied that. That cannot be taken. So whatever has been said is over. That won't go on record. I will see that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is an hon. Member, an experienced persons and a former Minister. He must gracefully withdraw that allegation. What we are asking is just that and nothing more. Just gracefully say that I have no evidence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling that whatever he has said will not go on record. That is my ruling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is kind of you to expunge it. That is a different matter. That is in your right. But I expect some grace and dignity from the former hon. minister who is an experienced Member. Accept it and withdraw it.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Page 97 of the Thakkar Commission Report reads like this:

"It gives rise to a suspicion as to whether Shri Dhawan had some links with the CIA. No doubt, the transcript cannot be considered to be conclusive. But the matter would bear further and closer scrutiny. It may also be mentioned that the explanation given by Shri Dhawan that he had made this noting at the instance of the late PM who kept the transcript with her is wholly unconvincing—All this adds to the heap of suspicion."

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already observed that when we are discussing a particular subject, I request that the Members should stick to that subject. ..

(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave my ruling already.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am now reading from the President's Address, Para 12. *(Interruptions)*

The last portion at paragraph 12 of the President's Address says,

"Similarly, the amendments to the Commissions of Inquiry Act which sought to permit withholding of vital information from the people and Parliament will be removed from the statute book."

[Sh. Samarendra Kundu]

(Interruptions)

I am explaining. Why are they shouting?*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any allegation made, will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is any allegation, that will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: They are all my good friends. They must analyse their defeat. They should not feel frustrated. They should not cry because they are not in power. They should not dream that this Government can be brought down within sixty days and they can sit in treasury benches here. *(Interruptions)* He is a good friend of mine. On the day when the President was making the Address, I have heard friends from the other side saying, that this Government will not last for six days. Now, they are saying that it will fall down within sixty days. *(Interruptions)* These are all day-dreams. Sooner you realise, the better it is. That the Government is going to last for five years. We are making an effort to accept this challenge to revive the democratic norms, to preserve the democratic foundations and the democratic structure of this vast country as was once dreamt and conceived by the Father of the Nation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: He has wasted a lot of time. Let him come out with what the programme for agriculture is. What is he saying? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt when the Member is speaking. Let him speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed Mr. Kundu to speak.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: My object, here, is not to abuse anybody—any political leader. If the leaders do not say frankly and freely, they will miss to know the command of the day and the direction of the day. Otherwise, small Hitlers will be born, in such circumstances. Firstly, Hitler was a painter. He was not a ruthless blood-sucker. But the society and the administration did not give him the little prestige which he wanted and he became one of the worst dictators. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: We read about Hitler when we were students. We know about the Second World War. Why is he talking about Hitler? All are inappropriate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, they are telling about economic programme. I belong to a trade union. You know what they wanted to do with the workers unions. They wanted to muzzle the right of the workers by bringing a black Bill. I do not know what happened to that Bill. The right to strike which Britishers had given to the workers these people wanted to take it away in a different way. They are talking all tall toady.

What did they do to the Press? Have they forgotten? They wanted to muzzle a free Press. I thank the Press that it rose to great heights forgetting their individual differences and unwillingly Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, had to temporarily postpone the passage of that Bill. *(Interruptions)* Please listen. I was in this House when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was not there. He was a young man then and only after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi he became the Prime Minister *(Interruptions)* Mr. Poojary you have become a great champion of economic revolution. You were asking the other day to Mr. Dandavate "why don't you demonetise." You are all Sunday revolutionaries. You are now in Opposition on a long holiday and, therefore, can afford to become revolutionaries. Mr. Poojary did not demonetise when he was there in the government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Chairman, what is the picture in the villages where the soul of India rests? Here we have said that it would be our first priority to develop villages. Is it a wrong thing? Do you oppose it? We have said about the right to work. It is a stupendous task. There are 13 crore half employed and unemployed people in this country seeking job and you had no sympathy for them. You failed. (Interruptions) If you want to do something then why don't you listen, support and give your constructive suggestion rather only decry. Mr. Chairman, have you heard any one of them suggesting in the debate so far as to how these problems can be tackled? They are still thinking of luxury cars, company of Ambanis, Suris and others. They must cease having day dreams.

It is true we cannot meet this challenge single handed. That is what our Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh had said. I tell you frankly I had hardly any contact with Mr. V.P. Singh earlier. I come from a different stream of political party. I never thought such persons are there in the Congress. He is gem of a man. Though I was in the Opposition I had all along respect for people like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I was telling even while in Opposition. I loved to persons like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I liked them but these people did not allow such people to grow in their organisation. It has become a rotten organisations. Shri Kamla-pati Tripathi, their Vice President has said in an 18 page letter to Shri Rajiv Gandhi that let them wash their sins, if possible in the nearest Ganges. These gentlemen did not do that on the contrary they accused him 'he is a fused bulb.'

Sir, have you come across such impolite pack of people? To me they are decomposed paralysed and group of psycho-

phants. The age of psychphancy has gone. Nobody is going to give you any honour if you resort to this psychphancy.

My friend has already referred to foreign policy aspects. In the President's Address we have devoted four paras to this aspect. I want to tell this House that I was very happy when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister went to Bangladesh to do relief work with Bangladesh President, Mr. Ershad. I was very happy that the youngman is trying to promote friendship with our neighbours. In my heart I said let him do this good work. I never imagined there will be such a sudden fall when he sent relief goods in three military planes to Sri Lanka. I am told by responsible persons had there not been a telephone from South Block to Colombo informing that war planes are going for relief work they would have shot at our planes and war would have started. (Interruptions)

Sir, India's strength, honour, integrity and stability lies in winning the hearts of our neighbours. Our neighbours are our left and right arms and also our ears and eyes.

During Janata time we made a small beginning. We had two treaties with Nepal. I do not know what made this Government to reduce it to one treaty. If it is arm twisting business then it would not promote friendship. If some persons from the then ruling party says that a small country like Bhutan is 'showing me eyes' then how can a small country like Bhutan will feel that its honour is preserved. Countries like Bhutan who are bound to us with different treaties must not feel that we are behaving like a big brother. Unless India and Pakistan build up firm bonds of friendship the future of peace and stability will be at stake in this sub-continent.

As regards SAARC I know you have been promoting it unwillingly. You do not want to strengthen it. I am dreaming of a day when through SAARC we will have an Asian personality build up a community where all Asians will live and work freely together. SAARC should be raised to a situation like

[Sh. Samarendra Kudu]

European Parliament much above the status of ASEAN.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to day during the last three years India took a back seat in International affairs. If it was a question of Kampuchea it was Indonesia. If it was Afghanistan it was some other country. India has fallen out with Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. What picture of friendship you draw is most important. This is the picture you are giving. Here is what you have done. You have allowed to increase the Defence expenditure—if I am correct—from about Rs. 3,000 crore to Rs. 17,000 crore denying drinking water to three-fourth of the villages in India. I come from a poor State, that is, Orissa. One goes for miles and miles but there is no drinking water.

Not only that. Somebody said that our former Prime Minister—leader of the Opposition—is very good at making speeches. He had raised some fund for environment. What is it? *The National Herald* of 6th September, 1989 carried the news "PM proposes 18 billion environmental fund". I am quoting from that report:

"In an address to the ninth Non-Aligned Summit here, Mr. Gandhi expressed serious concern over environmental problems and proposed the establishment of a \$ 18 billion Planet Protection Fund under the aegis of the United Nations to preserve the environment and fight pollution on a global scale."

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (GHOSI): What is wrong?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Very good! Now I come to the home front. We should have taken the cause of disarmament and championed it at the world forum. But here we are also relegated to a back-seat. Now Shri Gorbachev has taken up a lead in this cause. When Shri Gorbachev had gone to China to dismantle 460-odd missiles which were having nuclear war-

heads, our dear leader of the Opposition—the former Prime Minister—gloated about locating a national test range at Balliapal and firing of Agni from Chandipur, a lush green area. The people don't need anything except kerosene. They export goods worth about Rs. 200 crore. They export fish, 'paan' leaves, cashewnuts and various other agricultural goods. They need your precious sympathy and nothing else. You want to throw them out from that area and locate the national test range over there. You say that the missile which will be fired from that place would not have nuclear war head, but those would travel to a distance of five to six thousand kilometres. Are you not lying? In the Indian Ocean, the submarines carry with them missiles fitted with nuclear war-heads. I don't know what for you need the national test range if not to combat them. Will not the spending be waste if it not have deterrence value?

Only you are not concerned with security. We are also concerned with it. (*Interruptions*) The former Prime Minister gave us an assurance that he would visit the area Bali-pal and form two committees to interact among themselves about shifting the site of the test range to some other place and then decide about location. We are not opposed to the launching of Agni and other missiles. But what we demand is that it should be at some other place. But within a fortnight after we met Rajiv Gandhi the NTR was announced to be located at Balipal by Minister of State of Defence.

On the question of national security, I would like to have a debate. We discuss with the Opposition. But you made it a close preserve of a few persons in power to discuss the question of national security.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Where is the Opposition.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Don't pooh-pooh this. When you say about openness, persons like you pooh-pooh it.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Where is the Opposition?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You will never remember that you are in the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, as I said, Mr. V.P. Singh has made a nice proposition here. He said that personal politics had replaced issue-based politics. Please come and suggest how you can help the issues to be identified and solved. Read the writings on the walls. What has happened in countries like Czechoslovakia and Romania? Good heavens! About 80,000 people were killed by the dictator and he had millions of rupees through corrupt means.

Mr. V.P. Singh had taken a powerful step to oppose corruption. If I say, by that he saved democracy in India, will it be wrong? Mr. Sathe, you are a good friend of mine. Don't sit back. You should have courage to call a spade a spade to which the time is ripe. I conclude by referring Kazi Nazrula a revolutionary poet of Bengal. He has said that people who have sacrificed their lives are smilingly singing the songs of freedom and development from the high rostrum of death they are asking all of us as to what return we are going to give for their sacrifice to this country. So, this is the important question before us now. We must pledge as to what return we are going to give to our people. I again plead that we must have patience and you must also define what you mean by your constructive co-operation. Time is short. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:-

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th December, 1989".

Hon. Members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Now, Mr. Narsimha Rao may speak.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHARAO (Ramtek): Mr. Chairman Sir, the President's Address this year, I regret to say, has come as a sore of disappointment in as much as it is supposed to reflect the thinking of the Government. By 'thinking', what I really mean is lack of thinking. Therefore, my party cannot support the Motion of Shri Satyapal Malick in its present form and in any case, the amendments tabled by the Members of my party, I urge, may be accepted. Sir, this Government is the first of its kind in whichever way you look at it. There are interpretations gallored about how the people of India suddenly took a fancy to have a government with a structured anomaly which is patent on the face of it. But I shall not go into those aspects. I wish them well. I wish them luck because I know that they are going to need it. Sir, I am very happy that Mr. Satyapal Malick had referred to certain sums.

[*Translation*]

Ours is a country of symbolisms. We have a 5000 year old heritage. There are many symbolisms in our society and culture. People know them and have emulated them. I agree with that. When a Prime Minister visits Rajghat, it is symbolic. He is not obliging Mahatma Gandhi. If Prime Minister does not visit Rajghat, that too is symbolic. You can judge the rest.

[Sh. P.V. Narasimha Rao]

[English]

Sir, when a Congress man says that he is following in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, that is also a symbolism. He does not merely mention the names. What he is really doing is to recount or assert his ideological ancestry. I find that suddenly after many many years, Jawaharlal Nehru has disappeared from the President's Address. This is also symbolism. The mention of Mahatma Gandhi's name has come in a very cursory manner which does not really behove of a government which derives its inspiration from the Father of the Nation. That is why, I would like to point out in the very beginning that this change of symbolism could not have been accidental, could not have been because of an oversight. It could only have been and I say that it has been as a result of deliberate departure ushered in by the new Prime Minister. This Sir, is only one side. He has not only changed the symbolism, the ideological ancestry but he has adopted another ideological ancestry. In his very first speech to the nation, he has very categorically said that he would fulfil the dreams of Shri Jai Prakash Narain and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. I have nothing but respect and admiration for Shri Jayaprakash Narain and Dr. Lohia. I am one of those old congressmen, who were at the cross roads in 1949. Some of our colleagues went into the Socialist Party founded by Shri Jayaparkash Narain; we remained with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Administration is one thing, adoption is another. As has been said:

"Sarvadeve Namaskaratm Keshavam
Pratigachhati"

It means, I salute all Gods, but I follow *Keshav*. I suggest with no fear of contradiction that Shri V.P. Singh has changed his *Keshav*. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was his *Keshav* yesterday; he has replaced Shri Jawaharlal Nehru with Shri Jai prakash Narain. This is a fact which needs to be understood. I am not objecting it. It is his

right. If the Government wants to change its beacon light, if the Government thinks that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru no longer illumines their path, it is for them to say so, but it is for us and the people to understand it categorically. What we call *pravara*, ancestry has been changed and this is not just a change in ancestry, it has certain implications. When we talk of Shri Jai Prakash Narain, with great respect of course, what we are talking about is partyless democracy, what we are talking about is total revolution. Besides, what we are talking about is clearly linked to the behaviour of the Armed Forces under certain circumstances. These are the implications. These have to be understood.

As a great thinker, as an original thinker, he had every right to say what he felt, but as a Government adopt these things as the basic of their policy is something which people should understand and the Government should think about it. I would like the Prime Minister to tell us what exactly he means by this change of *pravara*.

When we are talking of Dr. Lohia, again a brilliant person, a brilliant leader, a great thinker, but when we talk of him, we are talking of equi-distances between the blocks in place of non-alignment, a third camp in place of a movement which is no camp, as we have been saying time and again that the non-alignment movement is not a third camp, then we are taking an exit from the Commonwealth immediately. This is what it means an exit from the Commonwealth there are many other implications which may have their own theoretical justifications but happen to be at sixes and sevens with the policy which the Central Government has been following for the last forty years. The logic of Dr. Lohia entering the *pravara* of the Government is, therefore, clear for anyone to see. I would like from the Government, from the Prime Minister a clear enunciation of what all this signifies so that the people know were they stand and the people know what to expect hereafter.

We now come to the President's Address. Shri Malik, of course, devoted ninety

per cent of his speech, as an ex-colleague, to tender advice to us. He made a diagnosis of why the Congress was defeated. I could only submit to him respectfully that all these Members who have been elected here, they have been elected in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. That also happens to be a fact. Now Mr. Malik's diagnosis, how complete it is, how infallible it is, that is something which everyone has to understand... (*Interruptions*)

I have not disturbed anyone. I have been one of the quietest Members of Lok Sabha in the last fourteen years. At least they should have some mercy on me.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE): Not mercy, but respect.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Well, if they are prepared to give me mercy, even that I am prepared to ask.

Just ten months ago, on 21st February, 1989, the same President—of course, President's Address is not really the President's Address, let us do away with the fig leaf and say that it is the Government's Address—said:

"Terrorists, insurgents and secessionists, on the one hand, and various disaffected elements, on the other, were attempting to throw into question the unity of the country, challenging its integrity and undermining its stability."

AN HON. MEMBER: But that was yours!

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is what I am saying. I have said that you need now insist on the fig leaf.

This year, on the same question, this is what the President's Address says:

"There will be no compromise with separatism and no yielding to extremists."

From 'terrorists, insurgents and secession-

ists' to 'separatism'—this is the change which has come about in ten months! Now, it separatism same as secessionist? I would like to know. We had a separate Telangana agitation in this country; we had a separate Vidarbha agitation in this country; and we had a separatism Andhra agitation in this country. We did not call it secessionist. But today, what we are having in Punjab, I beg to say, is secessionist and nothing less than secessionist. And if we cannot call a spade a spade in the President's/Government's Address, it only means that the Government is not prepared to face facts.

The next is a series of platitudes that the Address contains. I shall try to read a few of the gems:

"16. The Government will spare no efforts to guarantee that minorities live without fear and as equal partners in the country's progress."

"17. The Constitution provides equal status to men and women. However, women continue to suffer from discrimination and indignity. My Government will take all steps to provide equal opportunities for women."

Now, I shall read the latter part of para 18.

"Government will take steps to facilitate the harnessing of youth power for unleashing social forces to transform society. The educational system..."

Here is another gem or education Sir. Perhaps this is the only gem on education that is contained in the whole Address!

"The educational system will be reformed so that it responds to the needs and aspirations of the new generation."

Now, there is another platitude.

"Government will give priority to the expansion of productive employment

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opportunities in the economy. It will strive..

Please mark the word 'strive'

"It will strive to ensure appropriately to all citizens the right to work, to enable them to participate in the nation building process."

Now on public sector:

"The public sector will be streamlined so as to augment the surpluses generated so that they can be ploughed back for future expansion or utilisation for developmental activities."

Now sir, nowhere has it has indicated even remotely, even by implication how these wonderful ideals are going to be achieved. Very respectfully, I would like to submit for the benefit of the Government that a reading of these blank platitudes seems to suggest that according to the Government, the world has begun when Shri V.P. Singh took oath as the Prime Minister and there was nothing there when they came into power! I would have expected that the Government would come out with an assessment of what have been done on all these matters. If they are against some measures, they should have said so. If they are for some measure, if they found it useful, they again should have said so and also told us how they are going to improve on it. This is what one expects from the President's Address, which is the Government's list of intentions.

The fact of the matter is that on each on these items, there have been actions and achievements. I shall now try to enumerate them briefly.

I take up minorities first, Yes, so much has been said about communal riots. We have had the misfortune of having communal riots for as long as we have been independent, also earlier. No one denies that. No one denies that it is unfortunate. No one

denies that Government—any Government—should take all steps to see that this does not happen. But some steps had been taken for minorities. In fact, for their education, there was a policy to start Community Polytechnics located in minority concentration areas. I was the Education Minister at that time. I was taken to task when I said "areas of concentration of minorities." I was criticised for having said so. I submitted to this House and the other House that this is not a communal approach, this is an approach of convenience. Wherever you find that certain communities are larger in number, if you locate an institution there, students of that area would be able to take greater advantage. This is very clear. Why are we starting high schools and colleges in the villages? Because boys and girls just cannot go to the towns where the colleges located. That is how, we wanted this very rational measure in education in regard to minorities. The fifteen point programme for minorities is well-known. It has been implemented. If there is a point which the Government does not agree with or if there is a point which the Government wants to add, they could make it sixteen, make it seventeen or make it fourteen. But there is no justification for the Government not even pointing out what has been in operation.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation was set up to promote and accelerate the pace of education among Muslims. It has been done recently. It is a pity that this has not even been referred to.

On women there has been a Perspective Plan for Women for the first time. What do the Government have to say on that? Is there anything defective in it? Is it incomplete? Does it need to be augmented? What is it that the Government wants to do about it? You know that in the last five years, a spate of legislation for the protection of women had been passed by both Houses. Those who were Members will recall this and others will also recall because each of these laws had been very well discussed. Now, the question is how do you implement them? We have tried to implement not with great suc-

cess, I understand, but then they were passed and immediately after that lots of other things needed to be done to make the law implementable, to devise a machinery to implement the law. All these are the things that need to be done now. Will the Government do it or will they say that since it had been done by the Congress Government, they are jettisoning it? This is what the Government has to tell us.

[*Translation*]

SHRILALOOPRASAD: Please speaker on Lokpal.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let the Lokpal be discussed. Who is scared of Lokpal?"

[*English*]

Mr. Malik, I am sorry to say, has taken a rather lopsided view about youth, after all, he is guided by his own experience. On youth, the most significant event was the lowering of the voting age. It was not because my party wanted the youth to vote *en bloc*—no one in this sense would expect the youth *en bloc* to vote for this party or that party. Of course my Congress friends will testify that they reaped the harvest to some extent in some areas, while other parties reaped the harvest to some extent in other areas. But in any case, this was never the consideration for making the lower voting age 18 instead of 21. It has been very well argued that the world is becoming younger. More than two-thirds of the people of this country are between the age group of below 40 years. That is why, it is high time that we give responsibility to those who are between 18 years and 21 years. We have given them the right to vote in Panchayats. What is wrong is giving them the same right for Assemblies and Parliament? We were not doing it from a narrow opportunity point of view. We were doing it because we considered it right to do so. We do not expect them to vote *en bloc* this side or that side. We expect them to vote, make use of this very valuable voting right after due deliberation; and this is the training

which we want them to have, and that is why it has been given.

On employment opportunities, we already have, in Maharashtra, the Employment Guarantee Scheme which has been running for quite some time, many many years. Based on that, taking the principles, having the basic features of that Yojana, we have brought the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Nehru Rozgar Yojana. We would like to know what is wrong with it. We would like to know whether this Government wants to jettison it, change it, enlarge it, take it away, what alteration they want to bring in it, because it is there already. It has been introduced by the previous Government. We would like to know what the present Government's view is on these Yojanas; Also, for the longer term, a massive programme of vocationalization was formulated under the New Education Policy.

Of course, there is no Education Minister. It is one of the residuary subjects with the Prime Minister at the moment. It is a poor relation at the moment. But when a Minister takes over, he will have to see, and I am sure he will see and look into the massive programme of vocationalization recommended by the Committee headed by Mr Kulan-daiswami of Madras—he is the Vice Chancellor of Anna University at the moment. This was formulated. All the preliminaries have been completed. The idea was that within 3 or 4 years, all these young men should get fully trained in vocations; and Tamil Nadu is an example of a success story already in this regard. Tamil Nadu has started implementing it, and they have found that this is one of the most important, one of the most useful schemes that could be conceived for giving employment to the younger educated people.

Then above the public sector. The performance of the public sector enterprises was particularly heartening. To give functional autonomy to PSUs., Government adopted the Sengupta Committee recommendation that memoranda of understanding, specifying goals and targets be negotiated between Government and PSUs on an

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individual basis. One of the companies to do so, viz. SAIL has converted itself from making losses of Rs. 1 crore per day into profits of Rs. 1 crore per day. From a loss of Rs. 1 crore per day to a clean profit of Rs. 1 crore per day; that is the transformation which has happened in one of the public undertakings.

Again, I would like to refer also to a White Paper which was in the making in the previous Government on the public sector undertakings, giving the entire thinking of the Government—the previous Government—on the public sector undertakings, giving the pluses, giving the minuses and giving the liabilities. All that needs to be done for the public sector, to retain it at the commanding heights of the economy. It has not yet seen the light of the day because of various administrative and other difficulties. What does the present Government propose to do in regard to the White Paper, we would like to know.

Now I will refer to some other gems from the President's Address equally noteworthy. In paragraph 7 of Jammu and Kashmir about which Mr. Malik spoke a lot, his what he has said:

"..The people of Jammu and Kashmir, who have been second to none in the nation's freedom struggle, will be enabled to play their rightful role in the process of national growth and development. The problems of the people of the State will be gone into in depth with a view to finding speedy and durable solutions."

Is this the Government's diagnosis of the Kashmir situation? I would like to know.

Mr. Satya Pal Malik himself has said so many things which should have found at least a mention here. This is a bland platitude which really does not fit into the President's Address because it seems that the Government has put on their thinking cap after coming into the Government, not be-

fore. This would never have found a place in this form otherwise on a question like Jammu & Kashmir.

There is another very very interesting aspect—para 27 on page 6. The last but one sentence reads as follows:

"My Government will revise the existing laws to bring about equitable distribution of land and other natural resources like water and make the tiller of the land its owner."

I think we must have heard it millions of times in our life. Then it further reads as follows:

"All land reform laws will be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution."

Now, what is new in this? The Ninth Schedule of the Constitution has scores and scores of land reform laws already included. This is a continuous process. The Agriculture Ministry has a view on this. Let me inform the members because I had something to do with land reform. So, I know, I can speak from personal knowledge. When we wanted one of our laws in Andhra Pradesh to be included in the Ninth Schedule, the Agriculture, Ministry said, "please wait for a year, wait for six months; we have to collect such laws in bunches, 8,10,15, so that we could have one constitutional amendment for all the 8 or 10 or 15. We said, why? They said, otherwise, the number of amendments to the Constitution will run into hundreds. Now, this was the objection which they raised with the result that we had to wait for a year, wait for 10 months, wait for 8 months, even 14 months to get them included in the Ninth Schedule. Now, has anyone stopped including those laws in the Ninth Schedule? This is a classical example. Our lawyer friends will bear me out that this is a classical example of what is called *Suggestion Falsi*. But this statement in the President's Address, we are made to understand, the people of this country are made to understand, that for the first time something wonderful is being done.

This sentence "All land reform laws will be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution" suggests very clearly that this has not been done before and that the new Government are going to do it for the first time. This also figured in the Prime Minister's Press Conference, in the Prime Minister's Address to the nation. It has been repeated thrice over so that the impression is created that what was actually being done for decades is being done by this new government for the first time in the history of India.

I come to the most important item of Panchayat. It is a very interesting essay in draftsmanship. It reads as follows:

"My Government will promote on the basis national consensus a genuine devolution of power, functions and resources to panchayati institutions enabling them the fullest participation of the people in the development process. It will secure..."

Mind you the word 'secure' is very important. It further reads as follows:

"It will secure with the cooperation of the States adequate representation in these bodies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and women. "Indeed the whole process will be one of strengthening the federal structure of the polity at the Centre, States, Districts and Panchayats levels."

I do not know how at the panchayat level we are going to strengthen the federal structure. I would like to inform the House, as it well-known to many, that one of the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee Report was as follows:

15.00 hrs.

This is what they say:

"Our recommendation to transfer substantial quantum of powers from the

State Governments to the local bodies is bound to have concern with the existing scheme of distribution of powers between the Union and the States which would require a detailed but separate consideration in order to achieve the requisite status as well as continued functioning. The Committee agree that some provision in the Constitution deserves a careful consideration of the Government of India."

Now, it is from this report, that the previous Government had lifted not only this point, but several other points and the Panchayat and Nagarpalika Bills, the Constitution Amendment laws were framed on the basis of what this Committee said.

Now, Sir, if you do not provide by a constitutional amendment, that Panchayat elections should take place every five years, is there any guarantee, is—I am not talking of this State or that State, I can show you—many States where Panchayat elections have not taken place—that the election will be held?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Only in Congress (I) ruled States.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not going into which State. I am not saying that; it could be in any State.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why did you pick out the Panchayats in particular?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Please listen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Listening, we have been doing *ad nauseam*.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is not because the State had any *Badniyati* in that. It is not so. I give the example of Andhra Pradesh. Two of our members here have been former Chairmen of the Zilla Parishads. Mr. Vengal Rao who was our Industries Minister here was a very successful Chair-

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man of a Zilla Parishad. Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy was an other.

Now, the point I am making is this: If the State Government postpones elections, it is not because they have any pleasure in doing so. In 1959 we had the first election in Andhra Pradesh. In 1964 we had the second election. But when it came to 1969 we had a Telangana agitation raging in one-third of the State. No one was in a mood to think of elections at that time, and the State Government's hands were tied. They were not able to go forward with the election. In short in such situation is what the State Government does in its discretion, because there is no constitutional obligation to the contrary. Therefore, if public opinion in the State is that elections should not be held, they will not be held. That is how there will be exigencies in the State which compel the State Governments, for reasons which they consider valid, to postpone elections. If the reservation clause had not been there for the last forty years for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which we extended very willingly yesterday, I would like to know, how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes MLAs and MPs would have been elected in general seats.

We wanted this reservation for women, we wanted it for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be guaranteed by the Constitution, to be buttressed by the Constitution. Is it possible without that? We have States where you do not have this reservation. The Scheduled Caste members are either not elected, or if elected, they will be one in fifteen, one in fourteen. I know that this is the case in many States. Again, I am not going into which State. The point is that this matter needs to be buttressed by a constitutional amendment. Otherwise, it will never be implemented.

Now, why is it that the constitutional amendment was defeated in the Rajya Sabha by three votes?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): No

explanation here.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you bring that very Act, that very law, we may be persuaded to support it in the Rajya Sabha now. Please do it. I invite you, I implore you. Please do it. You cannot convince anyone in this country that if reservation is needed for MLAs and MPs why it is not needed at the Panchayat level, at the Zilla Parishad level, or Panchayat Samithi level. Further, it is just not possible to convince anyone that without a constitutional amendment buttressing it, this will automatically happen in the Panchayats, although it may not be happening in the case of MLAs and MPs. This is not possible.

Therefore, I would like to say that we wanted the reaction and response of the new Government to all this very important points, important actions and important programmes, undertaken by the previous Government. Nothing of course has been forthcoming.

Now Sir, there is something about the economic side which has been thrown at us saying that the coffers are empty and their hearts are inflamed. I do not know, inflammation of the heart is something which perhaps needs a medical man and not to the people here. They promised a White Paper. Madhuji is here. He would correct me if I am wrong. At the moment we have the Report of the Economic Advisory Council on the Current Situation in priority areas for Action. If this is to be construed as a White Paper merely because it is printed on a white paper, then I have nothing to say. But if it is not, I would like to know if something more is in store for us or for the country. If this is so, then I would like to take this report alone as the basis of my argument on the kind of allegations about coffers being empty and the hearts being inflammable—the second I cannot say, the first I have to rebut. I quote from the Report:

"The EAC Report notes that during the period of Congress rule, aggregate economic growth has been "strong"

and that GDP, at constant prices "grew at about 5% per year on average".

If we had said it, nobody would have believed it on the other side. However, the EAC appointed by them have said it. Further it says:

"Similarly, the EAC says industrial production "accelerated to average 8.5% per annum." Reflecting the previous Government's commitment to socialism and to securing the commanding heights of the economy for the public sector, the EAC report notes that investment in Central Public enterprises has "gone up to Rs. 71,000 crores". It also says indigenous oil production has gone up "from around 11 million tonnes in 1979-80 to around 30 million tonnes since 1984-85." The Report talks of "strong agricultural production" and "strong export volume growth". Export performance is attributed to two factors. First, "The Government launched a wide array of export promoting measures..." and, second "...including the initiation of a more competitive exchange rate policy."

Giving the lie to Treasury Bench allegations of an empty treasury and a grave economic crisis, the Report notes that "the debt-GDP ratio and the proportion of concessional debt are more favourable in India than in the 17 higher indebted countries." The Report goes on to note that since our liabilities are only 20% of GDP, as against an average of 60% for debt-trap countries...."

Now this is the final verdict and I quote:

"the situation is not one that threatens immediately the solvency or credit-worthiness of the country."

I would also like to read a couple of paragraphs from the Report of the World Bank. First I quote from World Bank India Report dated 10.5.1989.

"India's economy has performed well in recent years. The economy resisted 1987 drought well and is likely to grow about 9 per cent during the good monsoon year of 1988-89, putting the Seventh Plan; 5 per cent per annum growth target within reach. The steady improvement in India's performance indicates the potential for still higher growth. This would be highly desirable from the standpoint of poverty reduction."

There is another quotation:

"In 1987-88 India weathered a severe drought with about 3.6 per cent GDP growth. Agricultural output declined surprisingly little and growth in industry and services remained fairly high. This suggests that the economy has become more drought resistant."

We knew about seeds which are drought resistant. Now this World Bank report says that the whole economy is drought resistant.

... since 1979-80, reflecting the spread of irrigation and the increased resilience of non-agricultural economy to internal shocks."

Then, of course, there are very telling figures indeed on performance of the economy. In 1979-80 the GNP was—4.5 per cent, in 1983-84 it was+7.7 per cent and in 1988-89+9 per cent. Now I can go on reeling off all these figures. I am sure, they are known because they have been cited time and again. Those who want to know them, those who want to read them, can read them from official sources. They are not just the figment of my imagination.

There is no mention of human resource development in the President's Address. I would implore the Government in all sincerity to see that this concept of human resource development is retained and not jettisoned because this concept is something which is becoming more and more popular all over the world. It has been my experience that when I was Minister of HRD, the concept of HRD was the subject matter of many of our

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private discussions with Ministers and dignitaries abroad and they expressed high appreciation of the concept and said that they would like to do it themselves. The concept is of a holistic approach to the individual's development from conception to graduation. This is the phrase that we had coined at that time and this very succinctly puts the concept in right perspective.

We have discussed the new education policy many times in both Houses and finally it was accepted. Finally it was accepted by the National Development Council. And then it was also accompanied by a very bulky, very comprehensive programme of action. We would like to know if the Government is committed to implement that programme of action wherein both the base of the educational pyramid and the top of the educational pyramids have been taken care of equally.

I would now like to say something about science and technology. Equally perfunctory remarks are contained in the President's Address. I would like to ask the Government, please tell us what you think of the technology missions. Drinking water, adult education, oilseeds, universal immunisation and improved communication—these are the five missions and the sixth has also been added. Now what exactly is the idea of the mission. I would like to take a few minutes to explain what they are. Most of us are from villages. We have tried our best during our political career, public career to see that drinking water is given to all villages. Each one of us has this experience. We drill a bore or sink a well. Either there is sheet rock or the water is salty, water is brackish, the water is full of fluorine and is not fit for human consumption. We have large tracts in this country like Nalgonda in Andhra Pradesh where water is not potable, is not really good for health because it is full of fluorine. What are these problems? We have seen in each village—this part of the village or that part of the village—that the same non-potable water comes, same sheet rock comes. Now is this a problem of money? We spent Rs. 2

lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs on one single village in certain very hard cases, but still nothing happened. Essentially the problem of drinking water today is the problem of technology. This is what I want to suggest. It is the problem of technology, finding the technology to blast the rock, going to one thousand feet if necessary. We do not have those machines. They will have to be got. We cannot solve the problem hide bound technologies. You will have to have something for brackish water, something for water which has fluorine in it. All these are now become technological problems, not financial problems, not problems of administration, a Tehsildar taking interest, or a *Panchayat Samiti* President going there and wanting something to be done. Nothing will be done by simple wishes. Money is not going to do the trick. We have come to that stage where still there are about one lakh and odd villages where none of these things is going to work. You will have to think of the new technology. And it is this Technology Mission which has been engaged, which has been enjoined to do this, and they have done a wonderful job. Out of 1,60,000 villages, they have found resources and gave potable water to 1,20,000 villages. Still 40,000 are left. Now, this is not another figment of imagination. The names of the villages are available for anyone to verify. There is no need to tell things which are not true. Therefore, this Technology Mission has achieved within two years what we could not achieve in forty years. We were groping in the dark all the time.

Now, I come to universal immunisation. The Health Minister will understand this. I am sure. He has been a Chief Minister of a State, I know. He does understand. Now, what is this universal immunisation programme which was started about four years and which was intended to cover the whole country in three years or four years? The programme is good but there is a great lacuna in that. If the vaccine comes straight to Hyderabad or Bangalore, it is effective. But when it is taken to two hundred miles from Bangalore or Hyderabad, it becomes ineffective, it becomes simple water, and when this vaccine is administered to the

children, to the babies in that village, nothing happens. The baby dies when it is attacked by diphtheria or any of these diseases. Now, what is wrong is that we do not have the cold chain properly maintained. This vaccine is effective only at a particular temperature. But that temperature is not maintained because we do not have the cold chain, we do not have electricity in all the villages. So, by the time it goes there, it loses all its efficacy. Now, here we have in India the system of Ayurveda where no medicine is supposed to expire on any date. Older the better. We have pharmacies. We have people who have retained the medicines handed down from generations, and we go in for that. We prefer them to what we buy in pharmacies in the open market. Now, there is a technology available in this country if you only are able to hark back to it. What is the technology needed? We will have to have a vaccine which is resistant to heat. Just as we are trying to have strains of paddy or wheat which are resistant to drought. Now, this is a question of technology and the relevant Technology Mission has to attend to it. I am glad to say that some of our scientists, Indian scientists, have now found a way of keeping the efficacy of a vaccine for about twenty days and within twenty days you can certainly administer it. More experiments are going on. One of the doctors is from our own All India Medical Institute. I am very happy that our modern scientists have understood the importance of going into the local conditions and reorienting their own research to suit these conditions and to solve the problems there. Now, Sir, this government seems to be again hide-bound, may be they are thinking that Science and Technology of whatever sophistication has come in, is unnecessary. That seems to be the burden of their song. I am not accusing, I am not making a charge but that seems to be the impression created. I would like to say to the Government that they should realise that technological progress is a one-way street and there is no turn in that. Sir, there is going to be a single European market in 1992. Japan on the other side is flexing its muscles. It is taking the ASEAN countries along with itself. We are going to have a technological

revolution all round us. Are we going to remain as a 'tapoo' of backwardness in between? This is the question which this Government will have to ask itself. Today, as has been found, while implementing the Education policy, our IITs are working and teaching with machinery, with equipment which is 15 years old. Is this going to work? You will have to find money. That is why the Policy says both at the base and at the top levels, things will have to be changed. I invite this Government, I implore this Government, to go into this as to what has been done before and see what more can be done. If they can change it qualitatively I would be happy. If they can increase it quantitatively, I would be happy.

Sir, many of our scientists go abroad and some of us are prone to criticise them by saying that they are going there in search of employment. Partly it may be true. But it is not the whole truth. I have met many scientists who are really keen to come back. But they are not in a position to work in the environment in which they are working there. Many of the scientists go abroad because they do not have the facility, the laboratory and other things and equipments which they would like to have for their research work. So, when they go there they are prepared to come back. So, science and technology is something which you should not touch with a rustic hand. It has to be a sophisticated approach to this problem. Otherwise, we will again be going back by 50 years. I would like to utter this warning to the Government and I hope they will heed it.

Now, Sir, about the international affairs, I am very happy that Mr. Satyapal Malik has said something about Nepal.

[*Translation*]

In case of Nepal, only national interest is supreme and nothing else. This I assure you and also request you to go there and see for yourself. On the issue of Nepal, we were constantly in touch with Advaniji and Vajpayeeji. Nothing was concealed from them and everything was taken up with them. Even in the Consultative Committee it was taken up.

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Everything was taken up with them because prior to me, Vajpayeeji was the Minister of External Affairs. He also subscribed to our views and raised no objections. It meant that he fully agreed with us. However, now they cannot state this clearly. But when they do not criticise us, this means they agree with us and in my view, on this issue, all of us have no differences. This is a matter of national interest and is above party politics. Only two things are important. Does the House want to see the implementation of 1950 treaty signed between King Tribhuvan and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru? If we want it to be implemented, then we must monitor its implementation. If it has been implemented only unilaterally then the thing needs to be reversed. Why do not the Government make it clear to the king of Nepal that this is not possible. How can a treaty be implemented only unilaterally? This is what we have stressed and so is this statement. So now I urge upon the Government to proceed further and try to break the ice and achieve some remarkable progress in this regard.

Secondly, earlier there used to be single trade and transit treaty with Nepal but how is that two treaties were got signed with Nepal. Only Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, who was a party to the signing of treaties can better explain it. The Government must go into the reasons for signing two treaties in place of one which the Congress always desired. So I would like to urge upon the Government to go into the history of foreign relations and then see for itself where do our national interests lie and how can these interests be safeguarded and which party and which Government has worked against the national interests. The Government must look into this and try to safeguard the national interest.

[English]

There have been some important initiatives in the international field, but I do not find any mention about them in the President's Address. They have not mentioned it. May be it

is because of what is called "Tajahul Ar-iphana, Jainte Bhi Hain, Lekin Kahna Nahin Chahte." What about the Africa Fund? Half a billion dollars has been realised within two years. It was started by India and chaired by the Indian Prime Minister. Again for another three years he has been asked to chair the Fund. Now, Shri V.P. Singh is going to chair it. What do you think about it? Then, the Delhi Declaration where for the first time in the history of any Communist country, the leader of a communist super power comes to Delhi and agrees that there should be a nuclear weapons free and non-violent world. He becomes a Gandhian after coming to Delhi. An Action Plan has been made for ushering in a nuclear weapons free and non-violent world. We have been talking about nuclear disarmament for years and years and nothing has happened. The then Prime Minister had placed an Action Plan before the world in the United Nations and said what is to be done first, what is to be done next so that not only the nuclear weapon states, but what are called potentially nuclear weapon states are also brought into the ambit of the Action Plan. By the year 2010, the whole world will be rid of nuclear weapons according to this Plan. It is possible that a few details can be changed at the instance of other countries. It is always possible, but for the first time, some long-term, comprehensive and constructive thinking has gone into it. This is one of the inputs of the previous Government. I would like this present government to improve on it. Take it, study it and improve on it.

Then, Sir, there is the Planet Protection Fund. This again needs a little explanation, I will not take too much time, but this is important. We have been talking about environment and we have been accusing each other of having brought about environmental degradation. The advanced countries are accusing the developing countries and the developing countries are accusing the advanced countries. Nothing is going to happen if only charges are traded across between the North and the South. Now, when there was a meeting between the North and the South countries in Amsterdam

at The Hague, they said we will pay you money; we will pay the developing countries money because they need money. We said we do not want money. We do not want your money because money will be spent in so many other things and the environment will continue to be degraded as it has been. We want technology which is free from pollution. Today, the pollutant technology which is being followed in many countries, both advanced and backward would have to be willy-nilly replaced by a technology which is totally free from pollution. They need it as much as we need it. In fact, they need it more than we do. So, we said that we want this technology; the moment you develop it you please give it to us. We do not want your money at all. From that point, Sir, the then Prime Minister went several steps ahead and said at Belgrade, "we will have a Fund so that one country is not seen as giving some charity to another." A group of countries is not seen as giving charity to another group of countries. It will be a Planet Protection Fund in which all countries except the Least Developed Countries will contribute a particular percentage of their GDP. It was calculated as 18 billion dollars a year. It may be 18 billion dollars or 14 or 20, that is not the point. The point is that of the concept of Planet Protection Fund which will protect the Planet by giving pollution free technologies to these countries. These 18 billion dollars will be spent in buying technologies and giving them free to the developing countries. This idea has been developed in a very very constructive and practical form and here it is, I implore the Government, I invite the Government to go into it and see if they can improve on it.

Then, there was a North-South initiative in Paris only this year. The countries of the North feel that this kind of North-South dialogue interminably going on and resulting in nothing except discussions and dispersal will not do good. There was an initiative taken in Paris during the bi-centenary celebration of the French Revolution and in that the Indian Prime Minister took the initiative to bring about this initiative. Then again we went on to balance it with the other side of the coin, the South-South initiative, he initiated a

South-South dialogue in Belgrade during the Non-Aligned Summit. All these initiatives are there to work on. This is what we are bequeathing to you, the Congress Government in bequeathing to the new Government, these achievements. If you do not call them achievements, God alone should help.

They are positive achievements. We would invite you, we would implore you, we would urge upon you to go into these things and see what you can do to improve them if possible, or at least maintain them in any case.

I would now come to the most important, i.e. China. There has been an initiative, an initiative for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution of the border. You are all aware that before that, the Chinese side was insisting on certain formula which we call it MUMA, Mutual Understanding and Mutual Accommodation. We successfully convinced them that this formula will not suit us. It has certain connotations which the Indian Government and the Indian people will not accept. Therefore, we sat with them for three days and at the end of the discussion, this formula of fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution which contains all the plus points of the old formula without the minus points was devised. This is here for this Government to work on. But then, they will have to look into their own ranks about what they think about Tibet. Now there has been a standing approach about Tibet in India, right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time. I am afraid since you have vanished him from the President's Address, you may banish his policy also. I would like to say that that should not be done. We have always treated Tibet as an autonomous region of China. This has been there for 40 years now or may be since the Chinese problem really hotted up. We have said this. Now if someone outside the Government wants to hold a conference and asks for a higher status or a different status for Tibet, we have no objection. But if this voice is raised within the Government, what will happen? I would like the Government to look within, for this kind of deflection, this kind of deviation and see that

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it is avoided. I would not like to add anything more than that.

On Nepal, I have already submitted.

I would like to conclude. Please look at things maturely. In your eagerness to paint the Congress-I black, do not destroy the all round stability the nation now enjoys.

Our Party has offered constructive cooperation and we stand by it. But let it be known that this does not mean blindly accepting whatever you say in the name of a consensus. In trying to look different from the Congress regime, do not destroy what has been achieved so far in various fields. Your statesmanship lies in admitting what is real and your craftsmanship lies in not condemning us but in proving equal to the task you are entrusted with.

Please improve on the performance of the previous regime, if you can. Tell us where it has gone wrong. Take it forward or, at the very least, maintain it and see that no further damage is done in taking u-turns of policy.

I conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not list the growth of communalism as a menace threatening India's unity and measures to eradicate it."
(1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention about recent riots in Bhagalpur in which hundreds of innocent lives and

property worth crores was lost." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the causes of the alienation of Kashmiri people and its remedies." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the necessity of withdrawing the application of article 249 of Constitution to the J&K State." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express the need to give statutory status to the Minorities Commission." (11)

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that by signing Assam Accord, TNV Accord and Mizoram Accord peace was brought in North East Region and that in respect of BODO Agitation the State of Assam should take into consideration the genuine demands of the BODO tribals.." (12)

SHRI DHARAM PAL (Udhampur): Sir, I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address, fails to mention to solve the problems of displaced persons in J&K State

uprooted from their homes during the conflict of 1947 and Into-Pak War of 1965 and 1971." (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention the need to treat J&K State at par with Himachal Pradesh in matter of granting Central aid in ratio of aid and loan of Central Assistance." (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to increase the allocation on Jammu Udhampur Railway line in J&K State for its early completion." (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the urgent need of enhancing the allocation on the Salal Project (2nd Phase), Sawalkot Project, Baghbar Project, Uri Project and Dulhasti Project, Power Projects in J&K State for their early completion." (16)

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN (Ramnathapuram): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recent spurt in the killings of innocent Tamilians in Sri Lanka." (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to arrive at a consen-

sus formula for solving the Punjab problem at the recently held all party meeting." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that there would be regular and mandatory elections to the Panchayats." (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the serious communal situation in Jammu and Kashmir." (20)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the judicial reforms in the country that have to be brought forth expeditiously." (21)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the Government's appreciation of the Planet Protection Fund proposed by former Prime Minister for international environment protection." (22)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's condemnation of Pakistan raising the Kashmir issue once again in the United Nations." (23)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the heroic role

[Dr. V. Rajeshwaran]

played by the IPKF soldiers maintaining peace in Sri Lanka under the Rajiv-Jayavardane Accord." (24)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any assurance that at least one member from each family shall be given suitable employment within one year." (40)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that a timebound action will be taken for the distribution of at least one tenth of an acre of land to each landless family all over the country." (41)

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the development of hilly areas." (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the installation of Doordarshan towers in hilly areas." (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about new recruitments in services in accordance with quota already fixed for hilly areas." (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing subsidy for promoting the industries in backward areas." (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about distribution of essential commodities through cooperative societies and panchayats." (80)

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the problems being faced by the minorities and the need for their economic and educational uplift and welfare." (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of the minorities, its continuance and sincere implementation." (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any reference to the unfortunate controversy regarding the

Babri Masjid and the pressing need for its restoration to Muslims." (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to refer specifically to wide-spread and intense communal violence in several parts of the country, with violence at Bhagalpur being the worst ever such violence since independence, and measures for security of life and property and compensation to and relief and rehabilitation of the victims." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to spell out any concrete price policy to curb inflation." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the Jharkhand movement and the need to meet the legitimate needs and aspirations voiced by the movement." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address shows no concern about the solution of the problems of slum-dwellers in the country." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that any language spoken by at least ten per cent of people in a taluk shall also be used for official purposes in Central Government offices and undertakings situated there." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the need for establishment of an Urdu university." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention of the need to include right to work among the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make mention of the need to include right to housing among the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution." (91)

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the fear psychosis created in Punjab by the re-entry of terrorists in the religious places and stockpiling of weapons there." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to recognise the need to actively fight those who rouse communal passions." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to acknowledge the contributions of Jawaharlal Nehru to the building of nation and for being the architect of India's Foreign Policy." (94)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the Assam Accord, Mizoram Accord, the TNV Accord and GNIF Accord which has restored peace and faith in the democratic process of the regions." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need for resolving the transport and communication problems of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands and for the continuance of speedy development there " (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express anything about the creation of the Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, etc." (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Union Government will make the farmers and artisans of the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands free from all types of loans." (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the severe unemployment problems prevail-

ing in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Government's intention to resolve it." (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the Government's policy to cut down heavily on the administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands." (107)

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address there is no reference to recommendation, acceptance or non-acceptance thereof, of Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relationship." (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no reference to the need for radical land reforms in the country for ending existing landlessness and for revitalising rural economy on socialistic basis." (101)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about need for construction of new Railway lines for bringing under-developed regions with high potentiality for development and people living in these areas in the main stream of life." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the

following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to develop the communication system i.e. Highways, Ports and Telecom." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures needed to motivate the farmers to produce more oilseeds particularly in Andaman Nicobar Islands, sugar, cotton in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P., etc. in order to avoid imports and to save the foreign exchange." (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to protect the handloom weavers from starvation because of increased input costs and lack of marketing facilities to sell their products at remunerative prices." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention about the measures to provide house sites, permanent houses and common latrines to the poorest of the poor." (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specify measures to provide T.V. sets for community use, free of cost in the areas where the poorest of the poor live." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures Government intend take so that voluntary organisations may wipe out illiteracy, infuse self-confidence and improve the skills, self employment potential and living conditions of the poor." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the incentives to be given for starting food processing industries in rural areas or the quantum of public investment in them to enable the farmers to get remunerative price for their produce." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's policy on permitting the private sector in power generation" (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the scheme to give employment or unemployment allowance to the unemployed." (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for check on population growth and a scheme of incentive for undertaking voluntary family planning measures to have not more than one child." (141)

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete steps to check growing threat to national unity and integrity from the forces of fundamentalism and regionalism, etc." (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete measures to check the atrocities on Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis in different parts of the country." (143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete measures to check the regional imbalances in certain parts of country like Royalseema in Andhra Pradesh and bring them on par with developed areas." (144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the immediate need to protect farmers in Krishna Godavari Delta affected by cyclones and floods." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added; namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the special courts for early clearances of several pending cases connected with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete steps to check industrial sickness." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain an assurance of bringing a revised crop insurance scheme with the village as the unit if not an individual farmer to assess the damage caused to the crops so as to compensate and save the farmer from the losses caused by natural calamities like cyclones, floods and drought." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not assure of any Central pension scheme for the landless agricultural labourers and other poor persons who have toiled all their life." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make to mention anything about the Housing Policy and programme particularly to the poor and lower middle class." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention concrete proposals to curb the mass killings and separatist tendencies by the extremists and terrorists in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir." (151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to make mention about the speedy implementation of 20-Point Programme, allocation of substantial funds in the Budget for the uplift of the poor and down-trodden living below the poverty line." (152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention Government's policy towards Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and the allocation of adequate funds to the Gram Panchayats to enable them undertake schemes of priority for their welfare." (153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete steps to provide remunerative price to farmers for growing paddy, wheat, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco and other commercial crops." (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the ceiling on Urban property." (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the inability to use water in the inter-state rivers to the optimum level because of the disputes between the States and the need to find a permanent solution thereof." (156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about need for vocation-

alisation of education, by linking the educational institutions to the industry and other institutions of application of science and technology and the concentration on the human resources development." (157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the concrete proposals to ban import of items like cotton, sugar, oils, Alloy steel etc. which can be produced in this country by giving remunerative prices to indigenous producers to save the valuable foreign exchange." (158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention concrete steps for controlling the floods and droughts by concentrating on immediate completion of ongoing irrigation and power projects." (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the concrete steps to ameliorate the pathetic conditions of millions of slum dwellers." (160)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the concrete steps for the workers' participation in the management at all level." (161)

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland):
beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Sh. Shikiho Sema]

"but regret that the Address there is no mention of any solution of political problem faced by the State of Nagaland in particular 'political problems and its solution'." (172)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Shivaganga): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make any mention about the steps to be taken to avert destabilizing State Governments." (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not make a mention of providing reservation of thirty per cent for women in the Legislatures and Parliament before the next elections to these bodies." (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to define the Government's stand on Anandpur Sahib Resolution which compromises the unity and integrity of the country." (199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the tremendous progress made on the economic front during the last five years." (200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete

steps to be taken by the Government for reduction of prices of essential commodities." (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address fails to appreciate the commendable work done by the public distribution system for reaching essential commodities to vulnerable sections of the Society." (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the commendable steps taken by the previous Government during the last five years in the field of the poverty removal, employment generation and provision of potable drinking water in the villages, through the 20-point Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other similar schemes." (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate the fact that the number of people below poverty line which had increased to fifty one per cent during 1977-79 was brought down to below thirty per cent during 1980-89." (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Address does not indicate any clear plant or schemes for poverty removal." (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any specific

steps of the Government to help the power and small and marginal farmers in the rural areas." (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to enlist various facilities provided during the last five years to marginal farmers, landless agricultural labour, artisans and weavers." (207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate whether the existing facilities will be continued and special facility, if any, will be provided to small and marginal farmers for future growth and development." (208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the role and possible growth and development of the medium and large scale industries." (209)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the large investments made by the previous Government in the Public Sector from thirty seven thousand crores of rupees to eighty six thousand crores of rupees during the 7th Plan and various successful efforts made in augmenting productivity, efficiency and profitability ensuring further commanding heights." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address omits

to mention about the plant of the Government to bring in further investments and strengthen the public sector." (211)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to acknowledge the services and sacrifices made by Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi for unity and national integration." (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord and the Government stand on this issue and also the stand of the Government to protect the life and security of Tamils and the devolution of powers to the North-East province of Sri Lanka." (177)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Mavattupuzha): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention the percentage of Government investment outlay to be channelised to rural areas." (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention effective measures that will be adopted to fight terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir." (179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

"but regret that the Address does not specifically mention any major development work that will be undertaken in Kerala State." (180)

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to define the Government's stand on Anandpur Sahib Resolution and Rajiv-Longowal Accord in relation to the situation in Punjab" (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the re-entry and occupation of religious places in Punjab by the terrorists and stock-piling of arms and ammunition therein." (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to note with concern the presence of subversive, anti-national and secessionist elements in Jammu and Kashmir." (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate in what way the people of Jammu and Kashmir would now 'be enabled to play their rightful role in the process of national growth and development'." (184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to

indicate the steps to be taken to deal with the Bodo agitations in Assam." (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to underscore the dire need for effective population control, and to contain the growth of population which threatens to nullify all efforts at economic and social development of the country." (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate steps to ensure due position and status to women in the society and the due role in the economic development of the country, e.g., by way of providing and ensuring them jobs according to their merit, by implementing schemes like the Indira Mahila Yojana." (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate how the Right to work is sought to be ensured by the Government e.g., by pursuing and implementing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the unemployed in Rural areas and the Nehru Rozgar Yojana for the unemployed in the Urban areas." (188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the urgent need for preventing drug peddling and drug addiction which is eating into the very roots of our future generation." (189)

That at the end of the motion, the

following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the need for continuation of the protection by way of reservation etc., in the matter of educational facilities, jobs etc., to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes." (190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the need for creating and maintaining conditions to ensure that the minorities live freely without fear and to promote the interests and fulfil the aspirations of the minorities." (191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to show concern about the malady of child labour and child exploitation and abuse." (192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to stress the need for curbing generation and growth of 'black money' in the country." (193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to underscore the need for electoral reforms especially to eliminate the role of money and muscle power in elections." (194)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate outlines of the 'new agenda for work before Parliament'." (195)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to appreciate the heroic deeds of the IPKF in securing due place for Tamils in Sri Lanka and in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka." (196)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the contributions of India towards the emergence of Namibia as an independent nation." (197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to refer to the plan mooted by the former Prime Minister at the UN for phased elimination of all nuclear weapons and to secure a nuclear weapon free world." (198)

SHRIJASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Sir, I follow in the footsteps of my esteemed colleague the honourable Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, a man of learning, reflection and many years of distinguished public service behind him. (*Interruptions*)

The last part of his intervention perhaps understandably was what his Government or the previous Government had done and he gave us a suggestion about what the present Government ought to do in following the example of the previous Government. He wanted the present government to react and respond to an enumeration of what he called or termed, as the previous government's achievements.

I would caution the Government against emulating the example of the previous government.

The honourable Shri P.V. Narasimha

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

Rao wanted the government to react and respond to what they had done in the last five years. Two obvious answers are there for himself to examine. The people have already respect the responded to what this government did in the last five years. I would, therefore, caution the Government into reacting and responding by accepting what the honourable Shri Narasimha Rao said. Otherwise, we might also collectively meet with the same fate.

The honourable speaker from the Opposition spoke and used words to the effect that the President's Address seems to suggest that the world has only just begun with Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh. I am somewhat disappointed at the feebleness of the argument and some pettiness contained in it. The world might not have begun with the installation of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh as the new Prime Minister but it without doubt is a new beginning and the Government would be failing in its task if it did not recognise that beginning and indeed the Opposition continues to fail in recognising new realities that there is a change that has taken place.

Sir, the hon. previous speaker did speak about the charge that he had held about the Human Resource Development Ministry which was abbreviated and which gets referred to as HRD. I recollect very clearly that I had occasion to mention when this Ministry was formed that it was indeed one of the most exciting ideas that had come forward in the formulation of Ministries. The hon. Member Shri Narasimha Rao put it very well when he said that the aim of the Ministry of Human Resource Development was the holistic development of humanbeings from conception of graduation. But they made one very great error. They did constitute a Ministry of Human Resource Development. But all the concentration of this Human Resource was singled out for the development of single individual. In the Ministry of Human Resources Development the Development of Human Resources of this country

as limited to the projection and development of a single individual. They might have had good ideas. But they continue to suffer from the terrible debility of leaning only on a name and because of that leaning on a name, they sit where they do today and we sit here where we do today.

Sir, the previous speaker referred to the change and he wanted to interpret what after all has happened, what has happened in the elections and he made mention of many interpretations being given of what actually has happened in these elections. I am somewhat surprised with that observation because beyond an academic interpretation of what happened in the elections, there is the existing reality which stares all of us in the face, which lives with us today. The reality of the elections is that they have to move from here to there and a new Government has got installed. That is what has happened in these elections. As was mentioned in the President's Address, above all, what the elections have done and what the electorate wanted was a change. What these elections represent is a vote for change. Therefore, I welcome the mention and the reference to the electorate, aspiration in the President's Address.

Sir, I welcome the some of the laudable steps that have been taken by the Government in the shortest span of time that it has had and those steps are contained in the President's Address. For example, the suggestion under Article 263 to have an Inter-State Council is a laudable step which we had been advocating for a long time, our party and this is a welcome step that this Government has taken.

About autonomy of media, the Government has already circulated a Bill and our party has stood for the autonomy of media. We welcome that step. We have constantly advocated the establishment of the institution of Lokpal. I congratulate the Government for coming forward with a Bill which has already been circulated to Members. I welcome the Government's intention contained in the President's Address to have a Lokpal

which will cover even the Office of the Prime Minister as well. We welcome too the Government's initiative and the declaration about making the Planning Commission an Autonomous Statutory Body. We welcome too the initiative which it intends to take about the National Integration Council.

Sir, the previous speaker gave a long recital of bequeathing legacy to the present Government. He called it the attainment of the previous Government and implored and beseeched, if I recollect right, the present Government to recognise the inheritance. What is the reality of that inheritance? The internal reality of that inheritance at the end of 1989 is quite contrary to what the previous speaker said.

As a nation we stand diminished as never before since independence and as a people we are rent and divided as never before since independence. That is why I welcome the reference in the President's Address, this Government's declaration, about national reconciliation and about reattaining national consensus.

A mention was made about the inheritance of this Government in economic terms. A reference was made to the Economic Advisory Committee's report which has been circulated. There will be time to go into the details of whether what hon. member Shri Narasimha Rao said is to be believed or what the report says is to be gone by. But I would be remiss in my functions and duties if I do not mention above all what this Government bequeathed to this nation or to this present Government. What the previous Government bequeathed to the present Government is the turmoil in Jammu and Kashmir, a situation as dangerous and on an edge as never before since independence; a turmoil in Punjab which it is all very well for the Opposition now to speak as if the present Government is not engaging itself in this task and responsibility of handling Punjab properly, when it is barely a month old in the office. It bequeathed externally to this Government a situation wherein India has relations with its entire neighbourhood as tense

as never before. It bequeathed to this present Government a situation where for the first time Indian troops are still confined on foreign soil. The hon. member Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao spoke of national interests. I would not ask him a question, but I would like the Government to answer me a question. After five thousand casualties that have taken place in Sri Lanka since the induction of IPKF in that country, I would like the Government to explain to this House which national interest has got subserved, which national good has got subserved, what good have you done to Sri Lanka at the cost of five thousand Indian casualties. If that is the bequeathing and inheritance that the previous Government has given to this Government, then I would warn this Government not to heed to the advice that the previous speaker gave it.

Against this inheritance, it is with such an inheritance—such a sorry inheritance and the smallest possible one—that the Government has to address itself to the challenge that faces it. In facing the challenge I would like to reflect an opinion conveyed to me by my leader and President hon. Shri Lal Krishan Advani that in this President's Address without there being a common minimum programme between the three of us here, there is nothing that we would not immediately subscribe to and readily volunteer to stand by this Government. This President's Address contains everything that we are ourselves committed to, because it is something that we have stood for. It is an admirable document that adequately recognises the challenges that confront the country and addresses itself to them with gravity and succinctly. Of course it is not a detailed chart of detailed map of what this Government intends to do in the five years that lie ahead; but certainly as a starting point it is an admirable document. I therefore support the Motion of Thanks moved by my colleague Shri Satyapal Malik.

There is however need for us to fill some of the gaps in this document and I would make one or two recommendation about

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

them. Thereafter I would like the Government to clarify some aspects.

I would like to make a suggestion about the silence that this document has. And the silence that this document has is about a perception and an assessment of the security threats facing the country. There is an analysis. There is an exposition of the external relations aspect, but the assessment of this Government and the security threats facing the nation is to my mind not present and that is a lacuna which I would request the Government to fill I would indeed urge the hon. Prime Minister that in his reply, he must clarify that aspect and while clarifying, I would like to leave two recommendations with him. One is that so far as the security environment and security related issues go, too often, the debate is fractured and we approached it piecemeal. Therefore, the Government should consider the institution of a Commission on national security that ought to examine in totality all aspects of national security, beginning from the articulation of a defence policy. Hon. Shri Narasimha Rao spoke of what he bequathed or what his Government has bequathed to this Government. I would like to state here, that till today, 40 years after independence, there is not a single statement of declared articulable or an intelligible defence policy of the country. I would urge the present Government, therefore, to have a commission on national security that ought to examine, amongst other things—I cannot go into the details of it—the articulation of the defence policy and an assessment of the security threats, the coordination of various intelligence agencies about which I will come

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTTAMAN *in the Chair*]

Subsequently, a methodology for procurement of weapons systems a national man power policy and a policy about force-level that the country must maintain. I would urge

the Government to react to this proposition. I will not, Sir, pursue further with this, because the present is not the occasion for a detailed analysis of this question.

On external affairs, I would tell the Government—and there I would join voice with hon. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, because he brought into his speech many years of experience as a distinguished Minister for External Affairs of the country—that great gales of changes are sweeping across the world. It is not just winds of change, they are gales of change. Ancient States of Middle Europe are no longer recognisable and when the ancient States of Middle Europe are no longer recognisable, the symbolism of the breaching of the Berlin Wall or the opening up of the Brandenburg Gate or the demise of Ceausescu in famous regime in Romania have to be reflected upon. It is not a reflection on the foreign policy of this or that country, but it is a reflection and the Government must address itself and recognise the changes that are sweeping across the globe. I would here, leave a thought with the Government that in international relations, an attempt to tiptoe through the crowded corridors of international events is not non-alignment. Perhaps, if you attempt to merely tiptoe through international events, you will be left without a policy. I will leave matters relating to international affairs, just here, with one underlining which is my concern about Sri Lanka, which must be answered because of no response so far about the IPKF, the five thousand casualties, what role they are playing ^{there}, why there are there; these are to be answered by this Government. It has to address itself squarely and frontly. Before I come to the challenges that this Government faces internally, for clearing the mess that has been left by the previous Government I would like to leave one more suggestion with the Government, which is on the aspect of law and order—whether it is law and order generated by social tensions or communal tensions or electoral tensions or whatever tension. For the decades of 80s, an admirable report prepared for the reform of the police forces in the country has been lying on the shelves of the Government. It is

a report of the Police Commission which was instituted by the previous Janata Government. It is an admirable report in which very talented and eminent Indians have given very sound advice. For near about 10 years that report has been collecting dust on the shelves of the Government. I urge the Government to revive that report and act on such aspects of that report which will do immense benefit to the police force throughout the country. If necessary to request Mr. Dharam Vira who then chaired that Commission to update that report so that the reform of the police force which is the only agency you have for law and order and that very police force now is being asked to do so many diverse things. It is very important that that report is updated and such aspects of that report as can be implemented may be immediately implemented.

Now I come to clearing the mess. I am sorry that in clearing the mess the very first mention that I have to make is about Bofors. Bofors has indeed become symbolic of all that has gone wrong by way of corruption in high places. I will not delve too long on it. Government has said that law will take its own course. I would like to caution the government and say that law is an ass and if you persist too long with merely saying that law will take its own course then you will be condemning the enormous scandal of Bofors to oblivion. Bofors has caused so much damage to the entire arrangement of things in the country that you cannot ignore it and specifically in addition to what the hon. Prime Minister has said in the other place the other day I would like the Government to come forward with direct response to some specific requests that I have to make. There is, Sir, reason why I make a plea that an early conclusion of the Bofors matter is very important from the aspects of national security because after all the whole question of 155 mm self-propelled howitzer is still pending. Whereas we only have 410 barrels that we have obtained from Bofors by way of towed howitzer it is 1100 barrels that are to be manufactured as self-propelled. You cannot dally with this. You have to take an early decision. *IN* What do you have to do? I recom-

mend to the Government that immediately, as urgently as yesterday, you should have made a formal diplomatic request to the Government of Sweden firstly for divulging all facts that are in their possession which they have not so far made available to us. Secondly for making a joint request with the Government of India to the federal government of Switzerland for making available to us and for waiving all banking regulations so that we can reach across banking secrecy laws. Thirdly, a direct request to the federal government of Switzerland again and for divulging all information which currently lies locked up in their bank by moving criminal charges against at least two identified and known Indians, namely Shri Chaddha and the Hinduja's. There is enough evidence now to act as they have done mis-appropriation of public funds. It is not merely avoidance of taxes. I would urge this Government to do two other things. One is to impound the passport of Shri Win Chaddha who is reportedly now seeking shelter in Abu Dhabi and secondly institute an immediate inquiry against Hinduja's against whom so many allegations have been made. Finally on the case of Bofors there are two mis-statements which need to be corrected and the Government must come forward with full facts in that regard.

16.00 hrs.

Firstly, when I had asked directly of the former Defence Minister whether the advice tendered by the former Chief of Army Staff, Gen. Sunderji, was merely the advice tendered by Gen. Sunderji, or the other Chiefs of Staff also tendered the same advice, I was given an answer that there is no question of other Chiefs of Staff giving such advice because, after all, what has the Chief of Naval Staff to do with Bofors gun. This, in all seriousness I assert, is an error and the Parliament has been misinformed because all the Chief of Staff, in fact, advised the previous Government that Bofors be threatened with a cancellation. I would like this Government to clarify to me whether in writing any advice had been tendered to the previous Government by the Attorney-Gen-

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eral's office. I don't say that it is the Attorney-General himself who tendered that advice, but the Attorney-General's office. That, in fact, is in consonance with what the Chief of Army Staff had said. The Attorney-General's office too had said that Bofors be threatened with cancellation, and that there is a legal case because there is a breach of contract. I would like the Government to come forward with that.

Very briefly, I would like to refer to another glaring mess which relates to the Steel Authority of India. There are two aspects relating to the Steel Authority of India: one is long-term import of coking coal and the other is modernisation of steel plants. It is my information that in the modernisation of steel plants, a figure of roughly over Rs. 10,000 crores is being spoken. It is my information that for Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur, all norms of tendering have not only been flouted, but indeed they have been given a go-by, that foreign companies have been asked to quote directly, that indigenous companies have been debarred from quoting, that indigenous companies, who might receive sub-contracting, have, in fact, been asked to stay out of all this. I would, therefore, like the Government to come forward and say: why are you throttling; why are you thwarting indigenous effort and are ready to spend something like Rs. 10,000 crores merely for the sake of steel modernisation? Steel modernisation is an admirable task. It must be undertaken but it is not to be undertaken by flouting all laws or by thwarting of all indigenous efforts. Nothing much can be done about Durgapur now. But I would like the Government to come forward categorically and say what their intentions are about Rourkela and what their intentions are about Burnpur.

On the long-term import of coking coal, as against all established norms, I would like the Government to answer just some very specific queries. Is it correct that Australian suppliers, who were earlier not qualified for long-term tender specifications of coal, have

now been included? Is it correct that whereas all along long-term contracts for coking coal have not been entered into, now between July and September of this year, we have entered into coking coal contract on long-term basis that is for three years with Australia and Australian mines which they are not now able to fulfil? I would like the Government to come forward with full facts on this matter. Why was this entered into in such great hurry? Why was it done in defiance of all the existing precedents and laws?

The Steel Authority of India, which is the contracting agency, has made a claim that entering into long-term contracts for untested inferior blends of coking coal will save some millions of dollars. Why then has the Government of India not executed the letter of credit till now? Why have they not found a single ship on which to load that coking coal? Why, for six months after entering into contract, is that coking coal still not coming into India. Sir, this is a very big scandal. I have no time to go into all the detailed aspects of it. I will leave it here in the expectation that the Government will come forward with full facts.

I come to another mess which is of enormous dimensions. I would like to refer to two companies called Jyotsana Holdings and RR Holdings and RR Holdings. About Jyotsana, my leader and eminent colleague, Shri L.K. Advani asked some very pertinent questions the other day and the hon. Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals replied to only those aspects which related to him specifically. Sir, with your consent, I would like to take just a minute or so, to explain the ramifications of Jyotsana and RR Holdings. Jyotsana has many activities, from hotels to sugar, rice, electronics, ONGC pipelines and aircrafts. I might also tell you that Jyotsana has activities relating to import of phosphates and phosphoric acid from Morocco. It has also got many more dealings. The inter-mingling of Jyotsana and RR Holdings needs to be unrevell'd fully. About the contract of Jyotsana with Sumitomo Corporation for ONGC and on behalf the Gas Authority of India by the ONGC for Saw Pipeline and Seamless Casing pipes, a commission of

6.35 million dollars was paid. 6.35 million dollars comes to light when the National Tax Administration of Japan because of a bilateral treaty with India, sends us information that Jyotsana is a company to whom we have paid 6.35 millions US dollars. To my knowledge, this commission was received by Jyotsana Holdings and was kept abroad by them and repatriated only around September, 1987. In other words, from the date of earning of the commission to the date of repatriation, Jyotsana Holdings earned not only keeping this money abroad, interest flouting the Reserve Bank laws, which, if I am right, stipulate that they must repatriate the sum within 90 days. The Commission was kept by them in banks abroad thus earning interest on it also. I had been assured on the first of August by the previous government that necessary inquiries have been made from the Sumitomo Corporation and that the Directorate of Enforcement is also investigating the matter from the FERA angle. Therefore, I would like to know as to what inquiries were made with Sumitomo Corporation and how did the Directorate of Enforcement investigate the matter from the FERA angle, on what dates and with what conclusions.

I come to rice export and import by Jyotsana. Whether it is export of Basmati rice to the Soviet Union or the import of rice from Thailand, Vietnam, it is Jyotsana which figures. Has the Government ever investigated the matter? Is it correct that the present position is under the scrutiny of the Government of India and in the long term contract for supply of rice of the Soviet Union, Jyotsana is again featuring there?

I come to Jyotsana and import of rock phosphate and phosphoric acid.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With one lakh capital.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am extremely thankful to my esteemed colleague for clarifying the matter that the entire capital

structure is Rs.100,000. I have been attempting to unravel Jyotsana's activities regarding rock phosphate and sulphuric acid for the past two and a half years from the past Government whose activities the previous speaker lauded in such terms. Jyotsana Holdings has been acting as agents of Messrs OCP of Morocco for the import of rock phosphate and phosphoric acid. The first, i.e. rock phosphate is imported through MMTC and the second, namely, phosphoric acid through IFFCO. I would like the Government to clarify. Is it correct that this is being done despite the instructions of the Ministry of Commerce that firstly the import of phosphoric acid is not required, its turning into fertilizer is very costly, it is cheaper to import fertilizers directly, and secondly that all the import be canalised.

Since 1983 figures are available with me, and I have already sought hon. Speaker's permission; I have with me four sets of documents, which are official documents and from which I am quoting and I seek your permission to lay* these documents on the Table of the House.

I am astounded that in 1985, when the broke diplomatic relations with Morocco, Jyotsana continued to trade with OCP and when I asked the previous Government, whose activities the previous speaker is lauded, why and how could they continue trading with a country with which they had broken of diplomatic relations, I was informed that they continued trade relations despite not having any diplomatic relations. It was only because Jyotsana was involved.

In this period, to my knowledge, MMTC imported rock phosphate valued at roughly US dollars 2.77 crores. Messrs Jyotsana who acted as agents have neither any specialised knowledge of, nor any proper experience in the handling of fertilizer raw materials. They suddenly appeared on the scene in 1985. It was towards December, 1984 when the previous Prime Minister's sorrow had not yet been fully extinguished.

*As the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the table.

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In December, 1984, Jyotsana enters into a contract—mark the date—with OCP and they start acting for OCP despite our not having any diplomatic relations with Morocco. It is my information that commissions amounting to roughly US dollars 1.5 per metric tonne were paid to Jyotsana Holdings during this period. By my inexpert calculations only for this limited transaction, Jyotsana receipts go to around US dollars 1.4 million. I would like the Government of India to tell me what the facts in this matter are.

Suddenly, because I was continuing to fight this battle, I am informed that Jyotsana are not the agents of OCP, and that one Shri Bhalla is now acting as correspondent of OCP. One great contribution of the previous Government that it has made into the terminology of whatever is available to us for Commission agents is really remarkable. We are by now sufficiently conversant with winding up charges and we have now come to a new term. Shri Bhalla is appointed as a correspondent by OCP receiving a monthly fee of US dollars 25000 per months which at the current rate of exchange would come to about... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBERS: Rs. four lakhs.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I enquired from the Government who this Shri Bhalla was. From where OCP of Morocco suddenly found Shri Bhalla? Government does not answer me for two and a half years. On 27th November, 1989—please reflect on the import of the date—, one day after the declaration of results, suddenly a letter is sent to me, marked most urgent and confidential, from the Ministry of Finance, finally to admit that this Shri Bhalla was an employee of Jyotsana Holdings and that Jyotsana Holdings played a hoax with the country, a fraud, which they realised when the Bofors heat was at its most intense. They withdrew the world 'commission agents', made him into a correspondent, told him: on our behalf, you keep on receiving all the commission." I have placed that document too on the Table and

I would request the Government to come clear of all these matters. (*Interruptions*)

I have already sought the permission and I have tabled the documents.

Now I come to the import of phosphoric acid. The import of phosphoric acid again is despite disagreement of the Ministry of Commerce. The total quantity of phosphoric acid, from various sources, to my knowledge is roughly 1.38 million metric tonnes. And I am informed Sir that Jyotsana was receiving a commission of roughly US dollars 9 per metric tonne, which again as per my inexpert calculations comes to around US dollars 12.4 million. By now, Jyotsana's loot of the nation, by my inexpert calculation has gone to US dollars 20.18 million.

I would like to know from the Government what it is the Jyotsana has, that in every respect, in every transaction, whether it was rice, whether it was sugar, whether it was rock phosphate, whether it was phosphoric acid, or whether it was electronics—about which I come now—it was the chosen one:

It is now admitted by the Government of India that M/s R.R. Holdings received commission in foreign exchange from Nippon Electronic Corporation through Sumitomo for some purchase that were made by the Department of Electronics, by the previous Government, amounting roughly to US dollars 1.839 millions. This commission like other commissions relating to Sumitomo was also kept abroad by the RR Holdings. Thereafter, the National Tax Administration of Japan gave us this information. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister is here because these queries relate directly to his Ministry. The Central Board of Direct Taxes received this information on 30 April 1987. This information was forwarded to the Director of Inspection. The Enforcement Directorate did not receive this information from the Director of Income Tax (Investigations) until 10th August. It did not issue the show cause notice to RR Holdings till 23rd September. In the meantime, well after the receipt of the information from the National Tax Admini-

stration, some time after July 1987, M/s R.R. Holdings repatriated to India a sum of roughly 1.83 crores in rupees with remarkable haste. The hon. Finance Minister may please note. Within three weeks of issuing the show cause notice, the Special Directorate of Enforcement gave a hearing to the party. Early in January 1989, a penalty of 12 lakhs was imposed on R.R. Holdings firstly for getting that money in foreign exchange, keeping it abroad and then repatriating near about 2 crores of the money in the country. Even on that penalty of 12 lakhs also, the RR Holdings were told that they need pay only 40 per cent. Having paid that 40 per cent, that is about 5 lakhs, in July 1989, the FERA Board squashed that penalty. Even this 12 lakh is squashed! The adjudication order waived the penalty and held that none of the charges were sustainable against M/s R.R. Holdings. By now, the known earnings of the chosen R.R. Holdings, going by various names known to me, are roughly 22 million dollars. That is why I say this. That is why before I come to the question, I want to ask specifically some questions on this aspect. I would like to caution the Government from repeating too often that 'we will go by law, let the law take its own course!! Because law is an ass and if you let... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Please don't repeat it so many times. I am a lawyer. Once is enough.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Now, I will come to the question. I would, therefore, like to know what was this deal for which M/s R.R. Holdings were being paid the commission by Nippon Electronics through Sumitoma.

Secondly, how is M/s R.R. Holdings qualified to act as agents in a highly technical field like electronics?

Thirdly, what investigation was launched about non-repatriation of funds by M/s R.R. Holdings to India within the stipulated time limit? How was the stipulated time limit? How was the period condoned?

Next, where was this money kept abroad and what did it earn abroad?

And finally, even in a declared receipt of income in foreign exchange, the law finds that no charges are sustainable. Then my point—which I wish to repeat but which I cannot now repeat is well made.

Now, I come to one additional point about clearing the mess. I will be very brief now. The point is about the misuse of Intelligence Agencies and the urgent need of the reform of Intelligence Agencies. When talking about aspects of national security, I had spoken of the need to coordinate intelligence activities. We know very well that the Intelligence Bureau, the Central Bureau of Investigation and indeed the Research and Analysis Wing had become virtually the handmaiden of not just the previous Government but indeed the then ruling party which is now in the Opposition. The Intelligence Bureau had reduced itself to being a kind of an election forecaster. The Research and Analysis Wing was misused in such a manner which I will illustrate just now and I would expect the Government to give me a direct and specific reply.

About the activities of the CBI too, I shall have some specific queries to raise. I therefore suggest to this Government that while replying to the queries that I am raising, would they please consider either the institution of a Commission to go into the reform of Intelligence Agencies or take some action to see that these Intelligence Agencies do not become autonomous agencies who are answerable to no one and become like private fiefdom or armies which are employed only either for serving private interests or for private vendettas? I would like the Government to answer these queries. Is it correct that when the hon. Shri Arun Nehru was to visit abroad with his family, orders were issued to R.A.W. by the then Ministers of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri P. Chidambaram to put him and his family under surveillance? Is it correct?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Shivagang): If he has to make a charge, he has to give a notice. He has to come under rules. Has he taken your permission to make his charge?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You can deny it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chidambaram, I can give you time for personal explanation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not interested in personal explanation. Has he taken your permission to make charges? He said that he has taken your permission to lay the papers. I am amused by the imagination of my hon. friend. Let him continue. Let him continue with imaginary excursion. Has he taken your permission to make this charge?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why they have been discharged!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am somewhat disappointed that the hon. Member should treat it as a charge, perhaps he was executing orders. He was in fact executing the orders. As Minister of State, he was executing merely orders. It is for the Government to clarify. It is not a charge but it is a specific and a direct query. I am informed that the Research and Analysis Wing in fact asked for instructions in this regard in writing and indeed that I am inform that instructions were given to the Research and Analysis Wing in this regard in writing. Is it further correct? If the Government has any information in this respect, I would like the Government to come forward and let us know. It is because the implications are very serious.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Have they destroyed them?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do not know; Government will inform us. The implications are very serious. If you place the members of the Opposition under surveillance of intelligence agencies which are really national agencies to subserve the interests of national security, and if you put them on the limited task of carrying out surveillance on

members of the Opposition, then that sorry situation might not end there. Given the provocation, you might go to any extent. I would, therefore, like to know: Did the Research and Analysis Wing headquarters in India issue coded messages in this regard to its branches in USA and the UK? Is it further correct and I would like to know from the Government of India what were the reports that RAW sent back to the Government of India in this respect; and is it also not correct that in respect of the alleged hotel bills which were made into an issue, RAW informed Government of India that one Shri Kamal Dandonia—I do not know whether he is Kamal Dandonia—who has links with Hindujas is personally involved with this Kamal Dandonia or Dandonia—whatever he is, Government will tell me (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know, and I am informed that RAW has information in this regard that Shri Kamal Dandonia indeed engaged private detective agencies to assist him in his task. Is it correct that this very Shri Dandonia or Dandonia thereafter visited St. Kitts and arranged for further fabrications and forgeries to be produced? Will Government of India investigate the entire St. Kitts matter and come out with facts on the issue?

I would like to know: is it correct that in this very period, the State Bank of India, Flushing branch in New York—the hon. Finance Minister ought to pay a very close attention to this particular question...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have to be Finance Minister with retrospective effect.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Is it correct that the State Bank of India, Flushing, New York provided two loans to Shri Kamal Dandonia during this period amounting to US \$ 700,000 in two lots? For what purpose were these loans provided? I am informed that there was no security for these loans. Is that correct? Who sanctioned these loans, and are these loans in default just now? I would like Government to come forward very clearly on this. I would like Government to

inform me: does this Shri Kamal Dandona have business or other links with Shri Lalit Suri of Jyotsana and R.R. Holdings fame? (*Interruptions*)

I would like the hon. Home Minister to pay particular heed to my next question and answer me very categorically in the reply: Did Government of India, or has the present Government of India taken note of two letters to the Editor issued during the elections in a journal published, I am informed, in the USA or somewhere, called 'Pakistan Calling' on behalf of Sikh extremists, and an organisation calling itself 'Muslim Brotherhood', and these two forged in letters, planted letters called for support to the National Front? Has the Government of India investigated the authorship of these letters; and with what results? (*Interruptions*)

Now about the Central Bureau of Investigation. I would like Government of India, in the matter of CBI, to answer me just four questions: What has been the role of the CBI in the affairs of Reliance Textile and Shri Dhirubhai Ambani? Secondly, what has been the role of CBI in the affairs of pre-dating letters of credit used by Shri Dhirubhai Ambani of Reliance Textiles?

What has been the role of the CBI in the matter relating to the alleged efforts to murder the Chairman and Managing Director of Bombay Dyeing? What has been the role of the CBI in the matter of planting forged letters on employees of the India Express Ltd.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can send all these questions to the Minister for replying.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: A reform and re-organisation of all intelligence agencies—I will reiterate—now operating as private armies, autonomous and unanswerable to no one is a danger to all and sundry. Their functioning, as they do now, imperils our nation and a reform of them is urgently needed.

I have been saying one thing which I say

to my friends sitting on the opposite benches. You adorn the Opposition Benches. I think it is a very good thing that has happened to Indian democracy, that the Opposition present in this House is in such a very sizeable number, it will keep and it is my expectation that such a strong Opposition of talented, experienced legislators, who have long years of public service will add a great deal to the deliberations of this House. It is a very good thing that has happened to Indian democracy that the Government is sitting on the edge of majority; it is sitting merely on the edge of majority and it will keep the government awake to public expectations; it will keep the government awake to the expectations of the Opposition. The Government will then have to deliver the goods.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): You have started blackmailing the Government.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We will not do it. Either you or they will do it. We do not believe in blackmailing. I conclude by saying that a new era has indeed dawned in our polity. The present Government is both the catalyst and epitome of the wind of change that sweeps our land, and it meets these challenges of change. I offer the hon. Prime Minister, Shri VP Singh and this Government our support, not conditionally, not with ifs and buts of doubt and suspicion but with the re-assurance of being partners in a great and exciting and avour in which the country is now launched. We will be your partners because we share your fate and because we will be your partners we will call for the accounts books every now and then and we will scrutinise the accounts books.

[*Translation*]

This partnership will angur well only if both the parties open for scrutiny.

[*English*]

I sincerely wish this Government well; for wishing you well I do sincerely believe that I am wishing the country well. There is now a

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very real possibility of permitting the great genius of this land to flower, which genius has lain suppressed because all along the previous government had wanted the flowering only of a single individual, I would urge a single individual and a single family; I would urge this Government to break free of this path; don't go on harping back to your Congress days; look forward to the future that beckon you. Thank you.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Chairman the debate that has started on the President's Address is really a Special Address of the President as envisaged in Article 87 of the Constitution. Why I draw your attention to this, Sir, is because this is a Special address by the President under Article 87 and not Article 86. I quote from the Constitution Article 87 (1) which says:-

"87. (1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall"

—I emphasise on the word 'shall'—

"address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Then, Sir, the sub-clause (2) says:

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address."

Therefore, this is a mandatory provision given in the Constitution. The people of India have ordained themselves in this Constitution. The distinction is between Article 86 where the wording is "may" and

Article 87 when it is "shall" because it says that 'the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons'.

Now, here, in this is the cause of the summons that has been given, we are just surprised to find that while invoking a similar provision, the President made speech in the Address to Parliament made on the 22nd February, 1988, but now in this not a word has been given as to what has been done, not a single achievement done by the previous government is there, not a word has been given as to what is the economic condition of the country today, excepting one word of a disquieting nature, not a word has been given as to how since 40 years of independence the country has been proceeding, whether it has done badly or had not done well; not a single word of any achievement has been given in this speech. Therefore, this is the cause of the summons, the mandatory provision provided for in Article 87.

Now, while pointing out to the para-wise speech of the President, I quote what the President said in 1988, on the 22nd February, 1988, 22 months ago, I am quoting from the speech of the President delivered then. It states like this:

"The struggle for independence was the precursor to the struggle for self-reliant progress, the struggle for social emancipation, the struggle to recover for India her traditional, historic place in the vanguard of human civilization. Our achievements have been notable."

Again, in the very beginning, it says and I quote:

"...The pace of progress has markedly quickened in the last seven years. The Eighth Plan must provide for even faster growth,..." etc.

In this Address also you will find that the whole thing—I do not want to take the time—

is there. The document of the 22nd February 1988 depicts the entire work done by the government in a nutshell but points out specifically what is required to be done.

In the present Address except for some general statement here and there, not a specific point has been given either for the amelioration of poverty, or for the industrial development, what is to be done in that regard, or what is to be done so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, what is to be done so far as the workers' share and the toiling masses are concerned. No; not a single paragraph mentions any specific point. Therefore, in 22 months' time the whole thing changes and you know, this is the President's Speech or Address as this given by the Cabinet to the President and the whole thing clear that a prepared speech was placed before the President and the Speech was laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

About the economic front—we are going to move the amendment I am pressing those amendments—I have got about 12 to 13 points to make. It is regrettable to note that the President has omitted to mention those points in the very document that has been presented to both the Houses of Parliament. In August 1985, I had the opportunity to present the Seventh Plan document in this House and also in the other House. The document was debated here for 4 days and for 3 days in Rajya Sabha. Both the Houses blessed the document. In the document, it has been given as to what the country is going to do and what should be the progress in regard to agriculture, industry, etc. Sir, specifically both the Houses blessed the document unanimously and said that the economic growth rate should be five per cent. The growth rate attained by the Rajiv Government was 5.4 per cent in spite of successive drought for three years, wherein the growth rate fell down to 3.2 per cent. Despite that, the growth rate during the last year was 12 per cent, i.e. it went up by nine per cent. The average growth rate was 5.4 per cent.

Secondly, the manufacturing output has grown over 8 per cent annually. Why I am saying these things because these are the items of evidence which establishes whether the Government has carried out the purposes and aims laid down in the Seventh Plan document.

There has been a record production in regard to agriculture. The figure achieved so far is 172 million tonnes and it appears that it will exceed the target of 175 million tonnes. Sir, last year the production has increased by 17 to 20 per cent and the value-added has recorded a production of 12.5 to 15%. Sir, it is a credit to our agriculturists and the tillers of the soil who have done so well and succeeded in doing so under the leadership of the previous Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

After agriculture, I come to industry. The industrial growth rate has gone up by more than 9 per cent and it has exceeded the target set down in the Plan document.

So far as export is concerned—I am not going into the various figures—it has gone up by more than 50 per cent in the last two years. The economic document says that exports have gone up by 70 per cent in one year and by 45 per cent in another year. The average was 50 per cent in the last two years. That is what happened under the previous Government. Quality products could be manufactured by our indigenous industries. And it could be exported at a competitive price in the foreign market. Sir, the outlay of the Seventh Plan has exceeded the target and has helped all round growth and development.

So far as poverty removal is concerned, not a word has been uttered here although in 1988, 22nd February, the President's speech depicts clearly that this programme was taken up because of Indiraji's dream and vision and then followed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Through the Twenty Point Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other schemes for removal of poverty, the number of people below poverty line which was increased from

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47 to 50 per cent during 1977-79 was brought down to 30 per cent during 1980-90. This is a record achievement. The Prime Minister talked about the tillers of the soil and asked us whether we have seen their homes as if he is the only person who has seen the homes of the agricultural labourers. Not a word has been mentioned here with regard to poverty removal. It has not been given here as to what the Government is going to do in this regard. They might come out with an argument that we have given it in general. Each paragraph is general. It is a mandatory provision. To give the cause of summoning the Parliament. It should have been recorded so that the Government should have performed their duty according to the specific programmes, what they are giving to the people. The role of large and medium scale industries has not been depicted at all. Large investments have been made by the previous Government in the public sector from Rs. 37,000 crores to Rs. 86,000 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the public sector reaches the commanding heights. From where the money was available? The people of India worked for it, paid the taxes and worked under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of the previous Government. Nothing has been stated except a few words "streamlining the public sector". Not a word has been stated as to how the streamlining would be done. It has only been stated in the present Address that whatever profits would be made, would be ploughed back. Suppose, profit is not made, are they going to wind up the public sector? Is that the policy of the Government? If that is the policy of the Government, is the Left Front present here, going to support it? These are the points which are required to be clarified and should have been stated so that all of us get the opportunity to debate on it except merely saying "streamlining the public sector".

So far as non-tax revenue is concerned, about gold and drug smuggling not a word has been uttered. So far as tax and non-tax revenue is concerned, I thought that they

would have made it clear. So far as tax revenue is concerned, I need not take much time of the House but I want to quote figures so that Government answers each of the points. I will give the figures of only one year from 1st of April, 1988 to 31st of March, 1989. Customs and excise revenue rose by 15 per cent. In fact customs revenue rose by 14.81 per cent and Central Excise revenue rose by 14.19 per cent. So far as seizure of gold is concerned, it grew by 246.79 per cent in one year. So far as eradication of illicit cultivation and disposal of confiscated goods are concerned, it is very surprising and unfortunate that when the whole world is thinking about how to safeguard from drug trafficking so that young men and other do not fall prey of it, not a word has been uttered here. In SAARC a resolution has been adopted which was moved by Shrimati Benazir Bhutto, and a committee has been formed. So far as India is concerned, we are in a transit zone. When we are in the transit zone, there should have been a special mention of it. But it appears that the Government is not going to recognise these problems fully or there must be something else with the drug traffickers so that their danger is not mentioned in the President's Address which is the mandatory duty of the President to state in the speech while summoning Parliament.

So far as eradication of poppy cultivation is concerned, there is the record percentage of work done during the year I just now mentioned. The increase is 157.48 per cent. So far as the Central Board of Direct Taxes is concerned, the average surrender of concealed income was 90.80 per cent more than what was in the previous year. So far as concealed income surrender during searches is concerned, it is about 70 per cent more in the year I have mentioned.

Big words were stated about black money, about Jyotsna Holdings and also about Bofors Gun Deal. There are people who are at large and not a word has been uttered as to what steps Government is going to take to keep up this momentum and not what has been started with any fanfare

by the present Prime Minister who was then the Finance Minister.

Corporation tax has gone up in percentage wise by 26.3 per cent, income tax by 34.04 per cent. The total percentage growth of these two taxes is 30 per cent more than what was recorded in the previous year. Therefore, when the previous Government was in power, each year there was clear growth shown by graphic chart. I will call upon any one on the Government side to lay that document on the Table. If they do not do so, I have got the document with me. I will seek your permission while moving my amendment, to lay it on the Table. These are the points not even mentioned, not even recognised in this document.

To my mind, so far as the Defence budget is concerned, not a word is uttered that Rs. 2,000 crores of Defence budget was cut so that that money could be utilised for the people of India, for various development projects. That was done for the first time but not a word is uttered anywhere here that this was an encouragement by that Government for giving the economic programme a boost.

When this speech is prepared and presented to the President, it appears that the President is bound to read it as it is. In this document, several frauds have been committed on the people. Why I say so is not without any reason. The first fraud is this. In paragraph 20, on page 5 of this document, the President has said: "The Government will give priority to the expansion of productive employment opportunity in the economy. It will strive to ensure, appropriate to all citizens, the right to work, to enable them to participate in nation building process." Taking this document and reading this along with the various manifestos by which the other side has come to power—not only the Communist Party of India's manifesto which is before me, but also the manifestos of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the National Front and the BJP—this is a statement made and the Prime Minister should take full responsibility for this. Kindly, come

to page 5 of this document of the National Front. This is the document they distributed, got the vote and formed the Government. What fraud has been committed, I bring to your notice. On page 5, of this document it has been stated as follows:

Right to work

The right to work will be included in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

Kindly mark, Sir that the right to work will be included in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution if they come to power. With this, we go to another document and that is the speech delivered by the Prime Minister for the first time to the nation on 3rd December, 1989, which is printed at the cost of tax-payer of this country. In this document, I searched hard to find out whether there is any such statement made so far as the right to work is concerned. If you please see page 6 of the speech of the Prime Minister which was broadcast to the nation through electronic and other media, the only word which is written there is: "We will make the right to work a part of the Constitution". Therefore, the Fundamental Right under article 19 is given a go-by slowly and the words that are coming in are: "We will make the right to work a part of the Constitution". It may be under the Directive Principles, it may be something else, which cannot be enforced by the people as it could be enforced as a Fundamental Right under article 19 of the Constitution. So, this is what is written in the speech of the Prime Minister. After this again we find that gradually it is coming down and the President's Address follows. The President's Address says: "It will strive to ensure appropriately to all citizens the right to work to include them to participate in the nation building process". Therefore, this is a dilution from the promise made to the people for getting their vote, getting elected and then committing fraud on the people. In the first speech of the Prime Minister to the nation on 3rd December it was diluted, making it a part of the Constitution, and in the President's Address—which the Cabinet some-

[Sh. Ajit Kumar Panja]

times sees and sends to the President—it is further diluted. In today's questions and answers, a very surprising thing has happened when it came straight in the hands of the Minister concerned, that is, the Minister who is now in charge of the Labour Department. In today's Questions List, there is a question which has been answered in this manner. A specific question was asked by my friend sitting over there, Shri Hannan Mollah. The question is: whether they are going to make the right to work a Fundamental Right or a right under the Constitution? That question was not called. But the written answer says that it will endeavour to see that the work is given to the people so that they take part in the nation—building. Sir, is this way to answer? They will talk that thousands are suffering for unemployment. They will talk that we could not reduce unemployment ratio. They will say that we did not reduce it. Therefore, the manifesto of the Communist Party of India—I have cited this because they are the partners and they should not only take part only in the profit but they should share the loss also. There will be employment programme for rural workers and educated youth, unemployed allowance for the jobless, etc. Now, that still remains as part of the Constitution. The same type of slogan of right to work was made not only here but all over the country as propaganda that it has to be made as Fundamental Right. Propaganda were made as if we are not making it a Fundamental Right, However Now, they have completely gone back. But whatever is stated—so far as this is concerned—I think it is to my mind only fooling the unemployed youth. All over the country, they got their votes, asked them to clap when speeches were made in the election propaganda. Those speeches were printed and circulated. Now, the President's speech and the Prime Minister's speech have been circulated everywhere. Not a word is uttered, not even on the floor of the House; no commitment is made. Therefore, this type of open Government which has been talked about so much, about this type of restoration of moral value—it has been printed in golden

letter—is going to give right to information. I am not saying that it is a mistake made. The right to information as a Constitutional right is in the speech of the Prime Minister to the nation and in the President's Address also and also in the manifesto. Therefore, that has been kept and to take out the right to employment has been intentional to hoodwink the people.

It is not a question of making any mistake and the Government has not come forward with any amendment whatsoever, so far as the amendments that have been seen by me. This is a mistake made and they should come forward to say that they are including this in the constitution as a fundamental right.

Sir, about the right to information, so much was talked about and so much was debated. The President's throat is gaged. He could not utter what were the functions of the previous Government and what developmental work was done. All these things are detailed in the earlier Addressees of the President, in 1987 as also in 1988. All these details have been given. All these years when the Parliament met in the President's Addresses for 40 years, it has been stated that the Government is doing well. Now, they are to give right to information to the people. It is ridiculous. I feel that for preparing the President's Speech they should set up a Committee headed by the Supreme Court's Chief Justice as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is also proposed to go into the aspect of the autonomy of Radio and Television. They must form a Committee to draft the speech of the President, to give autonomy to the President first. So, the President of India has lost the independence or autonomy to speak. Article 19 of the Constitution is also available to him. But he could not speak.

17.00

He could not speak the truth, they did not allow him to utter it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is on his legs. Are you yielding to him?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : No, I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? He is not yielding.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, the President's Address is a policy document of the Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order? Under what rules?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Under Rule 376

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you can raise a point of order only if there is a violation of procedure. I do not allow you.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything which is said without the consent of the Chair will not form part of the record.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Sir, I do not blame them. They have said something in the manifesto and after defaming the people, they try to gag me here. In the document which is circulated at the cost of the taxpayer, that is the speech of the Prime Minister, not a word was said about Gandhiji, not a word was said about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the centenary year and not a word was said about Smt. Indira Gandhi who had laid down her life to save the integrity of the country. I know the policy of these people. They go in for character assassination first, if the character assassination does not

succeed, they go for political assassination. We have seen that on the 31st of October, 1984. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This type of running commentary is not a good parliamentary practice. Please avoid it.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : The Prime Minister said Ambedkar's photograph will be put in the Central Hall. Why is Ambedkar's name not written in the speech? What is the use of putting the photograph of a Ambedkar in the Central Hall? Is it for a formality sake or are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes waiting for the pity of the Prime Minister that a photograph is there and their rights will be protected? Not a word was there about those names in the Prime Minister's first broadcast to the nation. They are trying to see that all these names are effaced and only the name of Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh is there everywhere. They are trying to negate the whole history. Whenever any autocratic Government has started thinking of getting the history effected or try to efface the names of the nation builders, they have got the result and recently we have seen what has happened in Romania. If the policy makers are not recognised, if the freedom fighters are not recognised and if the life and sacrifices of our leaders are not recognised, I think, it is fraud on the people. They are trying to efface the name of Smt. Indira Gandhi who has given this nation the Green Revolution and who has made the whole world aware of our existence as India. Kindly see the words used through the President. "The Government will work to restore the dignity of the nation and of the individual." They used the word 'restore' as though the entire dignity has gone to the dogs. They are trying to efface the name of Smt. Indira Gandhi, but the people of India want to continue the slogan:-

[*Translation*]

"Jab Tak Suraj-Chand Rahega, Indira Tera Nam Rahega".

[Sh. Ajit Kumar Panja]

[English]

That name cannot be effaced and that is the voice of the people of India. Therefore, I am pressing each of my amendment and I am opposing the resolution on Vote of Thanks that has been moved.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Satyapal Malik and second by Shri Samarendra Kundu.

It is a pity that a person who came with such a majority in this very House, say with 415 Members out of 542 and who had all the laurels of the House for 2 1/2 years, enjoying all the acclamation of this House went so suddenly in oblivion within 2 1/2 years. Yet the people on the other side have not started realising what the course of history has been. Our hon. friend, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao has made a strong case of the achievements of their leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But he has not yet realise that there has been something missing from those achievements which brought this kind of result that has thrown them from this side to that side, and the people rejected him in the whole Northern belt of this country. Of course, there might have been more reasons for this and to my mind, the most glaring reason was the distancing of the leader from the masses distancing of the leader from the public representatives distancing of the leader from the complex problems which are facing the country, distancing of the leaders from the poverty of this country, which is so abject, as expected of its leader to live. All the kinds pluratively brought this kind of result.

I was one of those who had been in the Congress for many many years and I had the congress culture and admired its achievements. But in the days of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, this Congress has gone off the track and its own leaders have admitted that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had gone such a way that he has rather alienated the masses, alienated

the Harijans, alienated the Muslims, alienated the backward classes, alienated all respectable people with integrity who had some bright calibre to think of the nation's problems. This has been the root cause of the ruin of this congress. But yet these Congress people do not realise it and they trade in charges against our Members sitting on this side.

Can anybody imagine how without any performance on this side, our leader, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has been elected Prime Minister of this country. If it is so, it is only because the Congress people have failed on many fronts. Industrially they have given a good boost to the country. In many respects, they have made many advances. But all the same the arrogance, the distancing from the masses and from the public representatives and non-solving of many other complex problems brought this kind of result and the people rejected them so thoroughly in the Northern belt of this country. In the congress-rule, I myself had been there. I had met the then Prime Minister many times and apprised him of the situation that was prevailing and gave him some advice also. He admitted that hardly 15% of the amount for the total schemes invested in the poverty eradication schemes went to the beneficiaries and about 80% was eaten away by intermediaries. When I asked him, "Why can't you look after these things who else are there to prevent all this corruption", he could not reply. And the result was that the people for whom all these schemes, Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana and all these things remained on paper. Hardly 200% of the benefits virtually went to the beneficiaries, on the real side and 80% of the benefits was virtually on the paper and nothing else.

On the economic front too, we are facing a deficit of Rs. 17,000 crores. This country which is a poor country and which cannot sustain this deficit and huge spending as wastages, will definitely go to make inflation and inflation affected the poor people and the weaker section resulting in belying the slogans of the Congress people that they stand by the weaker section. It is wrong

policy and the result of it is that the people have become hostile to the Congress party. This is the reason why Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has emerged as a leader. He became the leader which was resented by the High Command in Congress and subsequently he was expelled. This gave a feeling to the people that no honourable and respectable person could find a place in the Congress party. Even now the Congress people are hovering round their leader. So, long as Shri Rajiv Gandhi is there, the Congress cannot have its wonderful tradition in spite of its earlier attainments and earlier reputation. For a moral boost, the Congress people have been saying that the present Government's life is for 60 days but I can assure the House that this Government could run its full term of five years which Rajiv Gandhi could not run. For another 50 years, Congress cannot come to power unless it broods over its failures and on the reasons thereof.

People have a feeling that this government will fulfil all its promises and implement all its programmes that have been announced earlier.

Another feat of this government is that many new things are going to be added. The right to know and the right to work are going to be added to the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. They do not have a place in the Constitution now. Without the right to know, no nation can prosper. We have been kept ignorant of many of the complexities that the country has been facing whether in the matter of Defence or secret information or China and USA relations or of many other revolutions. We have been kept ignorant. So, the right to information is the basic right that we demand and we hope that this government is going to give the basic right to information to every individual in this country.

Our next priority is right to work which has been denied so far. It is going to be given under the Constitution, only because every person who is of 18 years and who has not completed 60 years of age has a right to work. If this right is not given to him, he will

get some kind of compensation in lieu thereof.

However, the basic thing is we are going to give autonomous corporation to Doordarshan and AIR which have repeatedly been used by the earlier government for its own political. Purposes and policies which have not been beneficial to the cause of the country.

Repeated showing of the Prime Minister without any cause or point and neglect the leaders on the other side has been so alarming in the minds of the people that they were to switch off their Television and Radio. They felt there is no use looking at the Television because it is one man's show, Nobody could believe that kind of thing happening in this country. When the Government is distrusted by its own people, then no Government will survive. This is the cause with the earlier Government that is there and that itself highlights the position.

This Government has decided to do many other things. One among them is about the withdrawal of the Postal Bill was considered to be one of the most important bills, which took away the right of a private citizen of his secrecy. That Bill was thought to be a draconian Bill which tried to take away the right of the private citizen of his secrecy. This right was taken away by this Bill. We are restoring that right now. The Postal Bill is being withdrawn.

Another important decision was the appointment of Lokpal. The appointment of Lokpal was resisted by the people on the other side. Now the House would be happy to know that within its ambit we are even including the Prime Minister for any kind of investigations that the situation may so demand.... (*Interruptions*) Even the ex-Prime Minister will come under this category, being a Member of Parliament.

Another important feature is that we are going to include land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. We are going to do it because whenever such land reforms

[Sh. Raj Mangal Pande]

are made either the Legislatures or by the Parliament, people used to move the High Courts or the Supreme Court in the matter and obtain stay orders, with the result the very purpose of such laws enacted by the Legislative Bodies and the Parliament is defeated.

Another important feature is about the electoral reforms. This Government is virtually seized of the matter. Booth-capturing during elections has become a serious menace to the democracy and we are thinking as to how to check it. We hope that this Government under the leadership of our Prime Minister will do something in the matter and stop this money power and muscle power.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

Sir, there has often been strained relation between one State and the other. For example, there is strained relation between States in the matter of distribution of water—in the case of Maharashtra also—and the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka etc. So, we have decided to form an Inter-State Council under the Constitution in order to deal with such matters

It will be very amazing to find that the Reserve Bank of India in its Economic Review has given the picture that the foreign exchange position under the regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi was at its lowest ebb. Even then the people on the other side are clamouring such attainments. We are very much surprised about it. Either they are covering up the whole thing or they do not care to tell us this is the real fact of the economic situation.

Sir, a very serious problem has been there when the previous Government was in power. They have devalued all the institutions so much as that the people's faith in

these institutions has been eroded. They did not consider that these institutions could at all come to their help in case of their need, in case of their grief or in case of their miseries or distress. This is a very serious problem that the people of this country were facing. These institutions which are meant to serve the people, which are there to service their grievances etc. do not come up to the desired mark. It is a very sign. If the position is like that, democracy cannot survive. So, we have thought to give all these institutions, which have been defaulted, their old reputation and the old grace that they had lost.

Many institutions like the CBI, RAW etc. which were so badly used for political purposes need reorganisation. We hope that this Government will do something to inculcate faith in the minds of the people for these institutions so that they can be used for the purpose for which they were created, they could regain in trust and work to uphold the integrity and unity of the country.

They have been talking so loudly about their achievements. But it has been openly admitted that their Director Mr. Katre who has such a large share in the Reliance was investigating into the attempted murder of the Chairman cum Managing Director of the Bombay Dying. This is the state of affairs that was prevailing and this is how all these agencies were just personalised and reduced for personal ends. And that is the achievement which they boast of.

To retain with themselves the power, they left no stone unturned. At the fag end of Parliament, they passed the Panchayati Raj and introduced the Urban Development Bill with the hope that something will come out of them and probably people will give them power. But all these tricks did not work and the result was that virtually all these things boomeranged on them. They were rather catalytic in throwing them out.

One more thing has been very surprising. In all the Congress ruled State the communal tension and the communal feelings were aroused. Riots took place and

hundreds of lives were lost and also property worth millions of rupees were lost. But in non-Congress ruled State nothing of that sort had happened and everything virtually worked as they should in a secular democracy. This slogan has been belied by their own acts.

The Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid issue was the creation of the Congress Government When Shri Vir Bahadur Singh was the Chief Minister of UP. There has not been a period anywhere in the history of the world that within fifteen minutes the District Magistrate and the SP of Faizabad were examined and the District Judge ordered to open the locks of Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid which were looked some fifteen years ago.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to remind Shri Raj Mangal Pande, that my objection does not relate to him but it is against the hon. Minister of Commerce and Tourism, Shri Arun Kumar Nehru who was Minister of State for Internal Security at that time and it was his duty.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMMANGAL PANDE: Shri Arun Nehru had nothing to do with it, it was the then Chief Minister when did it.

What a tragedy it has been that now it is admitted that thousands of crores of rupees of this country had been taken away to Switzerland and other Banks. When person tried to find out who the beneficiaries and the recipients of these commissioner are nothing was leaked out. The whole Government, in spite of protestations, is trying to repatriate those thousands and thousands of crores of money which are lying in the Swiss and other foreign banks. The then Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh tried to do it, but could not succeed. Instead got the hostility from the Prime Minister. Now, we have a Government which will repatriate all these amounts from these foreign banks and use it for the

development purposes. This is a Government of those people who are intellectually sound, who are politically generous, who want to serve the cause of the nation and its people with a sense of dedication and who could see that nation's interest is best served and we will definitely run this Government for its full term of five years. We will see that what they have not been able to do in 40 years, will be done in just five years. They say that we shall not rule for sixty days. It is just a moral boosting, to keep their people together. But I can assure that we will run this Government for full five years. Even with such a massive mandate, they could not complete their full five years, but with a minority, we will run for five full years, with better credibility in the minds of the people. Lastly, I hope that the people will see and judge our performance and keep us in power for another fifty years. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was to be a statement at 5.30 pm, today, by the hon. External Affairs Minister. He has sent a letter that he may please be permitted to make a *suo motu* statement on 28th December, after the Question Hour.

ONE HON. MEMBER: During the Zero Hour?

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Question Hour. I do not know whether he is participating in the Zero Hour, or not. So, he may be permitted.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI RANGARANJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: (Salem) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally, the President's Address—especially the one which is delivered immediately after the General Election—is supposed to reflect the policy, the concepts, the ideas and the promises that the new Government wishes to make to the people at large and especially through the President inform the Members of this House as to what is the legislative

[Sh. Rangaranjan Kumaramangalam]

business that this House would carry out. This is not a normal yearly Address that we get prior to the Budget Session for the year's work, but on the contrary, this is an Address, immediately after the General Election, which is to reflect, in totality, the new Government's thinking, its policies, its ideas. The surprising thing is that they seem to be still revelling in the fact that by an accident of fate they have come to Government. I accept as a Congressman that we have not obtained the mandate from the people. The people have not given us the mandate which we aspired. It is a fact, We do not deny it. That is why our leader said that we respect the verdict of the people and he admitted Office and resigned. It is not that we wanted, at any cost, to be in Government, at all. Now, what is the situation? Who has come to power? A party that has 141 Members with two more independents—I stand corrected, it is 143—in a House where there are 535 and odd Members. And how many seats did they contest? It is 315. There are many a Cabinet Minister representing a party which does not have even one Member in this House. They only belong to Rajya Sabha. Then they stand here and say that the people wanted an Opposition government. Is it a fact? My hon. friends, Shri Satya Pal Malik while moving the motion said that the people wanted an Opposition government and there is an Opposition government. If that was so would the BJP have contested 240 seats or would the Left Front have contested 135 seats? Was it at all projected before the people that a minority government is what they offered and is that what people accepted? No. If they are today in government it is because we have been honourable and democratic enough to accept the verdict of the people. We have accepted the verdict of the people. I do not deny that and let me make it very clear if the functioning of the Government is going to be like the contents of this President's Address it would not be very long before the people reject them outright. People never accepted them because they have not given a mandate but still the democratic system permits them to stand on two crutches. We wish them

best but mere platitude is not what the post-Independence era youth of this nation wants. They want reality. They want actual field results. Promises have been made in their manifestoes. One may take the manifesto of the National Front, BJP or the Left Front—after all they almost form the three wings of Government now within this House. I do not want to talk about Left and Right because the meaning of Left has diluted to a great extent especially when the Left Front is willing to support the President's Address which does not even mention the fundamental right to work—let alone assuring it. Yes, fundamental right to information or the right to information is an important right. None of us deny its importance. After all information is food for thought but what about food for my stomach. Are we all Atmas with no physical existence? Are we only souls that live? Have we all gone above and achieved of Nirvana? The important point is that every para of this Address—you may take anyone of them—excepting para 12 where it is said 'my government will by amending the constitution ensure the citizens right to information' every other para has become or establishes that the present government are masters in the art of evasion. They evade and avoid issues and believe in platitudes. Times have changed. The young of the nation are not going to keep quiet and accept platitudes. Let me make it very clear.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when it talks of the economic situation there are vague, non-specific and unclear allegations from para 21 onwards right upto para 25 but when it comes to real nitty-gritty they do not want to say a word and what happens, I heard a senior leader, a very senior member from BJP, Shri Jaswant Singh when he was speaking I could notice that there was quite an amount of tongue in cheek. In his speech he made requests when he should have filed an amendment. May be in partnership—I am not aware of it because I have never been in partnership. But may be in a partnership, you allow the managing partner to cheat you once, and that's why this time, while taking account indirectly, it was hinted: "you made a little money on the side; you escaped. But

next time, I shall pull you up." (*Interruptions*) We have never been in Government in partnership. We could have been in Government in partnership. Don't forget that official offers were made over the television live while the results were coming that if you drop so-and-so as your leader, we are with you. We do not want power; we believe in principles. My hon. friend, Shri Satya Pal Malik, who has worked with me and the youth movement and in the students movement and, of course, now moved off along with the present Prime Minister to the other side, spoke of honeymoon. He said, it is a honeymoon; give us six months at least. You had a honeymoon of over year and a half. He said it very carefully. Our point is that there must be a marriage before there is a honeymoon. Did you receive a mandate? When was the marriage conducted? The people of India were not willing to be your wife. You are asking for the honeymoon too quickly. Get the mandate first from the people before you start saying, "I want to have honeymoon." The point that is relevant is that not only the Members of Parliament but also the people awaited with abated breath this Presidential Address. Even when I went to the Central Hall as a Member of Parliament to hear the President's Address, I expected that there would be specific points, clear enunciation of policy, directives given to where the country is to go. What is their approach on Punjab? What is their approach on Kashmir? What is their approach on economic development or even on the Ram Janambhoomi issue. There is not a clear thought anywhere in any line but platitudes are in abundance.

Let us talk about the right to work mentioned in para 20. It says:-

"Government will give priority to the expansion of productive employment opportunities in the country. It will strive to ensure appropriately to all citizens the right to work, to enable them to participate in the nation building process."

This is found in the Directive Principles of State Policy. This is what they say in the

President's Address which is going to be their Bible for the next five years if they are in power for five years. Maybe they know that they will not be. We have not said anything about sixty days, which Mr. Raj Mangal Pandey was trying to speak about. I do not know why do they have this perennial fear that they are not going to last.

One of the supporters or, shall we say the crutches on which the Government stands—the BJP—says in its manifesto:

"BJP recognises the citizens' fundamental right to work and will incorporate it in the Constitution."

What has happened? I did not hear even a murmur. Why is unemployment such an insignificant issue? A friend on the other side gave the figure of unemployed as 13 crore. We have fought for it within my party and raised my voice asking for this demand. It is because of this that the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution. (*Interruptions*) Sir, ask them to go to the training course at least. Let them know how to disturb. They have come anew. I understand it, but there is a method. Otherwise this House cannot run. If we start doing that, not one of their Ministers will be able to open his mouth. Let them understand that.

The important issue you consider relevant for the left Front is unemployment. One understands where and how diluted the left can become. It is a wonderful example.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): We created unemployment?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Unemployment is never created, my friend. If you have not learnt the fundamental Marxism, please do not ask me. This is the problem.....(*Interruptions*) ... Either you allow me to speak and then put your questions and I am willing to answer or as an alternative, Sir, let them speak and I will sit down if they do not want to hear me. So, on the one side is this problem. On the other side, the National Front manifesto says that

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the social and economic policy of the National Front will be geared to the realisation of the right to work as a Fundamental Right. What do they say? In their Address, they say that they shall strive. So, within a few days, dilution has started. They have already diluted the platitude. If this is going to be the level at which the Government shall run, the level at which the promises of the people can be kept, I cannot imagine the future. In fact, Mr. Raj Mangal Pandey, while speaking said that the faith of the people must be safeguarded. Let me make it clear that if every guarantee, assurance and promises that you made in your manifesto is flouted in this manner, the people will not have faith on you. Mr. Chairman Sir, on the one side, they talk that they are striving to ensure that there will be work for everybody and on the other side, they talk of streamlining the public sector so as to augment the surpluses generated. I have a strong feeling at the back of my mind that this statement is almost a warning to the working class and the Public sector. Then, all those who are surplus, according to the bureaucracy and the technocracy, in the public sector are going to be thrown out of job and employment. You just watch out. Streamlining is a favourite word that has been used by the technocrats for centuries now, saying that in the name of streamlining, they will give you a 'Golden Hand-shake'. We have heard it. We have fought it even when the Congress was in power. We, as Members of Parliament, have fought it strongly because there are people with convictions on this side. Unfortunately, I am hurt and I feel sorry to say this. I thought that those who belong to the Left Front and those who belong to the BJP, would be a check on this new Government, which is really a lovely 'avial' in Tamil or Khichri in Hindi i.e. mixture and which, I thought, would be controlled and guided by the Left Front and the BJP. But on the contrary they seem to be worse than the Members of Parliament who were there at one time. The allegations were that we were only table thumpers, chumchas, lackeys, boot-leggers, etc. But today one finds that the BJP, the CPI (M) and

the Left Front are much worse; they are polishing the shoes of the National Front to the extent that their shoes may wear thin. *(Interruptions)* ... The issue that is before us is whether or not this Government has actually spelt out its policies. Mr. Narsimharao who led the debate from our side, a senior leader went on record very categorically to say that as per the conventions and rules of the Constitution, you were expected to put on record what you thought, felt and what you feel about the past years' functioning of Governments, not the Congress Government necessarily, but the past years' functioning of the Government. Why was it that the issue was evaded? When it comes to Pakistan and the way in which the KLF leaders sitting in Pakistan direct Dr. Rubiya's kidnapping and when that question is raised, they evade it. When it comes to the question of one MLA being kidnapped yesterday, and another today, and another day after, maybe an M.P. is kidnapped the way the things are going, is it that this Government considers kidnapping as a democratically recognised process by which you can redress your grievances?

AN HON. MEMBER: It is all in the Congress (I) ruled States.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: But there are directions from your side that everyone of them, the Naxalites, terrorists and the extremists be released. It is ultimately the National Front Government, the Central Government that has the commandos to deal with the problem of hostages.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: (Hooghly): On a point of order. The hon. Member said that some MLAs have been kidnapped and now some MP is going to be kidnapped. If he has that knowledge, he may elaborate that.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is not a point of order. Since my friend has raised it, I will explain it. He did not hear me carefully. What I said was another day, another MP 'most probably'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps he has missed the expression-probably.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, as you can see the defence does not come from the Treasury Benches, it comes from the crutches. One can see from where the defence is coming.

Sir, I would like to know specifically from the Left Front the Government and its constituents and their speakers, from the BJP and their speakers and whether they will accept on record on the floor of the House to amend the Address at least to this extent. After all, we are talking of an open Government. We are frank, we are open. We make mistakes, we say, yes we mended mistakes and will correct ourselves. Openness is that. Isn't it? At least let them show that part of Openness, their magnanimity and say, yes, we made a slip, we came newly in the Government, we did not know what all should be in the Address, and what all should not be there in the Address, we mean to amend the Constitution and bring the right to work as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. Let them say that. It is only then that we can say at least these people keep their word to the people, otherwise they are doing nothing, but playing a fraud on the people. There is no need for their manifesto. They could have come to power by merely saying that it is because of the mistakes of the previous Government. They could have said that we have made mistakes and therefore, they have come. It is not that we have lost elections just like that. We have our share of mistakes, but is it today a situation where they have been given a mandate? Let them think deeply about that.

Then, when it comes to Sri Lanka, I notice that while speaking, Shri Jaswant Singh spoke of about 5000 Indian soldiers who had laid down their lives as members of the IPKF. I do not know whether that figure is correct. I strongly dispute that number. But every single soldier who died is a national hero, because he did not go to Sri Lanka to defend the shores of Sri Lanka. He went to

Sri Lanka for two major objective. One, to ensure that this region remains a region of non-interference by Super Power and international forces do not come to play in Trincomalee; secondly, to safeguard the Tamils who are of Indian ethnic origin. They are not untouchables. I feel sorry, I feel hurt when I heard a senior leader like Shri Jaswant Singh standing up on the floor of the House and saying that. I find it very painful to notice that in his speech there is an underground sensation of North-South divide. He looks upon the Tamils not as Indians. We are as Indian as he is. We are as Indian as every other North Indian is...

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BENERA : (Bhilwara): It is unfair to the member who has spoken. Please do not put words in his mouth.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I think you are not listening carefully. I use my words very carefully. I said have a sensation. You please understand my feeling at least. You react without even understanding the feelings of people. Be a little sensitive. Similar allegations which have been levelled on us, will also be levelled against you within a few day. Do not forget that.

What is of paramount importance in the Sri Lanka issue is not the we have sent or lent our Forces to another country. Though it may not be our country, Sri Lanka is part of the Indian Sub-continent and peace in this region is most important for our progress, for our own national security. When we talk of withdrawal of IPKF, our Government has already started the process. We only wanted three assurances. I want to know from the National Front Government, the minority government that is there, whether they will ensure the security of the lives and property of the Tamil in Sri Lanka. Secondly, will they ensure the devolution of powers to the North East Provision? Thirdly, in what manner are they planning to ensure that the Trincomalee Port or Sri Lanka is not used as base by the international super power to destroy the peace of the Indian Ocean?

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Mr. Chairman Sir, I have taken enough time. I would only like to wind up by saying just one more point. Today, when one reads the President's Address on international relations, on foreign policy, one finds Namibia missing. Namibia is a country which we recognised. We helped in its coming into very existence. We played a very important role. Why not even a reference to it? Why is it that we have not referred to many of the matters in international arena? Are we shy of saying that in the field of international politics, India is no larger a toddler and that India has achieved a status and recognition of being an independent nation with a mind of its own which can turn international policy and politics? Why don't we admit what is good? We talk of the dignity of the nation. Have we not upheld the dignity of our nation in the international arena? You talk merely of allegations about Bofors, allegations here and there. Using the Goebbels theory, you have even managed to confuse the people in a few areas. But let me make it clear. The truth is that in the field of international politics, India has not only held its head high, it has also achieved recognition.

The issue today before us is not merely the words of the President's Address. We on our side are saying that we wish to support you constructively if you take any policy to eradicate poverty. For example if you move an amendment to incorporate the right to work as an fundamental right in the Constitution. If you want to give a fair deal to the hungry millions, the poverty-stricken people of India, the poor underdogs, we will be there to support you. Maybe many of these friends will at that time heckle you but we will be the ones who will support you at that time. We only request you at this moment—we are pleading with you not because we are weak, we have the largest number of Members in Parliament, we are the largest party in Parliament—and we plead with you, when we plead, we plead because it is in the interest of the nation, it is for the future of this country, please keep the country one. Do not break it up in your attempt to play politics. It is easy

to be in the Opposition as you had been there for so long. But when you are in the ruling you will know the responsibilities. My friend Shri George Fernandes, who is on the other side at the moment as a Minister, has been a trade union leader in the Railways. I was also in the same union. He knows it. But at that time, he was one of the strongest speakers for the fundamental right to work. Today, I do not know how he will be in his Cabinet. But, we leave it to the minority Government. I only wish that the President's speech had said the 'minority Government' because that also would have been the honesty in reality. They say: "My Government, my Government." If the President's Address itself had said my minority Government, it would have been very honest. But unfortunately, honesty does not seem to be the order of the day from their side..(Interruptions). What we want them to do and what we request them to do is to remain coordinated and keep the national policies in mind. Especially now that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has entered the House and honoured me by his presences, I think it would be appropriate for me to appeal to him that that he at least should fight for this fundamental right to work. You after all, let the kisans' sons get the right to work—At least, now, let them have the right to work. whether it is in Punjab, whether it is in communal issue or for that matter whether it is anything else, the cause is economic.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the Deputy Prime Minister, through you, that every single issue has behind it the fact that they have been exploited. Their economic starvation has been exploited. Their unemployment has been exploited. Unless you solve the economic problems, you cannot solve any of these issues. I wish them the best in their Government and wish to assure them that if they take a constructive approach and really come forward now to say that 'we made a mistake in the President's Address, we are willing to amend the constitution, we missed it and we wish to add it the whole House will support them unanimously. The youth and the students will be with them. The working class will be with them. Otherwise, it will not be long, before they find themselves on this side.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Parliamentary form of Democracy the opposition is very much part of Government. I was a member of the opposition in the Bihar Legislature. I had seen it inscribed in the Assembly hall on the treasure benches side. It is very much there even today. Should the politicians in India whether in the opposition or belonging to the ruling party think afresh to emulate their new philosophy and principles in their conduct? The need of the hour is not to think in terms of the opposition or the ruling party, but to think in an unprejudiced manner irrespective of the party affiliations. As long as the hon. Member continues to tread along the party lines neither they will be able to think impartially, nor the people of this country will permit them to think in that way.

18.00 hrs

All of us revere Gandhiji, who had two noble ideals to follow in his life: i.e. truth and non-violence. One can follow the path of truth only by freeing himself of all prejudices, taboos, whims and obstinacies. No one can realise the virtues of truth till one free one's conscious, sub-conscious and unconscious mind of good and evil impressions. If the hon. Member themselves want to realise the virtue of truth in the August House, they must rise above party politics. The hon. Members must not give underweightage to party politics in the House, as country is above the House and Nation is above the country and humanity is even above the nation. All of us must remember that humanity on earth must be safeguarded at any cost even if we have to sacrifice not only one nation but the whole body of nations. Because the day humanity dies, the whole world will perish.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon all the members of this August House and people of our country to think afresh on the issue because whatever analysis or calculations we undertake, they are based merely on the arithmetical calculations. And that is why the

industrious people living in the rural areas of our country have belied all the statements made by the astrologists, writers, editors, correspondents, experts and the intellectuals. Whatever they have foretold has been made ineffective. They sit in air-conditioned offices enjoying all kinds of comfort and undertake the task of analysing the condition of the people living in rural areas. Only those people are in a position to analyse their actual situation who have themselves undergone and faced such situations because

"Ki dukh jane dukhiya, ki dukh jane
Kukhiya ki mayee,
Jake pair na fati biwai, so kya jane pir
parayee"
(He laughs at scars, who never felt a
wound)

In 5 lakhs 76 thousand and 936 villages of this country crores of poor mothers are compelled to sleep in the open without woollen clothes on their bodies during chilly winters hugging their naked children in their laps. The hon. Members sitting in the Parliament can understand the sufferings of those crores of poor mothers only when they see their helplessness with their own eyes. You read about the French, Russian and Chinese revolutions in books but fail to realise the explosive situation which is being created by the plight of crores of poor people who are living a miserable life in the villages of this country. If the members of this Parliament do not realise their agony, the entire country and the Parliament will get destroyed in the fire of their resurgence. The hon. Members should try to understand their sufferings.

You have stated that the hon. Prime Minister has mentioned the name of Ram Manohar Lohia and Jai Prakash Narain but not that of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi is the soul of the nation and Shri Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Jai Prakash Narain were the manifestations of that soul and they tried to give a concrete shape to it. If Mahatma Gandhi propounded the philosophy, it was Shri Lohia who endeavored to give it a concrete shape. If Gandhiji's philosophy

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was a perception Shri Lohia's philosophy was its manifestation. All these things may be clearly visualised when we look at the concept of 'Sapta' kranti of Shri Lohai and total revolution of Shri Jai Prakash Narain deeply and with the eyes of our heart. It is necessary to think over it emotionally rather than intellectually. Today India is using only its brain faculty. Till attempts are made to solve problems by using intellect alone, it is bound to be fruitless. Problems cannot be solved by using only intelligence. If you sincerely intend to solve the problems of the country, it is necessary to think over them emotionally. Goswami Tulsidas had also said and here I quote it...

" Ugharahin vimal vilochan hiya ke,
Mitahin dosh dukh bhava rajni ke.
Sujahim Ramcharita manik,
Guput prakat jahan jehi khanik'.

First of all it is necessary to make an introspection. Until you realise yourself and delve deep it will not be possible to comprehend the sufferings of the people of this country. Hence find sometime to realise your self. I would like to remind Shri Kalpanath Rai that at one time we both were colleagues and used to be the followers of Shri Ram Manohar Lohia. Regardless of wherever Shri Kalpanath Rai may be at present, he cannot forget the message of Shri Lohia. Perhaps his conscious self may not remember it but it is bound to be present in his subconscious.

The Congress party has brought about a change in leadership at the State level. For example, Shri Jagannath Mishra has been appointed the new Chief Minister of Bihar. Shri Harideo Joshi in Rajasthan, Shri Shyama Charan Shukla in M.P. and Shri Madav Singh Solanki in Gujarat. Mere clamouring for the poor, the backward, the harijans and minorities will not do. Their factual position is known only to those persons who have themselves seen it first hand. You refer to the harijans time and again. But you do not have faith in them. If you had it, you would have made efforts to establish the leader-

ship of harijans, adivasis and minorities. You have little sympathy for them. Your preachings and practices differ. For such persons Kabir had said the following lines:-

"Kahanta to bahuto mila, gahanta mila
na koye,
Soi kahanta bahijan de, jo na gahanta
hoye."

The Politicians have been shedding crocodile tears over the living conditions of backward classes and harijans and it has become a habit with them. It is only during the times of some crisis that the politicians voice their concern for harijans. My point is that you have been clamouring a lot for the harijans, adivasis and minorities for long but no efforts have been made to realise their sufferings. Dr. Lohai had once said that the leadership should be entrusted to a person belonging to these classes, only then everyone will understand their sufferings. I am grateful to God for his grace that he made me take birth in a backward family belonging to a backward area of Bihar. I am prepared for the withdraw of the provision of reservation from the Indian Constitution if both the Ruling party and the opposition agree on the fact that equality will be ensured everywhere in the country and there will be equal opportunities for all and the system of education will be uniform without any discrimination to be practised on the ground of caste etc. All the schools will have the same standard and quality of education. Being it so we will see how capable and talented are the people of other castes? I am putting this question before the House today.

Today the Congress party claims to be the largest single party on the basis of the number of its elected members in the Lok Sabha. Hence, my point is that it can put pressure on the Government on the basis of its numerical strength for the introduction of a uniform pattern and system of education throughout the country. The Government of India led by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh wants to bring about this uniformity in the system of education but you should also put pressure on them in this regard. If you could

not do it during your regime. I do not blame you. I have a bruised heart which has been hurt several times. When the whole country had plunged into the freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, some sort of understanding was there among the various sections of people. A kind of consensus had developed regarding the selection of the Prime Minister of free India. Under the leadership of Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and Dr. Ambedkar, their followers who were from the harijan, farmer, labour and minority communities had a consensus on this issue although this fact was not recorded in writing anywhere. But unfortunately the situation changed with the achievement of Independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. I am not saying all these things on my own but our history bears testimony to it. Acharya Kripalani has also mentioned in one of his books that most of the provincial congress committee had expressed their opinion in favour of appointing Sardar Patel as the Prime Minister of this country. But to this day, I have not been able to find the reply of the question as to why, in spite of enjoying the majority support, Sardar Patel was not appointed as the Prime Minister of India. Was it so that he was a villager, a farmer's son and a man who used to cultivate his land with his own hand. You have compelled us to lead the life of a labourer but whenever an opportunity arises we are ignored because we have not received our education in some Doon school type English medium school or in Europe or in the United States. It is because we have not studied in Doon school and are unused to table manners and prefer eating with our hands. Our capabilities are not recognised. Instead, we are ridiculed for that matter. There was a second change under the leadership of Shri Jai Prakash Narain but even in those days, the farmers and workers did not receive their due. We should remember that Indian history has its own trend. When the period of Gandhiji as the leader of this country was over Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru became his successor. When Shri Jai Prakash led the nation, Shri Morarji Desai was made the Prime Minister. This time there is a change as elections were contested under Shri V. P. Singh's leader-

ships and he himself has been made the Prime Minister. Therefore, we should have patience and watch the performance of the Government. Shri V.P. Singh will not follow Shri Rajiv Gandhi's example. He is not going to adopt authoritarian ways. We will continue to raise our voice to get our rights from our own Government. We, unlike you, are not going to dance to the tune of the ring master. We have got our own conscience and wisdom which we have not mortgaged with anybody. Therefore, come and join us to act according to the voice of conscience.

I have said 'Sam-Vidhan'. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the word 'Sam' stands for equality and 'Vidhan' for law which has been enacted to promote equality in every sphere of life. That which makes such a provision may be termed as 'Samvidhan'. If there are provisions which create disparity then it cannot be called 'samvidhan'. On the basis of the knowledge given to me by my spiritual teacher Pt. Ramanand Mishra, whom Shri Kalpnath Rai and our other socialist colleagues know very well the word 'samvidhan' means a vidhan or a law which provides for equality. Let us come together to promote equality and make our Constitution based on the concept of equality. You have said and as one of our colleagues was saying just now that the slogan of Congress is 'One man, one job'. Our slogan that Shri Lohia gave to us was "Gandhi, Lohia ki abhilasha, ek vyakti, ek peshah. Kheti, naukri aur vyapar, ek admi, ek rozgar". While raising this slogan under the leadership of Shri George Fernandes and Shri Madhu Dandavate we have been to jail and faced lathi charge several times since Dr. Lohia's days. It would be a fateful day for us when both the ruling party as well as the Opposition will be supporting these slogans. The spirit of Dr. Lohia, which haunted this Parliament for some time, is still inspiring us. The day has come to realise the dreams of that noble soul. One man, one job, political power, administrative power, power to rule, power for land—all these are concentrated in the hands of few persons only in India. Only that person can become an M.P. M.L.A. Minister, IPS and IAS who hails from a family owning thousands of bighas of land.

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How will it do ? Bap Bda Dalal Our Bel Ka Dam Bareh Anne. They are the law makers, they are the implementing machinery and thus they are exploiting the poor people. The backward adivasis and harijans simply kept on waiting for the actual possession of the land for which patta was given to them. This just will not do. Therefore if one man, one job principle is adopted then we won't require reservation facilities. One can get employment either in farm, trade or in service politics is a more force, a hypocrisy without any conviction whatsoever. The degeneration of nation starts when politics loses sight of its inherent objectives. What does politics mean? Our mentor Dr. Lohia has given us such a line of action. Politics should follow its basic value. One should speak the truth and fight for it. speak the truth and fight against the evil and do the right thing. It is easy to teach others but very few people act on it. I have seen a number of people in Indian politics who do not act on what they say. Therefore, I want to ask you a question and the House should think over it. Our Hon. President has said in his Address and has also pointed out in out. When we provide one job for one man and the right to work for all, then reservation is not required at all. We do not want reservation on the basis of caste or socio-economic grounds. The Government should simply provide for that one person from each family will be given a Government job and this process will start from the family of the poorest of the poor. Unless job is provided to that family, no one else from any other family will be given a job. What is the need of reservation, we do not need it. We need means of livelihood, life, the basic needs of life viz. food, clothing and shelter and the education to our children. Above everything we need proper status in the society. You talk of poverty and riches. I want to tell the hon. Members of this House that man has two types of hunger—one is that of the mind and the other of the belly. The bread satisfies the latter but it is not so in the case of the former. The hunger of the minds can be satisfied with the provisions of equality. A person is born in a hut but makes remarkable

progress in his life. People of India have been trying to find its answer since the days of Mahabharat. What was the crime of Eklavya for which Guru Drona chopped off his thumb? These questions are as old in Indian politics as the existence of Hastinapur in the country. What was the crime committed by Shambhuk that Maryada Purushottam Shri Rama put him to death at the insistence of Guru Vashista and the fundamentalist brahmins. What was the crime of the pious Draupadi for which she was publicly humiliated in the court of Hastinapur? All the politicians and the Parliament in India have to give its reply. We talk of giving the right to equality to the women and we think that we feel pity for them. We people recite the following from Durga Saptashati:-

"Ya devi Sarvabuteshu shakti rupen
sansthita
Namastasyae Namastasyae, Namastasyae
namo namah.
Ya devi sarvabhuteshu matri rupen
sansthita
Namastasyae Namastasyae, Namastasyae
Namah.
Ya devi sarvabhuteshu gyan rupen
sansthita
Namastasyae, Namastasyae, Namastasyae,
Namo namah.
Ya devi sarvabhuteshu budhi rupen
sansthita
Namastasyae, Namastasyae, Namastasyae
namo namah."

We simply eulogise her but do not act in practical life. So long as the Indian polity is indecisive, such a state of affairs will continue.

I am not well conversant in English. Shri Narasimha Rao had spoken some words. I respect him. He is a learned and a wise person. He had used two words "admiration and adoption" which imply that you admire but do not adopt any one. The two words are different. Admire Dr. Lohia and Shri Jai Prakash Narain but go on following Nehru. Has Nehru's path been the same as shown by Dr. Lohia and Shri Jai Prakash? The path

of the latter was the one which led to the fields or the farms and the huts of the poor whereas Nehru's path has been that of luxury. The paths tread by these great personalities have not been the same. We are the followers of Dr. Lohia and Shri Jai Prakash. Therefore, I would like to thank Shri V.P. Singh for speaking high of Dr. Lohia and Shri Jai Prakash today. These two great personalities deserve such epithets from the Prime Minister. By speaking these words in their honour, the hon. Prime Minister has elevated the honour of crores of Indian masses.

I ask you to control price rise:

"Ann dam ka ghatna barhna,
Aana ser ke andar ho,
Derh guna ki lagat par ho,
Par karkhaniyo mai ki bikri ho."

Prices should be fixed. The Government should examine the cost of production of different commodities. There is no machinery to examine it. Therefore, a Price Commission should be set up to find out the cost of production of different commodities. When that is found out, profits too will be known.

So far as corruption is concerned, Shri Kalpanath Rai and we all know that Ganges originates from Gangotri. It brings pure and clean water from there. But after starting from there the impurities of various towns fall into it. Yet, the water of Ganga remains pure because its ghat is pure. If all the wastes are thrown into Ganga, we will not be able to clean the water in Allahabad and Benaras even with the help of filters. India's administration starts from the hon. Prime Minister's house. No matter whether there is cleanliness in his house or not, but the day people start feeling that the Prime Minister is practising corruption no one will be able to make the administration free from corruption. Therefore, it should be ensured that the house, office and the secretariat of the Prime Minister are clean because the administration starts therefrom.

You talk of the rich and the poor. In

socialism minimum and maximum wages are prescribed. We will have to decide as to what should be the ceiling of the maximum and the minimum wages. On one hand there is Shri Birla with his property worth Rs. 56 hundred crore or more. On the other hand, there are these poor people living in the huts in rural areas or the deprived masses in the urban areas who earn their living by working in small shops on the pavements or by washing used utensils and get only left over food to eat and pavement to sleep while hugging stray dogs in their arms. On one hand, there will be these children of the poverty stricken pavement dwellers who live in the company of stray dogs and on the other, there will be the children of the capitalist such as Birlas for whom many rooms are kept permanently booked in the big hotels of Delhi. One section comprises the people who possess the 'golden key' and are always basking in the comfort of five star hotels. They eat their breakfast in Calcutta, their lunch in Bombay, their dinner in Coimbatore and return to Delhi for their night stay. Rooms in five star hotels remain booked for them everywhere in the country. Where does all this money come from? All these expenses are shown as company expenditure. I would like to submit to Shri V.P. Singh that when he left the Congress Party and went to Bihar in connection with some agitations taking place there, I also accompanied him for such work. Real freedom has still not been achieved and the key to it is in the hands of the capitalists and businessmen. The opportunity has now come to use the provisions of law to get the wealth concentrated in a few hands such as the Tatas, Birlas, Dalmias etc. released.

It is not my personal opinion. This is what the Government has stated in the House on the basis of the report of the economic survey conducted by the N.C.A.E.R. The report says that 20 percent of the population of this country is living below the poverty line. If the total property owned by these 20 percent people living below the poverty line is weighed against the wealth of Birlas, it will be found that the scales are in favour of the latter. In a country where the total property

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owned by 20 percent of the population of 80 crores, that is, 16 crores of poor people is less than that of a single, business house; anarchy, terrorism, violence and malice are bound to continue. There are right thinking people in the country and inside the House. They should think seriously about it. A commission was set up to assess the property of the House of Birlas. Crores of rupees were spent on this exercise but it was all in vain. Finally, that commission was wound up during the Janata rule. I would like to know...
(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other speakers also from your party who have to speak. Would you try to conclude?

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude in two minutes' time. No legislation has been enacted for putting a ceiling on the property of the Birlas and for its assessment but in the event of poor people failing to repay a paltry sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 10,000 taken as loan, their land is attached. I have been a Gram Pradhan, a Block Pramukh and I was an MLA for 9 years. I have observed all these things while holding different positions. The poor people are handcuffed if they fail to repay a loan of Rs. 2000/-. Their buffaloes, cows, goats and sheep are taken away and ropes are tied around their waists. Such a treatment is never meted out to the Birlas and Tatas.

I would like to request the Government, Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Devi Lal on behalf of crores of people of this country that these rich business magnates should be condemned publicly and they should be made to march on the roads with ropes tied around their waists. They should be put behind the bars in full view of the public. The direction of the country must change now and that work has to be undertaken with a strong hand.

Therefore, I would like to request that the time has now come to go by the dictates of the heart and not of the head. There is no need of going into what Rajiv Gandhi did or what he did not do. He has been punished by the people of this country for his misdeeds. The people of the country have also demonstrated that they are fed up of giving two-third or a vast majority again and again and this time they have not allowed any single party to get a clear majority for running the Government. Let us give a serious thought in this regard. If the BJP and the Left Front are supporting the Government, they are implementing the commitments made in their manifestoes. However, a manifesto is different from what is actually put into practice. The people of India would like that in this land of Mahatma Gandhi, the ideals of Karl Marx, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jai Prakash Narain and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya co-exist. All these different schools of thought should be integrated into one. The unitarianism of Shri Deen Dayal Upadhyaya, the 'Sapta Kranti' of Shri Ram Manohar Lohia, the 'Sampurna Kranti' of Shri Jai Prakash Narain, the 'Lok Swaraj' of Mahatma Gandhi, the 'Kisan Neeti' of Ch. Charan Singh should be integrated so as to produce such a force on this land in which the colossal, all pervading form of Lord Krishna may be visualised. The imperialist forces and the capitalist forces should be banished and a new direction should be given to this country. The confidence which the people have reposed in Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the support which he is getting from other parties will help in lending a new direction to the country and India will march forward with its own philosophical traditions. The political scene that emerged in India following the 1989 elections will provide a new direction, a new inspiration, a new principle and a new idealism to the world. It needs complete involvement of us all.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, before I call the next name, may I remind the hon. Members that today we will be consuming approximately 7 hours? 12 1/2 hours have been

allotted for discussion on the President's Address. Already the Indian National Congress Members have consumed more than half the time allotted to them. I may remind the hon. Members that they may please restrict their speeches. Otherwise, not many Members will be able to speak tomorrow. There is pressure on tomorrow's business. There are so many statements to be made. No more than 5 hours will be available tomorrow. I don't want to ring the bell. I would leave it to the good sense of the hon. Members. Now, I would call Mr. K.S. Rao to speak. After that, I would call the Member belonging to AIADMK.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as several of my colleagues have already said, the President's Address is nothing but an Address made at the initial year of the 5-years that are going to come. It is an initiation of policies and the methods of the working and the objectives of the new Government. I certainly understand that the Government has nothing to say about the achievements they have made because they were not there earlier. But at least they must be clear in the President's Address what they intend to do and how they want to achieve their objectives. I could have understood if it were to be a Government headed by Mr. Mohanta in Assam, who is quite new to the Government and quite new to the administration who cannot mention or draft out letters, but here are two important persons—one is Mr. V.P. Singh who has enough experience in the administration of the Government and the other is the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, who also has got experience. But the entire address of the President clearly indicates that either they lack the firmness of the decision or the vision or the concept as to how they have to do. Or in the alternative, they must be having a fear of losing the power in case it is clearly mentioned about the objectives they have to achieve and in what manner they wanted to achieve. The reason is that they have taken the assistance of two divergent parties with divergent views. I would like to quote here some important aspect of the President's Address.

18.33 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

In para 3 of the Address, it has been mentioned about the Policies which they have in their mind and which they want to implement. They say:

"3. The Government took charge just a fortnight ago and has commenced in right earnest the task of working out the details of various policy initiatives and thrusts which it intends to adopt."

They have no clear-cut opinion about that. Similarly in para 5 it has been mentioned like this:

"5. My Government is committed to a process of national reconciliation and the evolution of consensus to solve the many problems facing the nation."

They want to depend entirely on national consensus and reconciliation, however important the decision be or however the urgency might be. It reminds me of our own previous Government in Andhra Pradesh and the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in these days. When a decision was to be taken by the Government to provide drinking water to Hyderabad city as to whether the water should be brought from the river Godavari or Krishna, the Chief Minister was telling that he would go to the people, take the opinion and then decide about it. It is quite unfortunate. It is not the people who give the decision whether the water is to be taken from the river Godavari or the Krishna. It is the experts, technologists or the engineers who are to take a decision depending upon the economy or viability or the availability of the water and various other factors. Similarly, this Government also depends on national consensus and reconciliation as they do not have any clear-cut opinion about what decision is to be taken at what time. For example, when certain people have said that they are for Khalistan, the Government could not utter even one sentence condemning it or could not tell the nation what is its policy in

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curbing these secessionist tendencies. On the contrary, the Government is keeping quiet for this long and now telling in the President's Address that they are waiting for national consensus; they would like to have a discussion and then only they will take a decision. Can they think how many innocent people will have to sacrifice their lives at the hands of the terrorists? What would be the damages that would be caused in creating confidence among the minds of the secessionists and the fear on the citizens who are living with peace and tranquility and who believe and abide by law? Unless such tendencies are checked by immediate decision of the Government, it reflects an impression among the people of the nation that this Government is incapable of taking decisions. They are only people who think, think and only think and go away. Let not this opinion go to the people and in particular to those anti-social elements and terrorists that they can play with this Government which is indecisive and which does not have any concept or will to take decision. We read in newspapers that when four or five terrorists released, the people in that area have celebrated it. They expressed happiness and this is quite unfortunate. The people who are living in other states feel very bad of how the Government is not acting on such important issues in time. How much money has been spent in Kashmir and Punjab in the last several years or after independence? Are the people there suffering for want of any facility which is available in other parts of the country? Is it because they are only capable of bringing weapons into the temples and still expecting the Government to keep quiet? What the Government will do in case tomorrow some naxalites or some terrorists bring in and keep weapons in Tirupati's Balaji Temple? Will the Government keep quiet in a similar manner? Do you expect the same to be done in other states also? What is the wrong in the action taken by the earlier Government after exhausting all the means in settling the issue and convincing the people? They said that the sacred places should not be the places of collecting ammu-

nitions and arms. Is the Government interested only in not incurring the displeasure of some of the leaders of the terrorists there? And the ultimate motive is only to get the votes and come to power. If you were the people who criticised the earlier Government time and again on the floor of the House and outside and you were also to behave in the same way for which you criticised the earlier Government, what would the people expect or get from you? Should you not think that when you have criticised all the while and time and again for nothing, even certain times doing only for the sake of criticism, what action are you going to take on such matters? I do not find fault with you in telling that you have not implemented this thing or that thing, in the short span of two weeks or three weeks. But what policy, what action you have taken on such important matters, not on every matter. It is only on Punjab or on Kashmir or reservations even. When thousands of people are quarrelling with each other, loss of life and property is occurring in length and breadth of the country, not even the Prime Minister could give a clear-cut opinion or policy enunciation to the people. It is unfortunate.

Then, on what basis, you come to the people and say here it is a good Government, capable Government? This is quite unfortunate. In every para, I find it is in the same way. It is mentioned that you will only spare no efforts in improving the conditions of the minorities or you will take all steps in regard to improving the conditions of the women in the country or you will try to ensure that there will be better employment for the youth. You have mentioned your intention to tackle the problem of inflation, but no concrete steps have been mentioned. You have no ideas.

It is all right, I agree that you cannot make this President's Address in 200 pages or 500 pages. But certain concrete things in brief can be mentioned in the President's Address. But I am impressed that this Government might remain, based on the President's Address, only as a Government which "thinks, only a Government which "discusses"

for ever and incapable of taking decision on time.

Similarly, I have seen Shri Devi Lal, Deputy Prime Minister speaking day in and day out about his interest in farmers, about his commitment to the farmers, about his weeping for the unfortunate conditions of the farmers who are the backbone of this country. Not not one word has been mentioned in a concrete way what steps you are going to take in ameliorating the conditions of the farmers. Sir, when we visit our constituencies, every time all the farmers come to us and ask, what is the condition of the crop insurance scheme? When the Government could give thousands and thousands of crores of rupees in the shape of insurance to the industrialists, to the traders, could they not provide the same help in the shape of compensation to the farmers? You all know it, as many of us come from the rural areas. If there were to be one crop failure in one season for a farmer costing about Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 investment already made, it takes four years for him to repay the three yewar years' loan, lost in one year. If this were to be the fate of millions of farmers living in this country who are the backbone—everyone would say in the electioneering—and if we do not attend to that what else are we going to do for the farmers?

Crop insurance was introduced by the earlier Government in 1985. But it was found later that the scheme was inadequate to satisfy the farmers who have really lost purely because it was made on Mandal basis. The method of sampling is also such where the selected villages did not suffer in the floods or drought in that particular Mandal in major number, then all those village which had suffered also would not get the compensation. It is unfortunate. In my own area, before the last cyclone, some of the farmers had planted the crops but lost due to the cyclone, replanted the crops but lost due to the floods. But there is no scheme to pay compensation to them. I had brought this to the knowledge of the Government and the former Agricultural Minister, Shri Bhajan Lal who agreed that there was lacuna in the crop insurance

scheme and assured the Members of the House that they were thinking in terms of bringing a change in the scheme so that every farmer who lost but no fault of his, by the natural calamities like cyclone or floods will be compensated.

I wish the Government should form a scheme in such a manner that every farmer that loses or suffers because of natural calamities is compensated. Please give immediate attention and bring forth the scheme.

Similarly, though we are happy that it is included in the Presidential Address that the Government wants to write off loans to the farmers to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- but, your indecision is bringing chaos to the nation, particularly the rural areas. No cooperative institution or bank is in a position to collect the arrears or loans from the farmers. Even in those areas where the farmers reap the benefits of the crops, the farmers have not paid back the loans. Though there was a promise earlier by various parties in the electioneering, the farmers were not very certain that these parties will keep up these promises but when these promises were included in the Presidential Address, everybody felt that they are going to be implemented very soon and those people who can afford to pay back loans and who have not suffered, also are not paying back. How long can we keep quiet and keep this silence making the nation's economy suffer, particularly the rural economy? I request the hon. Minister Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha who is available to convey this message to the Government and see that a decision is taken immediately.

Please do not take months together for formulating policies, for coming to conclusions or for making decisions in this matter. Otherwise, the entire economy will suffer particularly, the achievements that we have made in the production of foodgrains, in which case inflation will once again set in. You all know the consequences.

Similarly, Gramina banks were set up, particularly to provide loans to the rural ar-

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eas and farmers. The experience tells us no Gramina bank has enough funds to cater to the needs of the farming community and the rural people in the rural areas. When we approach the Bank Managers and all the Chairmen, they say "We have no deposits and funds". When the farmers approach the Gramina Banks, I understand in several cases, they are asking for deposits from the farmers. It is pathetic. If a farmer were to be in a position to keep a deposit in a bank, he will not approach for a loan. Because he is short of funds even to the extent of Rs. 500/- or Rs. 1,000/- he approaches the bank for loan. I bring it to the notice of this Government that this Government when it thinks of doing something good immediately to the farmer and if it is really interested even in rectifying some of the mistakes committed by the earlier Government, please come forward immediately and strengthen Gramina Banks, provide the funds required for the farmers irrespective of whether the local farming community is in a position to deposit the money and do not expect the farmers to deposit the money.

I am sorry to say that for an important issue like poverty alleviation, no concrete programmes have been mentioned by this Government except making a reference to it. Today when we go to the area, we find thousands of people in every village particularly, the poor sections of the society and youth, seeking employment or seeking some kind of assistance from the Government for them to live on their own.

This requires training, improvement of skills to them. What is it that the Government is thinking of? No mention has been made. May I request the Government in terms of thinking or starting several of the Rural Training Schools or Institutes in the rural areas itself, depending upon the potentiality of the area? It can be in terms of providing training for poultry development, dairy development, fisheries or any other rural profession where the rural unemployed can improve their skills and linking it to the Gramina Banks or the

banking institution or any other financial institution of the Government, to give them ready loans, so that they can work hard with intelligence and skills, generate work for themselves and automatically to the nation and solve the problems of the nation. If this Government go on once again thinking in the same way, they will be let down. It is presumed that in North India the people have given their votes to this Government though we will not believe that the poorer sections have given their votes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, earlier speakers have taken hours and hours. You are ringing the Bell immediately. For five years, we have suffered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief. I am not bothered even if you take one hour. But there are many Members waiting to speak.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am doing that. I go point by point. I will now come to my point. Similarly, we have the pension scheme to all employees irrespective of how much they are drawing at the time of their retirement. Also, there is no need for us to think of the rich. Can this Government ever think of bringing a pension scheme to these unfortunate people who have suffered and toiled for three to four decades in their life time who are incapable of living their own lives?

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Have you understood the programme 'right to work' envisaged by us? Everybody will get pension. (Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. ROA: I do not understand. I will come to you and learn. I wish the hon. Minister Shri Mirdha to bring this to the notice of the Government to think of some scheme immediately for such people, if not giving them all that they require. Today, there is a pension scheme for the old-age people or the landless in Andhra Pradesh. There may be such a scheme in the other parts of the country also. The point is that the expendi-

ture incurred on publicity in giving the scheme is much more than what they actually provide to the people. An individual hardly gets Rs. 30/- Of course, there may be ten people in a village. It is very unfortunate. So, instead of depending on the publicity, instead of depending on slogans, I wish the Government to think in terms of bringing forward a scheme by the Government of India itself to those people who suffered all the while to ensure that the nation progressed. They have put in their efforts in building up the nation. So, they should not be neglected. This scheme is very important. Therefore, immediate thought is to be given and the scheme is to be implemented.

Similarly, there is the human resource development. The basic key for any nation or any people to develop is the strength of the human resource, the ability or the skill of the human beings. Through their efforts, the Government can generate wealth. We have got the richest human resource. Human resource is such a resource in our country and it was agreed by all the nations in the world that our technicians and scientists, our educated men are second to none and they are even far superior compared to those living in the developed countries also. The only thing is that we have to make use of their skills. This requires development. It is quite unfortunate that right from the beginning we are seeing that the Government has not realised the importance of human resource development. This fact is clear when we see that no mention has ever been made by this Government in the Cabinet-making by not mentioning as to who is the Minister in charge of the Human Resource Development. Not even a single word has been mentioned anywhere. The only thing made clear is that all the remaining portfolios are under the charge of the Prime Minister. I explained this position even in the last Parliament also. Even presuming that there are 300 million people of the age of entering jobs and who are capable of generating wealth for the nation or for themselves and if their skills are to be developed, we can generate thousands of crores of rupees worth wealth in this country. Then the revenue earning will also

run into thousands of crores of rupees. I wish the Government will give deep thought and detailed thought for formulating some policies and schemes immediately and try to implement them. I remember some of my friends on the other side had been criticising even the New Education Policy which intended to vocationalise the education. They are keeping quite. They have not made any efforts now to make the Government introduce this aspect in the President's Address.

Similar is the case in respect of Housing, food and shelter. Every individual in this country will try to have a house. It has been written in several newspapers also—and to the knowledge of many of us—that there are shortages of housing to the extent of 20 to 30 million units. We do not require any foreign exchange. We do not require any foreign technology. All that we require is a decision on the part of the Government to utilise the local resources available, whether it is stone or earth or the local resources. With the available resources, the Government can build houses for the needy people. If the Government were to formulate such policies or housing in this country, they can increase economic activity with not much investment or budgetary provisions. So, where you don't have problems, where you don't require any budgetary provision or with a little investment when you can generate economic activity, you can create employment for millions of people in this country and also provide houses which is a basic requisite to human beings. I wish the Government should go into it and give a serious thought to it.

Similar is the case with floods and droughts. The Government is spending thousands of crores of rupees in providing relief to the people who are affected by floods and droughts every year. Instead, in case the Government were to identify projects in areas where floods come frequently and plan for their completion immediately, they will realise that the thousands of crores of rupees spent for giving immediate relief which will never create any asset to the nation can be avoided and with the same money they can undertake major projects

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which will curtail loss of human beings and property and at the same time have the double benefit of creating assets in the rural areas and also increase production, apart from avoiding floods and droughts.

Above all, whatever wealth that we generate, unless we check the population growth, there is no solution forth-coming. No thought is given to this important aspect. Today the growth of the population is said to be about 2.3% with 80 crores of people and possibly it would reach 120 crores by 2020 or 2010 and this is alarming. I suggested to the earlier Government also several measures of incentives by which we can make the people voluntarily to agree to have two children or even one child. Unless we bring out some schemes and attract people to accept family planning voluntarily, there cannot be any achievement in respect of check on the population growth by mere slogans or statements.

Shri Mirdha is here, he can please immediately think of providing incentives which may look a major burden on the exchequer today, but it will be nothing or a very small amount if you take into account the benefits that will accrue over a period of time.

I do understand, it is quite common for you to criticise the Government which was there before, particularly the Government which was there for about 40 years, at a time when you have achieved your dreams of coming to power. But can you forget the achievements that have been made by the earlier Government, particularly by Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government? He entered into an accord on Punjab, Mizoram, Assam, knowing full well that we would lose power in Punjab, knowing full well that we would lose power in Assam. But why did he do that? It was only in the interest of the nation. Even at the cost of losing power he was prepared to bring peace in those areas. In Mizoram for centuries the problem was there, for centuries the people there were fighting, but when that accord was signed, till today we don't

find any such thing. It is a clear indication as to how the Government achieved peace even sacrificing its own interests.

Similarly its strength in handling floods and droughts which were there consecutively for four years in certain parts of the country, is also very clear. There was no dearth of foodgrains and it was never felt in such degree even in those areas where they have suffered, with the Government coming to their rescue in time.

About the economy, not only the economists have praised it, but internationally it is acclaimed that the Indian economy is still in good stead compared to even the development nations. It is also pointed out that the growth in this country is much higher.

19.00 hrs.

It is on record. It was not made by us. Even today it was accepted. Even today, in the book that was supplied after the new Government came in, the something is mentioned. So, you cannot deny that. For the sake of opposition only, you cannot go on criticising, which you have been hitherto doing. Please remember that you are not in the opposition and you are now in a responsible position of handling the Government and implementing the programme to achieve progress. Don't continue to criticise the earlier Government. I can understand one party criticising the other party during elections. But, once it comes to the Governments, please forget that. Don't totally depend on the criticism of the earlier Government. Here is a concrete example. The Telugu Desam Government came to power in Andhra Pradesh, perhaps because of the mistakes committed by some other Congressmen in Andhra Pradesh. But, even after coming to power, unfortunately, the former Chief Minister resorted to criticise the Government of India, day in and day out, for very very small things, even for nothing. Now, they have seen the fate. The something will happen to this Government also, in case they continue to spend their time only on criticising the earlier Government or identifying the mis-

takes committed by the previous Government and utilising all their brain and energy only in finding some mistakes, unfortunately that is visible today. So, concentrate on some constructive programme which can develop or make better, the lives of the people of this nation. I think, some of the Members have criticised some aspects of our foreign policy. We know very well about our foreign policy. Even the stalwarts in the then opposition like Shri Madhu Dandavate were praising the policies adopted by the Rajiv Gandhi Government. Not only by the opposition parties in this country, but internationally, it is accepted that the policies that were being adopted by that Government were admirable and there is no point in criticising those policies, now.

Similar is the case with so many achievements made by the earlier Government. I cannot expect that you will admire that policies of the earlier Government in the President's Address. Please think in terms of giving concrete programmes which have to be formulated and implemented. Don't limit yourself only to mere discussions or taking reconciliation and spend away the time. Try to monitor whether the programmes are going to be implemented or not, because otherwise even the little faith that has been kept on you, despite limited number, will go away from the people. Unfortunately, the President has delivered that there is a clear verdict in your favour. But, that is not the case. If it was to be a clear verdict, the number would have been much higher. You must keep this in your mind and see that all your programmes or policies are implemented properly and we are not prejudiced and we are not unhappy; we do not expect that you will fall immediately, but we wish that you must be practical; you must think with vision, formulate good policies and do good to the nation. In case you succeed, we would not mind your continuing, but do not think in the wrong direction and while away and get bad name.

I cannot but think in terms of supporting the Motion. But, I think, it would be better if you do not in any way find fault with the

earlier Government by just dumping things.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the dynamic leadership of 'Puratchi Thalaivi' Ms. Jayalalitha, for providing me an opportunity to speak on this Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I welcome the Government's commitment for the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislatures for ten more years. The Bill to that effect has been passed yesterday. I also welcome the Government's initiative to implement the Mandal Commission recommendations. I also welcome the Government's commitment to provide even equal status to men and women. Mere words are not enough and this Government must fulfil the objectives and programmes. So far as my Constituency, Gobichettipalayam is concerned, there is vast scope for industrialisation. Raw materials, transportation, water, electricity and labour are available at cheaper rates in my constituency. Special efforts must be made to set-up small, medium and large-scale industries—preferably agro-based industries. There is a proposal to construct a civil aerodrome at Perundurai near Erode. Speedy steps must be taken for the construction of the aerodrome in the interest of large number of people especially traders.

Sir, the President's Address says that people have given a mandate for change and today changes are taking place in a most hilarious manner. We now have a Deputy Prime Minister, who for a change, yearns to take the oath as Prime Minister. We have a Minister here, who for a change, belongs to a party which has no representation in Lok Sabha. His party has been routed in Tamil Nadu by the glorious electoral alliance of Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha and Rajiv Gandhi. Despite this look at their level of political honesty. Not a single member from DMK is here in this House but there is a Minister from that party on the Government benches. Perhaps for a change. Does not

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

this demonstrate their craze for power, position and paraphernalia? If at all Tamil Nadu is to be represented in the Cabinet, let a stalwart from any field from Tamil Nadu be made a Minister as you did in the case of Mr. Menon. Surely, Sir, in their view, this is the change.

There is much more fun in the matter. There is a second party, in my hon. colleague Shri Antulay's words the second leg of support, it must not be mis-construed as the second leg in the race for disaster, which provides support to this Government from outside. An oxygen supplier. The anticipation is that this Government would succumb to the disease of disintegration any time and I understand very soon. This also appears to be the change people supposedly wanted. But truly an adorable change. That party has rightly refused to be an organ of this Government for it knows well that this Government is going to be overawed by its own contradictions and will collapse soon and any amount of oxygen it may supply would be of no succor. Therefore, it does not want to share the consequent disrepute.

Mind you earlier there was a serious Government committed to the welfare of the people. Now as they people have voted for a change—change for fun, laughter and merriment and entertainment. But for how long. It will be as long as people return to business. As soon as people return to business this Government is bound to be thrown out. I mean not the elections. I mean the people in their own Government when they return to their business of power brokering that will spell the doom.

Now let me come to serious questions. During the recent elections to Lok Sabha the ruling DMK in Tamil Nadu could not get even a single seat. For the first time, people have refused mandate to DMK to sit in Lok Sabha. They have dismembered DMK. Should then this Government under DMK in the State continue to be in office? People have voted out the party but this party clings on to power.

What a shameless business! It is being done with the active connivance and collusion of the Front Government. Corruption and prices are vying with each other in reaching new heights. The public distribution system is in shambles. Rice which is the staple food of the State is not available at the ration shops. Poor are not able to afford purchasing it in open market. There is acute shortage of drinking water. There is mal-practice and corruption in the procurement of essential commodities. It is in this background that the dis-encharmed masses has voted out the DMK. Even the last fort of DMK, the Madras city has fallen in the hands of Congress. People have voted this Government out. But it is continuing. I regret that there is no mention of this anti-people Government in the President's Address.

Yesterday, when the Law Minister spoke on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1989, he assured that he would ensure all eligible voters in the voters' list. It is a tragedy of this great democratic polity that in a State, populated by people of a glorious tradition in Tamil Nadu, the anti-people Government of Mr. Karunanidhi in its final bid to scavenge through one or two seats for they very well foresaw that they would forfeit their mandate, deleted thousands and thousands of eligible voters from the electoral rolls. This President's Address does not outrightly condemn this subversion of democratic process by DMK. The Front Government, which avows that it would bring forth electoral reforms, must, in consistent with its policy, remove this Government of Karunanidhi for indulging in electoral malpractices.

Sir, forums like this august House are used for discussing people's problems. This very House has discussed at length the atrocities on women. But this Address fails to note a serious atrocity committed on a woman on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu. Twenty-fifth of March, 1989 would go down as the darkest day in the annals of Indian legislative history. Every streak of light has dimmed. Every bit of reason has been blunted on that fateful day. The leader of Opposition, Puratchi Thalaivi

Jayalalitha was the target of attack in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu. An attempt to physically liquidate her was made under the very nose of the Chief Minister. Today, the people have vindicated the honour of the State, the honour of womanhood in the State, in India and the world. But the shameless Government is continuing.

Today, the country is in chaos. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is worsening. Punjab refuses to return to normalcy. The Government is stretching its hands to forces supporting fundamentalism, terrorism and communalism. Today, these forces are gaining ground. Arm-twisting has already started. It is appalling to note that if this situation continues, in a shorter period from now, we would be singing requiems in the memory of unity and integrity of the country mortalised by these forces. Surprisingly, there is no mention in the Address about these fears.

In Sri Lanka, the situation is still more serious. The foreign Minister of Sri Lanka has castigated the Indian bureaucracy. This is not only an interference in the internal affairs of this country but also betrays the Sri Lankan Government's craving to control the democratic domestic apparatus of this great nation. This Government has not even condemned this. Somebody grapples with this Government by throat and this Government is not even squeaking. Perhaps, this Government is ab initio voiceless. What a shame that has befallen this country. This Government is lacking a firm commitment to implement the Rajiv-Jayawardene accord. You cannot withdraw the IPKF unconditionally from that island. Real devolution of powers as envisaged in the accord must take place. Withdrawal of IPKF without completing the implementation of the accord means withdrawing peace from that island. Deinduction of IPKF without ensuring the safety of Tamils in the island would mean bringing down the dignity and honour of our country which today by virtue of the accord are at their zenith. The Government must consider this. Sri Lanka is burning today. Killings are taking place every day due to the prevarications of

this Government. This Government cannot be firm because its commitment is as weak as its number. Should the people of India bank upon such a Government?

With this question, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV (Khagaria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by the Government. The area from which I hail is prone to various natural calamities such as drought, floods and so on. The agreement which the Government has reached with Nepal regarding the sharing of river waters, poses a serious threat for us. I would like to request the Government that this accord should be renewed only after reviewing the whole situation.

The issue of land reforms was raised by some hon. Members. Land reforms are necessary but improvement in the condition of the farmers is equally necessary. In Bihar, irrigation facilities are not available and proper arrangements are also not made for the supply of fertilizer. These are the problems which the farmers have to face. The economy of the country is dependent on the farmers. They form the backbone of the country. It is the farmers who feed us and it is due to them that we are alive and have entered the House today. We cannot survive by eating the goods produced in the factories. Shri Hukumdeo has rightly raised the point of price of factory made goods. He said while calculation the cost all expenditure in the process of manufacturing is taken into accounts we should not ignore this fact that we relax in air-conditioned offices but the farmers have to toil day and night in cold winters. They do not have even clothes to cover their bodies. The issue of poverty has been raised by the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party although it is this party which has created numerous problems in Bihar during its 40 years of rule. There are several problems in that State. There are problems regarding roads, dams etc. The Nagarpada Dam inaugurated during the Chief

[Sh. Ram Sharan Yadav]

Ministership of Shri Karpoori Thakur. 50 thousand acres of land was to be irrigated under this scheme which would have benefited the farmers. Lakhs of acres of land from Narainpur to Kataria and even from Bhagalpur to Gopalpur would have been irrigated by it. Not 50 thousand but 2 to 4 lakh acres of land would have been irrigated under this scheme. In that case a vast grain reserve would have been created in the country. This fertile land remains water-logged throughout the year which is a serious problem for the farmers. It would prove beneficial if water accumulated in Gopalpur area is drained out. This is a national problem and if this measure is taken, this area will turn into a granary.

People speak of poverty and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi also talked of poverty. But they simply talked of it. They never felt it. What do they know about poverty when they have not even tasted the corn bread and 'saag'? They have not seen poverty. How can they remove something with which they are not even familiar? They simply speak about poverty with the members of Congress Party. Our Government has just took birth but they have grown old repeating this for the last 40 years but have not been able to find a solution to this problem till date.

They speak about the problems faced by the farmers and just now one of our colleagues raised the issue of reservation. The fact is that we do not require reservation but a proper system. If people have any problem with that, the Government should provide reservation for each caste on the basis of its population. In a family consisting of two brothers, where one brother has 10 children and the other only 2, then by keeping equal share for both the brothers, the one with 10 children will starve. Therefore distribution of resources should be made on the basis of population and accordingly jobs should be provided. Misdeeds of the previous Government have brought the country to the brink of an abyss. They have created differences among different castes and be-

tween Harijans and caste Hindus by separating them from other. Difference can be made only between a buffallow and a cow, the neck of a buffallow is straight and the cow's neck has a dewlap. I want to ask if castes can be differentiated like this? These people have made the country go to the dogs by indulging in such discrimination. You know that the Harijans have been exploited a lot. I want to add a few more points. Badla Nagarpara dam lies in our constituency and it is the responsibility of the Central Government to get it completed. Its construction work is pending for a quite long time. Therefore it should be completed without any further delay and construction work of the 24km. long ring dam between Narainpur and Kataria via Diyara should be started immediately. This is my submission to the Government that the construction work of proposed bridge on river Ganga in Bhagalpur be started at once. The construction work of bridges in Sultanganj and Munger should also be started soon. The famous Baijnath Dham is thousands years old but some people who practise discrimination have changed its name to Devghar because the place was named after a person Baiju who belonged to a milkman community. They could not bear it since they have to first call the name of 'Baijnath'. Therefore it was changed to Devghar. This inequality is now new but has been continuing since thousands of years. In my Khagaria constituency, there is acute shortage of power. The construction work of a grid station has been lying pending. My submission is that the station should be made functional at the earliest so that the farmers could get water to irrigate their land. I submit that sugar and cement should be decontrolled because this has led to corruption. There is a network of rivers in our area flowing from Nepal. The Government should take adequate steps and construct dams to prevent floods by holding talks with the Nepal Government. There is no provision of roads also there and steps should be taken in this direction as well. Besides, I also want to state that a railway line between Barauni and Katihar should be laid.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, regarding the land

erosion by rivers Ganga and Kosi, our colleagues who have been in Congress for 40 years have said that they have made provision. What kind of provision is this? Thousands of people have become homeless due to this erosion and these people say that they have made good provision. What kind of provision is that? Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and have no land to build a house. Therefore I submit that these people should be given land and the arrangement for this land should be made by the Centre. The State Government have not been successful in doing this so far. Thousands of people are living under the open sky. They are also human being like us, they also have their families to be looked after but they are forced to live under open sky. My submission is that Centre should make the provision. With these works, I resume my seat.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we go through the President's Address carefully, we find the various problems facing the country and society now. Of them, the biggest problem is of the farmers who constitute a large part of our population. Their bank as well as co-operative loans should be waived. In President's Address, mention has been made about waiver of loans. The price-rise during the 40 years of Congress rule has been very steep. A mention has also been made in the President's Address to bring it down. Sir, you know that the T.V. and Radio facilities during the Congress rule were grossly misused and they were enslaved by them. The President has referred to giving autonomy to the electronic media in his Address. Besides, the basic problem in our country is that our youth have been misled. A mention of granting them right to work as a constitutional right has been made. You will find that a reference to the extension of reservation provision for the representation

of S.Cs and S.Ts in State Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha for another 10 years has also been made in the President's Address and this has already been implemented. Sir, you will find that a reference to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission has also been made in the President's Address. In this regard there are various aspects, and by keeping in view those very aspects this has been stated by the President on behalf of the Government. Therefore, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which has been moved. Sir, you will see that the condition of the country has gone from bad to worse during the last 40 years in the Congress rule. Our country has been ruined. Today be it the Jammu and Kashmir problem, Punjab problem, Bodo agitation, Gorkhaland problem or any other sporadic agitations in various parts of the country, if you try to understand it, you will realise that these problems cropped up during the Congress regime only and the Congress could not find a solution to them. Today the situation has assumed such preposition that it would take a pretty long time to solve them. The present Government has been constituted on democratic lines with the support of the B.J.P., the C.P.I. and the C.P.M. You will find that a number of talented persons have been included in the cabinet. If they make attempts, they can solve the problems of our country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble to 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

19.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 28, 1989/Pausa 7, 1911 (Saka)